HARNETT AND JOHNSTON

COUNTY UNION.

CUMBERLAND AND SAMPSON

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII. DUNN, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1898. NO. 9.

A GOVERNMENT FOR MANILA.

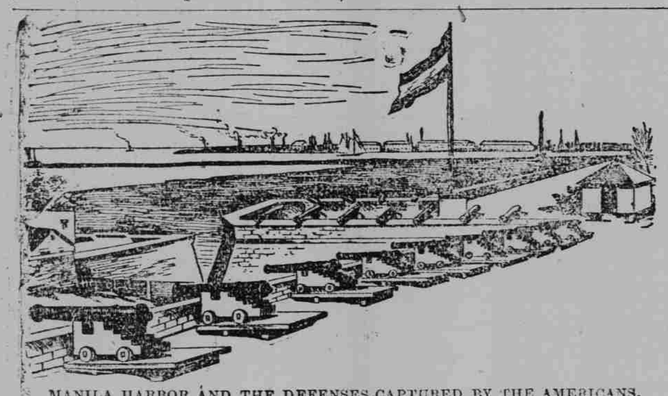
Gen. Merritt Has Issued a Proclamation Defining the New Government.

PRES. McKINLEY AND FAURE EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS.

Cubans to Lay Down Their Arms. Trouble Brooding in Santiago. The Philippine Question Viewed Abroad. Spain's Hopes and Threats. Vesuvius in Eruption.

A special dispatch to The New York World from Manila says: "General Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives, which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other island places in our possession, the chief points of which are: Rigid protection to all in person, religion, municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime to remain until further notice (except where incompatible with military rule), subject to supervision of American general; provost marshal and sub-provosts to be appointed with power to arrest civil as well as military offenders; open trade for neutral nations; public property to be rigorously protected; no interference with the people, so long as they preserve peace." General Merritt occupies the Governor's palace.

The War Department has made public the order sent to General Merritt, regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order follows: "Washington, August 17, 1898. Major General Merritt, Manila, Philippines. The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United



MANILA HARBOR AND THE DEFENSES CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

States in possession of Manila City, Manila Bay and harbor, must preserve the peace and protect the persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means, in your judgment, are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike. By order Secretary of War. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Secretary."

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Indications Point to the Retention of the Islands by the United States.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times says: "The development of the Philippines question will be watched here with the keenest interest. Circumstances appear to point to the retention of the islands by America. The fact that Senator Davis, who is a public advocate of complete annexation, and Secretary of State Day, a supporter of the Hawaiian policy, are appointed commissioners is regarded as indicating that President McKinley favors their retention.

"The papers generally expect that Russia's attitude will prove an important factor in the situation. The German press has raised the bogie of intervention talk and of the United States sounding the European powers on the question of annexation.

America has already given indications that she would unhesitatingly resent interference without waiting to count the cost. It is recognized that the American is a very different sort of man from the Turk, for example, and might, if an attempt were made to intimidate, suddenly transfer that conflict from the diplomatic sphere to one in which it would be extremely difficult to maintain either a concert of the powers or an East Asian driebund.

"Moreover, any such interference would only hasten an anti-American alliance, which the powers are anxious to prevent, besides giving the United States Japanese sympathy. Therefore, it is probable that the powers, distracted by mutual jealousies, will hesitate to cause an open breach with what the Fremdenblatt describes as 'a gigantic world power, whose consciousness of innate strength is immensely increased by its present victory."

Trouble Brooding.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness at the War Department and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there very soon. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. Inquries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed with a view of sending them there, also. The government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control

Was Not Intended to Offend.

Offical and leading papers, of Berlin, display anxiety to show that the removal of Governor General Augustin from Manila was in no way intended to offend America, but was a mere act of courtesy.

After the Spanish Residents.

The natives of Porto Rico show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents and several minor riots have occurred there. At Yauco the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military has been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

A special from Naples says the Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 400 yards an hour. The chestnut trees on Mount Somma have been buried. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is emitting smoke and flames.

Aguinaldo's Administrative Capacity.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says: Letters from the Philippines bear remarkable testimony, as coming from hostile Spanish sources, to the administrative capacity and admirable organization of the Tagalo insurrection, under Aguinaldo.

