

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 61.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY AUGUST 2, 1898.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## PEACE MEASURES.

### An Unexpected Turn in the Negotiations With the French Ambassador.

### OUR DEMANDS FORMULATED

The French Ambassador Furnished With a Copy for Transmission to Madrid—He Appears at the White House as Envoy of Spain,

Clothed With Full Powers to Treat—A Long Discussion With the President—Spain's Acceptance of These

Terms Means Early Peace—The Terms Proposed by the President.

Washington, July 30.—After a day of anxious deliberation and important consultation, the reply of the United States government to the Spanish overtures for peace this afternoon was at last placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to be by him transmitted to the government of Spain. It was 4:30 o'clock this afternoon before the minister received the answer, and as it makes about 1,100 words in all and must be reduced to the diplomatic cypher and then transmitted by cable, the Madrid authorities probably will not receive it until some time tomorrow (Sunday).

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday, the members of the cabinet began to assemble at the White house, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they were all present and ready to resume their discussion at the point where it was interrupted yesterday by adjournment. Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of his colleagues yesterday, and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably, over night, new factors had suggested themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine islands' settlement. On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely, Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be ceded to this country, one of the Ladrone islands probably (Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and as an intermediate step all Spanish forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among these islands. No war indemnity will be demanded.

### AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila bay, with city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

After that point the main difference of opinion began to manifest. Aginaldo in any settlement we should arrange, received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States should be obliged to make war upon them, the insurgents, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account, in settling the terms of peace it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition to defer action upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the United States should be obliged to make war upon them, the insurgents, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands.

### A JOINT COMMISSION.

The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representations to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippine islands and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States navy and army meanwhile occupying Manila and other islands, and thus retaining a position to enforce the terms of the peace which shall be finally reached by the commission.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned, the members went off to their luncheons with a pleasant consciousness that they had succeeded in disposing properly of the very difficult problem. Assistant Secretary John Moore, who had been called in to the meeting at the last moment, went hastily to the state department to put the views of the president and cabinet in the proper diplomatic form.

Notice was sent to the French ambassador that the president would be pleased to hand him personally the reply of the United States government at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few minutes; that the ambassador would take the note and immediately would take the note

cypher clerks and then to the telegraph office. In this expectation, Assistant Secretary Moore went out of town in an afternoon train and Secretary Day, as he went to the White house to meet the ambassador, tossed his gripack into his carriage in the firm expectation of being able to catch the 3:30 o'clock train for Atlantic City to meet his wife. The ambassador came on time, accompanied by his secretary, but as the minutes ran along into hours without the reappearance of M. Cambon, it was surmised that something had happened to disarrange the original plan of this meeting. It was after a stay of two hours and a quarter that the French ambassador terminated his visit.

While it continued Secretary Long and Admiral Sicard, of the naval board, and Assistant Secretary Adee, of the state department, were called in for consultation. The newspapers had been led by promises made earlier in the day by members of the cabinet to expect that a statement would be given out explaining the nature of the answer to Spain, but to the disappointment of their reporters, it was announced by Secretary Day that this had been abandoned for the reason that to make any statement at this point would involve a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette that might embarrass the future negotiations.

The extended stay of the ambassador with the president opened up a wide field of conjecture, but in all quarters there was reference as to the nature of the discussion. From reliable quarters, however, it was learned that the conference did not result in any change in the conditions already laid down, but that it was devoted to an explanation of the details. It was said that no new condition of affairs had arisen by reason of the ambassador's call, and that there would be no need of another cabinet meeting to consider new factors. The case remained, it was said, as fixed up early in the day, and the next move was to transmit these terms to Spain and await her reply.

In this connection, also, it was said that the terms given in detail in the Associated Press dispatches were correct in all essential particulars, the only features remaining being those of relatively unimportant detail.

Immediately following the long conference the French ambassador, M. Thiebaut, returned to the French embassy, and then began the hard work of reducing to cipher the American peace conditions, together with the results of the conference, and an explanation of the details. The ambassador was smiling and apparently well pleased with the result of the conference. All the staff of the embassy were engaged on the cipher work, as it was a long and intricate process. Allowing for the difference of time between Washington and Madrid, the terms could not reach the Spanish capital before midnight tonight, and would not get before the Spanish ministry before tomorrow.

