

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 67.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY AUGUST 23, 1898.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## OUR NAVAL HEROES

New York Gives a Rousing Reception to the Conquerors of Cervera.

### THE SEVEN BIG BATTLESHIPS

Steam Up North River, Fire a National Salute Before the Tomb of General Grant and Return to Their Anchorage--The River Astir With Craft of Every Kind--The Shores Lined With Tens of Thousands of People--The Brooklyn and Other Vessels Show Effects of Shells from Cervera's Fleet.

New York, August 20.—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 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.

Early in the morning the seven big ships—the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas—lay in New York bay just off Tompkinsville, S. I. There was no idea with Admiral Sampson that New York was prepared for so rousing a reception, but the news was brought shortly by a tug from the navy yard and all of the ships of the squadron were immediately put under preparations for dress review.

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 river craft. Vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch to the great ocean liner, crowded around the squadron. Cheers and shouts of welcome rose from every deck, and the boats' whistles all joined in the shout of welcome. Suddenly there was a movement on the flagship New York and the big vessel started forward with a slow, steady glide. She was immediately followed by the other six ships in the following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas. It was some time before the vessels could get into review formation, but by the time the New York's prow was in line with Governor's Island, the other ships had formed in a regular line.

The start was made accompanied by tremendous cheering, screeching voices and booming of cannon. From Castle William came the first salute. It was merely a flash of bright red, which was immediately smothered in a sheet of smoke before the detonation was heard. Then came one roar across the waters, and the ships headed right in the river on the way to General Grant's tomb.

All along the line on piers, sheds, houses and every possible point of vantage, people were packed. The river craft, crowding the warships close, were jammed with passengers, sinking the sides of the vessels almost to their gunwales on one side, giving the impression that even the ships themselves bowed in unconscious salute to the returned naval heroes. The width of the Hudson river was a struggling, fluttering, darting mass of color, confusion and cheers.

As the vessels moved further up the river, the water, which had been calm at the battery, was churned by the action of the hundreds of steamers, and waves dashed over the small boats and shells of spray dampened the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers.

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 twenty-one guns was fired. "The tomb, standing high, white, and solemn, far above the waters of the river, looked to be built up on a foundation of faces.

For the first time in the parade the battleships drew together. Just at the point of return there was a momentary lull, as if expecting the climax. Suddenly, from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash; following this a tremendous roar, announcing the first gun of the national salute. The heavy smoke tumbled down towards the water and up into the air until the ships had been almost 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 repetition of the enthusiastic scenes on the way up the river. Every whistle that could be brought into use played its part; every bell, every band joined in honoring the fleet, and above all were the resounding echoes of the shouts from on water and on land.

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. In no way did the big ships show the hard usage to which they had been subjected. The Brooklyn's thirty-seven holes, with the exception of those through the smoke-stack, had been patched and the big ship repainted and polished till she shone. On the starboard side could be seen a great steel patch over the hole where one of the Vizcaya's shells went through and on quarter deck a wooden patch where the deck had been torn up. The armor belt still holds the print of a large shell and a critical eye can see the dents made by several more, even through the gauze of new gray paint.

The Iowa has a patch over her bow where she was hit by a 6-inch shell, and the Indiana had patched up the hole in her deck.

All the ships have been painted and their peace trappings arranged, so that as reminders of the greatest naval battles ever fought, they are rather disappointing.

Previous to the starting of the parade Mayor Van Wyck and the citizens committee boarded the New York. The mayor, in a short address, heartily congratulated Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under him on their heroic work in Cuban waters and extended the welcome and freedom of the city to them. Admiral Sampson responded briefly.

Admiral Sampson, looking far better than when war commenced, is very glad to get home. Speaking of his crews, and especially the crews of the Indiana, Iowa and New York, who have had no shore liberty for seven months, he said: "They have borne their privations in a manner beyond all praise." And summing up what has been one of the most successful and important naval campaigns in the history of the navy, Admiral Sampson said: "The navy has been very fortunate. We have, I think, made no mistakes."

How much Admiral Sampson contributed to the success of the war, the efficacy of his advice and the splendid manner in which he directed the largest fleet ever under the command of one man in the history of the United States, will not probably be known or fully appreciated until the history of this war is written.

The health of the fleet is excellent. The ship's need docking sadly, the Indiana, Iowa and New York especially. The first named will probably require a thorough overhauling of her machinery. One of her condensers became disabled on the trip north.

Shortly after leaving Guantanamo for the United States, the Brooklyn ran into a mud bank where she stuck twenty-four hours, but hauled off un-injured.

Admiral Sampson went to his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., tonight. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson, and the other members of his family. He was enthusiastically received.

#### HAWAIIANS RESTIVE

Over the Delay in Hoisting the American Flag at Honolulu.