Wants a Coaling Station.

The London Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestible authority, that Russia has opened pourparle with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Phillipines.

Summoned Before a Court of Inquiry.

Commandant Comte Fernidad Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordeau in the Dreyfus case, will be summoned before a court of inquiry, whose composition will be determined by the Paris military authorities.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.

President McKinley and President Faure Exchange Direct Felicitations.

President McKinley and President Faure, of France, exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief executives on the 17th. The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through circuit between the White House at Washington and the President's palace at Havre. The message from M. Faure was as follows:

To His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States:

It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication which unites more directly than heretofore our two countries by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing between the French republic and the republic of the United States.

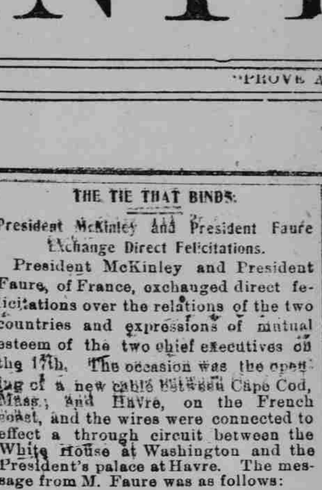
I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship.

(Signed) FELIX FAURE.

A minute later, at 10:36, President McKinley sent the following response:

To His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France:

I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive



GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

(He has hoisted the American flag in Manila and assumed control of affairs.)

and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly characterized the relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship.

[Signed] WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The ceremony is a result of an arrangement made many weeks ago between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. It was the call for this purpose which first started conjecture as to France being the nation to initiate a peace movement between the United States and Spain.

Cubans to Lay Down Their Arms.

There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States government, relative to the Cubans and what could be done with them. Mr. Palma advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops. He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits. Emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desires of the United States government. These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further disaster and distress to Cuba.

Spain's Hopes and Threats.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: Spain and her continental patrons still hope that the United States may be induced not to take advantage of the conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, etc. Should her retention of Manila be insisted on, the United States may meet more trouble even than Japan in securing the results of her victory over China and at the hands of the same powers."

Four Men Killed by the Fall of a Cornice.

Four men were killed and five others badly injured, at Philadelphia, by the collapse of a cornice on the new buildings in course of erection., at 475 and 477 North Fifth street.

Alabama Democrats.

The Democratic convention for the Third Alabama district, which met in Union Springs, re-nominated Hon. H. D. Clayton.

Declined to be Responsible.

A belated despatch from Manila, explains that Governor General Augustin had not "quite abdicated," and says: "The Governor only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help. He retained his position, but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid despatch construes this as an insubordination and the Gazette will now publish an order to supercede him. It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration and possibly, assisitance in securing a favorable termination."

The American Bar Association recently met in Saratoga, New York.

Includes the Archipelaga.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail, says: "The terms of capitulation of Manila as agreed upon between General Judemes and General Merrett, include the cession of the Phillipne Archepeligo to the United states."

Private Alonzo Andrews, Company I, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Regiment, was shot and killed by Sam Hall, a negro saloonkeeper, in Bloodfield, near Newport News, Va.

NEW YORK HONORS THE HEROES.

Hundreds of Thousands of People Along the River Banks and on Vessels of all Kinds

GIVE THE "BIG SEVEN" A TREMENDOUS OVATION.

The Spanish Residents of Porto Rico Terror Stricken by Depredations of Natives. Foreign Policy Convention. Deeds of a Georgia Negro. Pitiable Condition of the Spanish Prisoners.

NEW YORK, N. Y., (Special).—Hundreds of thousands of people along the banks of the Hudson, and thousands on all styles of river craft, blended their shouts in a royal welcome to the returned north of the Atlantic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, and as fine an August day as could be desired was nature's tribute to the return of the victors. For almost three hours steam whistles of all sizes, steam sirens and small guns along the shores, shrieked and boomed in the effort to display the heartfelt enthusiasm for the home coming of the naval heroes with their battle-scarred ships.