### PROGRESS ON RAISING THE MARIA TERESA.

There was little news of interest from the field of war today. An agreeable item was the announcement that the wreckers had practically succeeded in their efforts to save the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa. Lieutenant Hobson has already started for his home in Alabama and will sail in a day or two from Tampa directly for Santiago to endeavor to raise the Colon.

General Miles made no report today, but, as cable instruments have been sent to him from St. Thomas, it is presumed he will make more frequent reports by direct cable in the course of a day or two.

### M. CAMBON CLOTHED WITH POWERS TO TREAT.

Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White house this afternoon between the president, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president the credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone islands, indemnities, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace con-

ditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a definite and complete agreement. After strong argument, the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification related to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific or to discuss in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which if given, will end the war.

### UNEXPECTED RESULTS.

The profoundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him, but since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday, M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon, made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government. The meeting was held in the president's library and was attended by both the president and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials, as plenipotentiary, and they had been examined and status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the Spanish government, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day, and interpreting by M. Thiebaut took about fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion point by point. The president and the ambassador, addressing each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the president, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the president, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the president and the other members of the cabinet. He spoke in French, each sentence being interpreted and interpreted by M. Thiebaut with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The president spoke with equal frankness, and in the end, a complete understanding was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

### THE MODIFICATION.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines. It is now for Madrid government to give the final approval to what was partially accomplished here and it is possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions from the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. It is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

### A Passenger Train Ditched

Columbus, Ohio, July 30.—Passenger train No. 107, of the Norfolk and Western, was ditched, on the upper branch, at intersection with the Toledo and Ohio Central railroad, at 1 o'clock today. The operator in the signal tower had failed to close the derailing switch. The engine and baggage car rolled down a twelve-foot embankment and the smoker, which was filled with passengers, was overturned, but none of them were seriously injured. The ladies' coach was derailed, but not overturned. Engineer Frank Garst and Fireman Dan Gilbort saved themselves by jumping, but were badly injured. Brakeman F. W. Laney had his leg mashed.

### Abandoned Camp at Miami

Washington, July 30.—By direction of the secretary of war, orders have been issued that Miami shall be abandoned as one of the permanent camps of United States troops, and the troops now there will be transferred immediately to Jacksonville. While there is much sickness among the troops at Miami, the reports to the war department do not indicate a particularly serious condition of affairs.

### Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

## WELCOMING OUR SOLDIERS

### Joyfully Received By Porto Ricans

### PONGE CAPITULATES

General Miles at Ponce—Our Troops Still Landing—The Troops Pushing on Toward the Mountains—The Spanish Routed at Yauco—General Miles Issues a Proclamation to the People—The Campaign to be Vigorous—Our Troops in Good Spirits.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 28.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, yesterday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with General Kent's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Kent's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, two miles inland, which capitulated.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spanish ambushed on the right the companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile, to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three were slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain, in the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greater glory is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence, they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped that this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United States.

The object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of this beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection, not only to yourselves, but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

It is their purpose not to interfere with the existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

Washington, July 29.—The results thus far achieved by General Miles and Captain Higginson, in command of the naval squadron, in the occupation of Porto Rico, have created a feeling of intense satisfaction among the officials of the administration. Information received today directly from General Miles and through dispatches to the Associated Press was very gratifying to the president and his advisers. It indicates, as one official expressed it, that "Miles is cleaning up everything as he goes."

The surrender of Ponce, practically without a struggle, is regarded by the war officials with special satisfaction. In importance, it is the second city of the island. It has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction numbering 47,000. While nothing definite is known to the war officials yet of General Miles' plans for the immediate future, the statement in his dispatch that the troops will soon be in the mountain country is taken to mean that he proposes to push rapidly on toward San Juan. The lighters taken at Playa will enable him to speedily land the troops of the expedition as they arrive and it is believed there will be no delay in the reduction of the entire island. It is expected that the Spanish forces will offer no vigorous opposition to the United States troops until San Juan is reached. There the great battle of the expedition of the island will be fought, unless meantime Spain should conclude to yield to the inevitable.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## SITUATION AT SANTIAGO

### Panicky Feeling Among Business Men.

### THEY FEAR CUBAN RULE

Mercantile Confidence Destroyed by Apprehensions of the City Being Turned Over to Cubans for Home Rule—General Shafter Repudiates Alleged Interview as to Garcia's Attitude—Civil Governor Ros Resents Military Supervision.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Santiago de Cuba, July 28, 5:10 p. m. (Delayed in transmission).—A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here, owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainties of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. Even European merchandise on through bills of lading via New York has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The rebels demand independence; but the better classes, the merchants and land owners, dread such a possibility and hope fervently that the United States will retain the island, as the only guarantee of stability and prosperity.