San Francisco, August 20.—The steamer Glenfarg today brought the following advices:

"Honolulu, August 11. "Tomorrow will be an eventful day in the history of Hawaii. At 11:45 o'clock the formal ratification between the governments of the United States and Hawaii, by which the Newlands annexation resolution will be made operative will take place. With the exchange of ratification and the hoisting of the flag the sovereignty of the United States over these islands commences.

"The date and time were arranged after several conferences had been held between United States Ministers Sewall and the Hawaiian government.

"The delay in raising the flag caused much dissatisfaction in this community. The public was led to believe that the American flag would be raised immediately on the arrival of Admiral Miller. The Philadelphia came in on the 23rd ultimo. Soon after her arrival it was given out that the flag would not be raised at once, but for good reasons the important event must wait several days.

"Finally the government announced that Friday, the 12th, would see the flag raised. In the mean time the people became passive and it is doubtful, in the light of recent developments, if the hoisting of Old Glory will be the enthusiastic success it was expected to be."

#### THE CATHOLICS OF CUBA

Archbishop Ireland in Conference With the President—His Statement as to Position of the Roman Catholics of our New Possessions.

Washington, August 20.—Archbishop Ireland who has been in this city for several days, left tonight. During his stay he has had a number of conferences with President McKinley with whom his relations are of the most cordial character. The archbishop has declined to discuss the significance of his calls upon the president, but it has been generally understood that he was acting in the interest of the Catholic church as to its protection in our new possession. The archbishop dismisses as without foundation the statements that church matters are liable to cause dissensions. To the Associated Press tonight he made the statement which follows:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. Two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by customs in certain Catholic countries of Europe; there will be complete protection of all properties and of all persons. With such principles Catholics in the United States are satisfied, and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. The so-called church question need not be considered by military or peace commissioners. It is fully regulated the moment the flag of this country is raised over a territory. The people of our new possessions understand, I am sure, this matter very well, and will loyally accept the situation. It may not be very easy for them at first to adopt themselves in all cases to this situation, but the embarrassments felt will be but temporary.

"The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions. In the greater number of parishes moreover church properties yield ample revenue to meet all expenses. The church everywhere in our new possessions is thoroughly organized; it means no missionary or experimental aspect; but has the full form and the full strength of complete organization, and is well prepared to care for all her interests without the help of state or charitable aid. It demands no favors, no privilege—naught, but liberty and legal protection of the national and civil rights of its members. Certain people who talk of these territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Santiago, Havana or San Juan—and their labors would have as much prospect of success in Washington as in a city in Cuba or Porto Rico. The separation of the countries of South American from Spain and Portugal brought no change of religion, nor will the separation of Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain bring any. Indeed the Catholic church will flourish better in Cuba and Porto Rico than in other territories, formerly colonies of Spain, because in Cuba and Porto Rico there will be for her the liberty and the stability of order which our flag guarantees.

Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesiastical province with the archbishop of Santiago as metropolitan, and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Havana. This province will take its place in the hierarchy, just as do the province of Baltimore and that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States and bringing to our catholic population an addition of 2,500,000—not to talk of the islands in the Pacific, so whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic church. As a Catholic I am very much satisfied with the way things have been going—and, as an American, I am of course, thoroughly satisfied. But if I were to speak at length of my feelings as an American, the interview would be too lengthy and I will stop at the religious feature of the situation."

#### A PANIC AMONG TROOPS

A Lighter With Troops on Board Sinks at Santiago—No Lives Lost—Rowdyism of our Troops in Cuba.

Santiago, August 20.—6:30 p. m.—This afternoon the steam lighter Laura struck a rock near the steel pier and sank in ten feet of water. At the time of the accident she had on board 630 men of the Third Michigan regiment, who were on their way to the transport Havard. 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 Havard will leave tomorrow.

The cruiser Prairie arrived this afternoon and will be used as a transport. General Shafter and the sick soldiers who are under the care of physicians will leave on Monday on the transport Mexico.

The civil authorities of San Luis, the western terminus of the railroad, report acts of rowdiness and theft and the insulting of women by members of the battalion of the Eighth Illinois regiment, which is stationed there. It is stated that the soldiers are worse than the Spaniards. The people assert that all discipline is ignored. The chief offenders have been imprisoned.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops at Santiago will be completed tomorrow. There is much complaint regarding the mail service. No mail has been received in ten days.

#### RIOTING IN PORTO RICO

Natives Avenging Themselves for the Outrages Committed by Spanish Soldiers—Efforts to Prevent Attacks on the Spanish.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 10.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A war of retaliation against the Spanish residents of the island within the American lines is threatening, retaliation for the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops at Ciales where over eighty persons are said to have been mached by the soldiers. The revolting details of the butchery of men and women, the ravishing of young girls and nameless mutilations have stirred a cry for vengeance.