By 9 o'clock the big, dull-looking fighting ships, looming high above the picturesque confusion of smaller craft which had come down to get a glimpse of them, were ready for movement. Strung out along their decks, in long, regular lines, were the white uniformed jackies, with here and there a blue-coated officer; all strongly contrasted against the sombre, lead-colored armor of the ships. When the hour for the start came, it looked as if it would be impossible for the great ships to make their way through the perfect jam of the river craft. Vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

to the great ocean liner, were thanked around the squadron Suddenly there was a movement on the flagship New York, and the big vessel started forward with a slow, stately glide. She was immediately followed by the Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas in the order named. It was some time before the vessels could get into the review formation, but by the time the New York's prow came in the line with Governor's Island, the other ships had formed in a regular line.

As the grim-looking battleships moved up the river the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm more marked. At Riverside Drive, with its steep, grassy slope, the scene was like a vast amphitheatre. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope and as the battleships approached, a mighty cheer arose that reverberated back and forth across the Hudson. At the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships; above this the vast sea of humanity, and crowning this General Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squadron, where a national salute of 21 guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white and solemn, far above the waters of the river, looked to be built upon a foundation of faces.

Just at the point of return there was a momentary lull, as if expectant of the climax. Suddenly, from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivd flash; following this a tremendous roar announcing the first gun of the national salute. The heavy smoke curled and tumbled down towards the water and up into the air until the ships had been hidden, but the roar coming again and again seemed to rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation—as the warships saluted the final resting place of General Grant and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverential obeisance to the dead hero. The salute ended, the return of the squadron along the line of review was begun. It was a repetiton of the enthusiastic scenes on the way up the river. The parade of the ships from the time it passed the battery on its way up the river to the time it re-passed on its way to anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., occupied just two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Lighter With 600 Men on Board Sunk.

The steam lighter Laura struck a rock near the steel pier and sank in ten feet of water at Santiago recently. At the time of the accident she had on board 600 men of the Twenty-third Michigan Regiment, who were on their way to the transport Harvard. No lives were lost, but an exciting scramble for the shore took place in which many of the men fell in the shallow water.

The Carnival of Crime in Arkansas.

The carnival of crime inaugurated in Arkansas several weeks ago, cantinues without abatement. At Paragould, Henry L. Bramlet was asleep in his bed, when an unknown assassin crept up to his window and shot him, killing him instantly. A cutting affray, in which two prominent farmers figure, is reported from Carroll county. The men fought with knives and one was fatally stabbed. The decomposed body of a well-dressed man was found near Blackville, in Conway county. The head was severed from the body. Alvin Strong was found near Mount Pleasant, suffering from a fractured skull, and died without gaining consciousness. At Harrisburg two negroes fought over a woman and one is dead and the other injured.

Blanco Will Not Hand Over Cuba.

A cabinet minister who was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Madrid, said it was certain that Captain General Blanco would not hand over Cuba to the Americans, since he had expressed a desire not to do so.

Congratulations to Dewey and Merritt.

President McKinley has cabled to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt his and the nation's congratulations upon their capture of Manila.

Spaniards Terror-Stricken.

A war of retaliation against the Spanish residents of the Island of Porto Rico within the American lines is threatened. The natives burned the town of Cota, seven miles from Ponce recently. The Spanish residents fled. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection. The shops kept by Spaniards at Ponce which were opened after the signing of the peace protocol, have been closed again through fear of the rioters. Editions of two papers which hysterically demanded vengeance and the expulsion of all Spanish-born residents were suppressed by the military authorities, who are doing all in their power to allay the fears of the Spanish inhabitants. The natives who are fomenting the trouble are of the lowest class and many of them are criminals. Over 25 of the ringleaders in the disturbances have been arrested.

All in a Pitiful Condition.

The condition of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago, who were recently sent back to Spain on the hospital ship, Alicante, was so pitiful as to bring tears to the eyes of men not readily moved to tears, A spanish officer refering to the camp just outside of Santiago, said: "It was not a camp out there, it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty are dying every day and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been nearer hell than anything else in the war. The are 9,000 out there yet, only a thousand came in to day, but they will not last long. Dysentery—camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague—is carying them off."

A Freight Wrecked.

The through freight going north over the Southern was wrecked in Gastonia, N. C. The engine, tender and two or three box cars passed over a point in the track where piping had been planted to allow the water to pass when this portion of the road gave way and a large number of the remaining cars were piled one upon the other and smashed into a mass of timber and debris. Three persons were injured.

