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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY OCTOBER 4, 1898.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

MORE WARSHIPS.

Bids for Construction of Four Harbor Defense Vessels Opened.

TO BE MONITORS OF A NEW TYPE

Heavily Armored and Armed, with Greater Speed than Present Style of this Class of Vessels... The New York World's Specific Charges as to Mismanagement and Incompetency at Camp Wikoff

> Taken up by the War Investigation Commission... The Philipine Representatives at the White House.

> > as my instructions from the president

fully contemplated the occupation of

the islands by the American land

forces, and stated that 'the powers of

the military occupant are absolute and

supreme and immediately operate up-

on the political condition of the inhab-

itants,' I did not consider it wise to

hold any direct communication with

the insurgent leader until I should be

pecially as I would not until then be

in a position to issue a proclamation

and enforce my authority, in the event

that his pretensions should clash with

for the attack on the city were press-

without reference to the situation of

this course was subsequently fully es-

troops of my command carried the

Spanish intrenchments, extending from

the sea to the Pasay road on the ex-

treme Spanish right, we were under

no obligations, by pre-arranged plans

of mutual attack, to turn to the right

and clear the front still held against

the insurgents, but were able to move

forward at once and occupy the city

Then follows a detailed account of

the fighting and capture of Manila and

"I desire here to record my apprecia-

tion of the admirable manner in

which the orders for attack and the

plan for occupation of the city were

carried out by the troops exactly as

"It will be observed that the trophies

of Manila were nearly \$900,000; 1.300

General Merritt then details the in-

auguration of the military govern-

ment of Manila by the Americans. Fur-

"On the 16th a cablegram contain-

ing the text of the president's procla-

mation directing the cessation of hos-

tilities was received by me, and at the

same time an order to make the fact

known to the Spanish authorities, which

was done at once. This resulted in a

formal protest from the governor-gen-

eral in regard to the transfer of public

funds then taking place, on the ground

that the proclamation was dated prior

to the surrender. To this I replied

that the status quo in which we were

left with the cessation of hostilities

was that existing at the time of the

receipt by me of the official notice,

and that I must insist upon the deliv-

ery of the funds. The delivery was

"After the issue of my proclamation

and the establishment of my office as

military governor, I had direct writ-

ten communication with General Agui-

naldo on several occasions. He recog-

nized my authority as military govern-

or of the town of Manila and suburbs

and made professions of his willing-

ness to withdraw his troops to a line

same time asking certain favors for

himself. The matters in this connec-

tion had not been settled at the date

of my departure. Doubtless much 'dis-

file of the insurgents that they have

not been permitted to enjoy the occu-

pacy of Manila, and there is some

to that fact, but notwithstanding many

rumors to the contrary, I am of the

opinion that the leaders will be able to

prevent serious disturbances, as they

are sufficiently intelligent and educated

to know that to antagonize the United

chance of future political improvement.

the better have taken place in Manila

fense vessels of the monitor type, au-

thorized by congress at an expenditure

of \$1,250,000 for each monitor. The act

directs the secretary to have in view

twenty-seven months the miximum

time for the completion of the vessels,

providing a penalty ranging from \$300

to \$600 per day for any delay in their

The monitors are to be built strictly

designs, no provisions being made, as

is usually the case, for the submission

of contractors' plans. In type, they

have no duplication in modern ship

construction, and more than anything

else resemble the light menitors which

distinguished themselves in the civil

war. The board of bureau chiefs would

have liked very much to have provided

a more powerful cass of vessel but the

small limit of cost fixed in the appro-

priation act prevented this and they

were obliged to content themselves

tons displacement. Nevertheless the

designers have contrived within these

narrow limits to plan a most service-

able type of vessel, though their use-

fulness will be strictly limited to har-

bor defense, and on account of their

small proportions they will not be able

to undertake any long voyages. While

resembling roughly the war monitors,

these new vessels will be vastly supe-

rior to them in actual power. Their

American troops.

completion.