Early this morning the natives burned the town of Cota, seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection.

The ships kept by Spaniards here, which were opened after the signing of the peace protocol, have been closed again through fear of the rioters. Today's edition 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.

Captain Evans, the provost marshal, with two companies of the Nineteenth infantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but the military have difficulty in preventing individual cases of persecution.

The natives who are fomenting the trouble are of the lowest class and many of them are criminals. Over twenty-five of the ring leaders in the disturbances have been arrested.

The report that the Concho arrived here yesterday was an error. Ponce, August 20.—Morning.—The heavens in the direction of Yauco and Juana Diaz appeared to be ablaze last night, and half a dozen big fires have been reported, but no details have been received. The fires were probably the work of natives engaged in destroying Spanish property.

A small riot occurred here this morning among General Miles' headquarters, but the disturbance was quickly quelled. Colonel Clouse, of General Miles' staff, dispersing a howling mob of Spaniards by flourishing his revolver.

Night.—General Miles returned to his headquarters here this afternoon. He was greatly pleased by the appearance of the troops at the front. He witnessed the target practice by the soldiers and was present at a flag raising at General Wilson's camp this morning, which was accompanied by music and cheers.

While at the front General Miles communicated with General Macias regarding the depredations committed between the lines. General Macias replied courteously and they jointly agreed to apprehend the offenders near their respective lines. General Macias said the Spanish troops would begin retreating shortly.

The commission for Porto Rico will meet as soon as General Gordon reaches here. It is believed that the existing turmoil will cease upon the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards.

Alarming reports of threatened outrages continue to pour in but none of them were confirmed today.

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#### THE THIRD VIRGINIA CASE

The Findings of the Court of Inquiry Placed in General Graham's Hands.

Camp Meade, Middleton, Pa., August 20.—Lieutenant Summerhill, of General Graham's staff, reached camp today from Camp Alger with the findings of the court-martial in the Third Virginia case. It will not be made public until after General Graham has examined the report.

Colonel Ives, chief engineer of the corps, arrived today from Porto Rico, where he went with General Miles. Chief Medical Officer Girard stated today to inspect the hospitals at Washington and Thoroughfare Gap. The Second and Third battalions of the Tenth Ohio regiment reached camp last night from Camp Bushnell followed by two battalions of the Second Missouri, and detachments from other regiments.

General Graham has prohibited bathing in the Pennsylvania canal for the reason that it receives Harrisburg sewerage and may cause disease. The use of spring water from near Farm house is also prohibited for the same reason. A bathing place will be established by the corps engineers.

#### GERMANY'S ATTITUDE

A Decided Change in the Tone of the Press Toward the United States—Now Praised as Valorous in War and Magnanimous in Victory.

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Berlin, August 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive. While the agrarian and other professedly anti-American organs continue their hostility, a majority of the comments are decidedly friendly to America.

The Vossische Zeitung, for instance says: "Not only do we gladly render justice to the warlike deeds of the American nation, but we also recognize the moderation of the victors. America not only knows how to act vigorously, but how to act wisely and to forego unnecessary bloodshed."

The Kreuz Zeitung after a similar recognition of America's moderation says: "Whether the United States will finally rejoice in the inheritance of Cuba we are inclined to doubt. But what Spain failed to accomplish it is now the duty of Washington to carry out if even the semblance of a necessity for war is to be preserved. Order must be restored in the island at all hazards. The Americans must determine the questions of ways and means, but to surrender Cuba to the rebels, their proteges, is impossible, no matter how much Garcia and his bandits may desire it."

The Berliner Post, which is of a similar opinion, thinks that "with the disappearance of an honest Spanish foe there has arisen a foe much more to be dreaded—the insurgents."

The Vorwaerts, concludes a long review of the situation as follows: "We are convinced that the truest bonds of friendship might prevail between Germany and the great trans-Atlantic republic, a friendship which would be of the greatest benefit to both; but, alas! the American petroleum and sugar trusts and the East Elbian junkers in Germany exert a dominating influence upon their respective governments; and there is little prospect of those bonds of friendship and a strong possibility of great economic conflict is always present."

The Cologne Gazette discussing the situation at Manila, highly praises the American naval officers, expressing its confidence that their efforts will soon restore complete order so that business can be conducted safely. It adds: "Now that the Star Spangled Banner waves, all danger to German commercial interests in past."

The Berliner Tagblatt congratulates Admiral Dewey on his promotion and says he understood how to preserve friendly and correct relations with the German squadron, even during difficulties.