Deeds of a Georgia Negro.

The most fiendish crime in the history of Sumter county, or the whole State of Georgia, was committed at Friendship, 12 miles west of Macon, recently. Mrs. James McGarrah and her son James Boone, were murdered by a negro man with an ax, while they were in their beds. After this double murder the fiend outraged a negro woman, tied her to a tree in the woods and mutilated her in a shocking manner. She died also, but not until she had told the murderer's name. The murdered people were discovered by John Boone, a son of the murdered woman, and a crowd at once started after the fiend. He was caught and promptly lynched.

Thirty-One Deaths on a Convict Ship.

The Berliner Post says that during a recent voyage of the Siberian convict ship Angara, from Tieum, Sibera, to Tomsk, capital of the government of the same name, on the Tom, western Sibera, 31 out of 500 prisoners died from suffocation and overcrowding.

Celebrated Spanish Painter Dead.

The death is announced at Madrid of Don Ederico Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish painter, in his 84th year.

BRITIAN PREPARING FOR WAR

Unlimited Contract for Coal Awarded the Pocahontas Coal Co.

NEITHER PEACE NOR WAR.

A Squabble in Prospect Over the Settlement of the Philippine Question---Negro Soldier Killed at a Soda Fountain.

The Pocahontas Coal Company, of Virginia, is said to have an unlimited contract from the British government for coaling her stations all over the world, and the work has just fairly commenced. The stations to which cargoes have thus far been sent, are Montevideo, in Uruguay; St. Michaels, in the Azores; Kingston, Jamica; Capetown, Africa; St. Vincent and Porto Praya, Cape de Verdes; Singapore, India; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, and London. One vessel alone, the Indra, carried 9,150 tons to Singapore. The discovery has caused a sensation.

A Negro Soldier Killed at a Soda Fountain.

Jim Neely, a negro private in the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot and killed at Hampton, Ga. He was refused permission to drink at a soda fountain and became abusive. When remonstrated with for swearing in the presence of ladies, he assaulted Mr. Will Henderson with his dagger bayonet. Henderson drew a pistol, but it was knocked from his hand and secured by the negro who began shooting. A number of citizens joined in the fusilade and Neely received wounds from which he died.

Wade and Butler Relieved.

Major General Wade, of the Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga, and Major General M. C. Butler, of the Second Army Corps at Falls Church, have been relieved of their present duties, in order to enable them to enter upon their duties as members of the commission charged with evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops. A similar order has also been issued in the case of Brigadier General William W. Gordon, of the Fourth Army Corps, who has been appointed a member of a similar commission in the case of Porto Rico.

Neither Peace Nor War.

El Liberal, Madrid, publishes remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the Premeir as follows: "From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation; but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance."

Another Ship Load Sent Home.

The War Department has received the following cable dispatch, giving information of the departure of Spanish prisoners: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19. "H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington. Cabadonza sailed this morning with 2,165 Spanish soldiers, 100 officers, 44 women, 45 children. Two others are loaded and probably will sail this afternoon. Shafter, Major-General."

A Squabble in Prospect.

The Madrid government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event the government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

No More Troops Will be Needed.

General Shafter has informed the War Department that after consulting with General Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good order.

Spain's Commissioners.

The cabinet council has appointed General Gonzales Parrado second in command in Cuba; Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Andro, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

Tariff Rates for Porto Rico.

The President has issued an executive order, which was promulgated by the War Department, carrying into effect the tariff organizations for Porto Rico. The rate is the Spanish minimum rates, heretofore enforced in the island. The tobccco schedule is the same as that for Cuba.

Instructions That Will Fail.

It is rumored that the Madrid government will instruct the Cuban commissioners to present a strong case for the recognition of the Spanish claim for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of saddling upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895.

The Volunteers Mutined.

The volunteer troops now garrisoned at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., mutined recently at breakfast and marched out of the mess hall in regular order as a protest against the food furnished them. The matter is now under investigation.

Weekly Bank Statement.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week ending August 19 were $1,273,103,831; per cent. increase, 11.6; exclusive of New York, $470,515,110; per cent. increase, 7.9.

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