"I may add that great changes for

made under protest.

prisoners and 22,000 arms.'

and suburbs."

the general says:

contemplated.

the. he says:

tablished by the fact that when the

insurgent forces. The wisdom of

"For these reasons the preparation

in possession of the city of Manila, es-

Washington, September 20.-General | me on my arrival nor offer his services Schwan has been for some time past as a subordinate military leader, and inspecting sites for camps in the south and is now at the war department preparing his report. He discussed the matter of sites briefly with General Corbin today and was informed by that officer that the desire of the president and the secretary of war was to have the very best possible sites selected for camps without regard to whether they were offered by the people of the community or whether they were paid for by the government. The war department has the authority to select and condemn ground for camps and if it is found that desirable loca- ed and military operations conducted tions can be secured in this way they will be selected without regard to expense. The department is determined to have the new camps the very best that can be found in the south.

McKINLEY'S TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, and a delegation from that state called on the president today to urge that a permanent camp be located at Columbia, S. C., and that an army hospital be established at Charleston. It was also asked that Charleston be made the point of embarkation for the troops to be dispatched to Cuba and Porto Rico. The president listened very attentively to the claims in behalf of the state and promised to give them consideration. The president in acknowledging what was addresssed to him by the delegation took occasion to pay an eloquent tribute to the devotion and patriotism of the soldiers of the south and said he had not heard a murmur or complaint from that section.

> SICK IN PORTO RICO TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

The war department has posted the following:

"The president has given instructions that all sick at Porto Rico be sent north as soon as they are able to travel with safety, his purpose being to relieve General Brooke of the further care of the sick and at the same time enable the men to receive the treatment obtainable in the better appointed home hospitals. These men will be furloughed as in cases of those returning from Santiago. About 700 will leave today on the Relief and the Missouri."

In conformity with the above the quartermaster's department issued orders to the officers having charge of the shipping at New York, telling them i to send ships to Ponce equipped for carrying the sick to this country. There are several regular transports now going to Porto Rico and Cuba. Their route is from New York to San Juan, Ponce and Santiago. As soon as Havana is occupied it will be ad- | which I might indicate, but at the ded to the points where the transports

FIVE DEATHS AT PONCE.

Major General Brooke at Ponce reported to the war department today satisfaction is felt by the rank and the death of five American soldiers. which occurred yesterday.

GENERAL MERRITT'S REPORT. The report of Major General Wesley Merritt of the operations about Manila was made public at the war department today. It is dated on board the transport China, August 31st. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and arrival at Manila and States would be to destroy their only the disposition of the troops there he

"I found General Greene's command encamped on a strip of sandy land since the occupancy of the city by the running parallel to the shore of the bay and not far distant from the beach, but, owing to the great difficulties of opened at the navy department today surgent leader, called at the White landing supplies the greater portion for the construction of four harbor dehad shelter tents only and were suffering many discomforts, the camp being situated in a low, flat place, without shelter from the heat of the tropical sun or adequate protection during the best results and most expeditious The terrific downpours of rain so fre- delivery. Consequently the department, quent at this season. I was at once in laying down its requirements, made struck by the exemplary spirit of patient, even cheerful, endurance shown by the officers and men under such circumstances, and this feeling of admiration for the manner in which the American soldiers, volunteer and regular alike, accepted the necessary in accordance with the department's hardships of the work they have undertaken to do, has grown and increased with every phase of the difficult and trying campaign which the troops of the Philippine expedition have brought to such a brilliant and successful con-

clusion. "The Filippinos or insurgents' forces at war with Spain, had, prior to the arrival of the American hand forces, been waging a desultory warfare with the Spaniards for several months, and were at the time of my arrival in considerable force, variously estimated with single turreted monitors of 2,700 and never accurately ascertained, but probably not far from 12,000 men. These troops, well equipped with small arms, with plenty of ammunition and several field guns, had obtained positions of investment opposite to the Spanish line of detached works throughout their entire extent."

General Merritt then speaks of Aguinaldo's accomplishments previous to

his arrival and continues:

knots, about double that of the old vessels. Their batteries will consist of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles capable of piercing the side of ninetenths of the naval vessels of the world; four 4-inch rapid-fire guns and smaller calibre rapid-fire guns like those that did such service in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The builders are not required to furnish either guns, armor or turrets. The latter, by the way, are to be electrically controlled like those on the Brooklyn. These turrets will be of the balanced type ten inches thick behind 11-inch barbetts, and a belt of armor eleven of the Sons of Veterans from Aurora inches thick and five feet broad will be placed on the sides of the vessels. The monitors will be 225 feet long, fifty feet broad and draw about twelve and a half feet of water, enabling them to move freely in any of the shallow Atlantic coast harbors.