Senator Julian Cordero, agent of the Ward Line of steamers, says that 100 Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, which is expected today, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spanish, foreigners and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba and until that expression is made no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where, today, both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

Major General Shafter is desirous that it should be known that the United States war department has in no way interfered with the conduct of the campaign. The general adds that he was never hampered by the war department and that if the campaign in this vicinity had failed the fault would have been all his own. The department's only participation in the operations is made no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where, today, both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

General Shafter has received advice that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the island of Martinique. They are expected here tomorrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30th. These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 troops, and the embarkation will begin when the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by August 15th.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish officers who commanded the troops that came to Santiago during the siege from Manzanillo to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain at the government's expense. In all, there are about 750 women and children.

Major General Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by General Garcia, and he explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Senior Ros, the civil governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Senior Ros considers himself the supreme civil authority, basing his claims upon the state paper issued by President McKinley on July 18th and providing in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Senior Ros, it is understood, resents General Shafter's so-called interference with his duties. A little cloud arose over the fact that Senior Ros discharged three employes and substituted for them three of his own friends. The discharged employes complained to General Shafter, who ordered their reinstatement. Since then, Senior Ros has been slightly ruffled, but he is continuing to discharge his duties as General Shafter's subordinate. Senior Ros obeyed General Shafter's orders without protest, though he may have murmured behind his back.

The work of cleaning the city is being pushed with great activity. Over 200 carts are employed in transporting to the outskirts of Santiago the dirt and refuse removed from the houses. This work, however, will take some time as before every house there is a great pile of rubbish which has been dumped into the street by General Wood's orders. The rubbish is being collected and burned in huge bonfires.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here. She is the first regular mail, passenger and freight steamer to reach here since the city surrendered. She belongs to the Ward Line.

### A Chinese Warship Sunk

Berlin, July 31.—A morning paper of this city reports that the Chinese warship Jutschu has been sunk at Port Arthur during a storm and that 146 persons were drowned. No such Chinese warship is listed and it is possible that an error has been made in the transmission of the name by cable.

## THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER



### THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK

Death of the Man by Whose Aid Germany was Made one of the Ruling Powers of Europe.  
Friedrichshue, July 30, 1:20 p. m.—Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully.

Berlin, July 30.—Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undecurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given, but when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complication, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases. Neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins, kept him in constant pain, which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

SKETCH OF PRINCE BISMARCK. Prince Otto Edouard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen was born of an old noble family of the Mark (Brandenburg) at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a count September 16, 1865, and prince (Furst) Von Bismarck in March 1871. He was educated at the universities of Gottingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers or Prussian Tory squires, he became in 1846 a member of the provincial diet of Saxony and of the Prussian diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchial party. During the revolutionary period of '48 the services he rendered in the public debates to the conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia in the diet of the old German bund at Frankfurt.

Austria was then all-powerful in the German bund. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1850 and held that position until 1862. In May of 1862 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first minister by the Prussian crown. Within the next ten years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodeled the map of Europe, dismembered Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three de-throned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. The North German confederation with Prussia at its head was established in place of the old bund, while with the south German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the king of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war.

In 1868 Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Then came the Franco-German war of 1870 and after a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count Von Moltke, King William was able, through his chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant.

### Colombia Defiant

London, July 31.—A dispatch from Rome to a news agency here says the Italian government does not intend to modify its attitude with regard to the claim against Colombia and is determined upon exact compliance with the arbitrator's conditions. According to this dispatch Admiral Candiani's latest report is to the effect that Colombia is defiant and serious trouble is possible. The admiral's dispatches are believed to have been tampered with and delayed.

### Spaniards Resigned to American

Paris, July 30.—A Madrid dispatch to The Temps reports that King Alfonso is convinced of the necessity of peace, with which he was prostrated with a few days ago.

The same dispatch says that it is quite apparent that everybody in Madrid is resigned to the acceptance of the American terms of peace. The only matter that is raising any difficulty is the Cuban debt.