The Krueze Zeitung, which throughout the war published a mass of the wildest tales from its New York correspondent, now prints a letter alleged to have come from one Slovack, declaring himself a volunteer in the American army, who says that several of his countrymen in the army have been thrown into furnaces and burned alive as punishment for disobedience and desertion. Two, he says, were hanged and several shot dead because they slept while on duty.

From information obtained at the navy department it appears that the government maintains a high opinion of the value of torpedoes in naval warfare, despite the contrary experiences of both the Americans and Spaniards. As a matter of fact a strong torpedo flotilla has been prominent in the big naval manoeuvres at Kiel during the past week. A series of torpedo boat night attacks, fashioned as closely as possible after conditions during actual warfare, has been one of the features of the evolutions and demonstrated the high effectiveness of the torpedo boat and the torpedo.

Count Von M. Boetzen's reports on the military achievements of the Americans have greatly interested Emperor William who reads them as they arrive, before they go to the war office. The reports all go to Lieutenant Von Baumbach, a member of the general staff, who is commissioned to write from them and other reliable sources a special technical history of the war for the use of the general staff.

#### MORE TROOPS EMBARK

American Soldiers Leave Santiago, Shafter to Remain Until all His Command Leave.

Washington, August 20.—The following cablegram from General Shafter has been received by the war department:

"Santiago de Cuba, August 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

"The Yucatan, with 500 Seventh infantry, the Santiago, with 500 Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the Hudson, with 500 First District of Columbia left this morning.

"SHAFER." The latest advices from General Shafter, commanding the Fifth army corps, are to the effect that he will not leave Santiago until after the departure of all the troops of his command. The expectation is that the last of these troops will embark during the early part of next week and that General Shafter will be able to sail for home before Saturday. The plan for the embarkation of all of General Shafter's corps before the close of the present week was impossible of execution by reason of the lack of sufficient transports.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

#### THE SURRENDER AT MANILA

The Wording of the Terms Still Leave Doubt as to Their Scope—Insurgent Raids in Cuba.

Washington, August 20.—Official announcement of the terms of capitulation agreed on at Manila reached the war department this evening in a dispatch from General Merritt. It was the first notification, officially, of the nature of the stipulations and embraced the complete terms in six articles. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable tonight construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone. While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish troops, both the European and the native, capitulate with the city and defenses, goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view, expressed by war officials and, considered in this light, goes to confirm the press dispatches stating the capitulation involves the whole Philippines.

One unusual provision is embraced in the reference to the return of surrendered arms, the article providing for the return when the Spanish evacuate "for the American army evacuation." This, however, is a formal expression and Secretary Alger tonight showed that there need be no alarm on that score by his statement that there is no thought of the "Americans evacuating."

All unsettled points in the terms of the surrender will have to be finally determined by the president, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement General Merritt makes. The terms make no reference to the harbor and strictly provides for land occupation. Admiral Dewey, however, has made no report of the terms. No present difficulties will be experienced in feeding the 15,000 Spanish troops on the island.

The reported insurgent raids in Cuba caused considerable comment in official circles, but the view was taken at the war department that the raids did not indicate a pure purpose on the part of the Cubans to disregard the suspension of hostilities. It is presumed that the raids occurred before the Cubans were aware of the armistice arranged by the United States authorities.

#### DEATH IN THE FLAMES

Six Persons Perish in the Burning of Two Hotels at Hot Springs Ark. Others Injured by Leaping from the Windows.

Little Rock, Ark., August 20.—Six persons lost their lives today by the burning of the National and the Windsor hotels, at Hot Springs, Ark. Five bodies of persons that had been burned were recovered from the ruins. John Hudgins, of Indian territory, was killed by jumping from an upper hotel window. Only two other bodies have been identified, their names being Abe Matthews, of Greenville, Miss., and H. Wells, residence unknown. Not until after the coroner's inquest can the names of the other dead be learned.

A number of persons were injured by jumping from the hotel windows. In addition to the two hotels, a cottage belonging to Colonel O'Brien and the Kentucky livery stable, were burned. The two hotels suffered the destruction of all their contents, but the horses and carriages in the livery stable were taken out safely.

The fire started about 2 o'clock a. m., in the National hotel and spread rapidly. A number of guests escaped down the stairway, while others jumped from the windows of the second and third stories in their night-clothes, barely getting out with their lives. Several who leaped were severely injured and one unknown man is expected to die.

#### A Train Load of Sick Soldiers.

Fort Thomas, Ky., August 20.—A hospital train of thirteen cars which started Thursday night from Fernandina, Fla., arrived with 161 sick and convalescent soldiers from the Seventh army corps. Fifty others listed to come here were too far gone to risk the journey and were left at Fernandina. There was not a death on the trip and though some are very weak, it is believed nearly all who arrived will recover.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.