The lowest bidders for building the monitors were in the order named as | follows: Nixon, of Elizabeth, N. J., \$825,000: Newport News Company, \$860,-000; Bath Iron Works, Me., \$862,000, and Union Iron Works, San Francisco,

THE CHARGES AS TO CAMP WI-KOFF.

The war investigating commission devoted its time today largely to the consideration of a statement filed by Mr. Nelson Hersh on behalf of The New York World, giving what he styles a record of facts concerning the establishment of Camp Wikoff and its management, together with specific instances of abuses, charged to have existed, dates, number of sick in hospitals, deaths, etc. It is asserted that at the time Montauk Point was selected as the site for the camp it was "a barren waste." It is charged that when the first detachment of 275 troops arrived August 8th "the camp was not ready to receive them and they slept under their blankets and in the open ana at the expense of the miners' air and no tents had arrived." This, union. it is added, was eleven days since it had been decided to establish the camp. Continuing, the assertion is made that by the 13th of August the uties, including negroes, from Springsick were reported suffering from want of proper accommodations and food; that their tents were without floors and with only their blankets between the sick men and the ground, and that a glass of sour milk a piece was the only nourishment then received in twenty-

frequent changes of plans, and it is asserted that General Young was giv- union men. en only six days for the preparation of the camp before the arrival of troops, when two weeks' time was necessary, which caused "great confusion." On the 14th of August Dr. Edson visited the camp and found that the 1,400 troops there were almost wholly dependent for drinking purposes upon a body of water without inlet or outlet, known as Fort pond. This pond received the drainage from the camp and the doctor found the water to contain ninety grains of salt to cerning the charges made against the the gallon. This condition, he said, war department and suggested Wedcaused disease and rendered the pond

four hours.

a constant menace to the men. By August 30th there were 20,000 men in camp and 1,300 in the hospital, with many unable to secure admission from the transports. The regulars were reported to be suffering for the necessaries of life and had received no pay for three months. Contract surgeons were reported to be living at the expense of patients. "After the doctors had lunched," says the account, "twenty-five apolynaris bottles were counted on the table, said to have been diverted from hospital stores.

Particulars are given of the death in his tent of Private Hugh Barrett on August 28th and it is asserted that Dr. Tabor refused him permission to enter the hospital on the ground that he; Miles or General Shafter had not yet was not sick.

The assertion is made that when, on the 5th of September Dr. Lee went to Camp Wikoff with a special train to them calling attention to such charges take sick soldiers to the Brooklyn hospitals "he was unable to get more than fifteen men to the train on account of | paper reports of abuses and in most the lack of ambulances, which were of such cases letters were' sent to the being used to carry sight-seers around | editors in question asking them for the camp. While hundreds of sick soldiers were waiting to be transferred to boats and trains dozens of ambulances were at the depot filled with laughing men and women who were seeing the camp with officer "friends." orders that the ambulances were to be used only for the transportation of ground for trouble with them, owing | the sick.

> A long list of witnesses was forwarded and there was a general request that correspondents and reporters of The World be called.

The commission directed that a reply be forwarded to Mr. Hersh, informing him that the statement should have careful consideration. THE PHILIPPINOS AT THE WHITE

HOUSE. Agoncillo and Lopez, the representa-Washington, October 1 .- Bids were | tives of Aguinaldo, the Philippine inhouse today in company with General Greene and had a private conference with the president in the cabinet room. The interview was entirely informal, it being distinctly understood that the administration did not receive the representatives of the insurgents in any official capacity. While the Fillippinos refused to discuss the interview, claiming it to have been to "pay their respects," it is presumed they informally talked over their mission, which is to secure representation on the Paris commission, if possible; if not, then to be heard by the commission as to the attitude and wishes of the insurgents. Assistant Secretary of States Adee also was present during the interview. No documents were presented.

Death of a Major of Volunteers

Montgomery, Ala., September 30 .-Major J. J. Johnson, of the Second Arkansas, died at Anniston, Ala., today of heart failure. He had been ill for a week with typhoid fever.

Paua Under Martial Law

Pana, Ills., October 1.-At a conference between Captain C. C. Craig, in charge of the state troops, Sheriff Coburn and Mayor Powell this afternoon, the city was delivered over to Captain Craig and tonight Pana is under martial law. The negroes at Springside camp have voted to return to Alabama as soon as they secure their pay "As General Aguinaldo did not visit speed, for instance, will be twelve from the operators.

UNDER MILITARY BULE

State Troops in Control of Pana, Ill Imported Negro Miners Turned Back by Strikers-A Battle Expected.

Pana, Ill., September 30.-Light Battery B, of Galesburg, arrived on a special train from Springfield this afternoon. The battery consists of two Gatling guns and sixty-eight men, with side arms and Springfield rifles, in charge of Captain Craig. Two camps and Elgin, in command of Colonel Hamilton, arrived this evening. They were equipped with guns at Springfield and mustered in as national guards.

Governor Tanner's instructions to the troops before their departure from Springfield were to arrest all persons carrying arms and hold such arms until further orders; protect citizens and their property, and maintain order, but lend no assistance to operators in operating their mines with imported

The militia are in full charge of the city tonight and are parading the business streets. The utmost quiet pre-

Tower Hill, Ills., September 30.-Three hundred striking union miners from Pana today held up a special Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train conveying fifty Washington (Ind.) negro miners to Pana to take the place of union miners. The negroes were taken from the cars and compelled to walk back to Tower Hill where they were locked in the depot until 10 o'clock tonight. At that hour the negroes were placed on board an eastbound train and taken back to Indi-

News of the capture of the blacks having reached Sheriff Cobourn at Pana, he sent an armed posse of depside camp, toward this town to intercept the miners on their return. Sheriff Coburn's force had not arrived at a late hour. In case they fail to appear the miners will remain here over night and take a roundabout way home.

It is believed that a battle will be precipitated if the Coburn forces show The war department is charged with up in this vicinity. The sheriff of this county refused to interfere with the

THE WAR COMMISSION

Will Examine General Lee-Still Busy With Letters of Complaint.

Washington, September 30.-The was investigation commission today decided to ask General Lee to follow General Wheeler in giving testimony connesday of next week as a date when he could be heard.

General Wheeler will be before the commission on Tuesday and will be interrogated both about Camp Wikoff amination concerning Santiago covering especially the facilities for caring for the sick and wounded and the precautions taken to preserve the health of the men in the trenches. The commissioners state their purpose to be to make a very complete investigation of these features of the Santiago seige, but Vice Chairman Denby said today that the policy of callling General been under consideration.

The commission today continued its examination of letters bearing upon and others attempting to refute them Many of the letters referred to newsspecific information.

Many of the charges received by mail are quite vague in character. An officer in a Pennsylvania regiment wrote that he had been at Camp Thomas, Fernandina and Tampa, Fla., and After this incident General Young gave | that he knew the charges of mismanagement were false. He expressed his willingness to come to Washington and give the commission the information at his command at his own expense.

Today's letters deal especially with the conditions at Camp Wikoff. In one instance a minister wrote that he had pointed out the inaccessibility and exposed condition of the location and the poor condition of the water before the place was selected. The members of the commission express their determination to make a very complete inspection of affairs at that point and it is probable that they will visit the place as a body.

trine.

Manila, Philippine Islands, October 1-There is considerable comment here upon Aguinaldo's speech at Malolos on Thursday. The key note was the independence of the Philippine islands. During the course of his remarks, Aguinaldo said:

"Our friends, the Americans, came for the purpose of demonstrating the generosity and grandeur of their government and to assist in releasing the people from slavery without annexing the islands, thus setting a good example. We now understand and appreciate the famous Monroe doctrine of America for justice demands that they add "the Philippines for the Filippinos."

Indoors and Out

"My health was very poor and I suffered from dizzy spells, rheumatism Columbia, S. C., Greenville, S. C., and weak nerves. I did not care to live in such a condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla has changed all this. It has completely cured me and and I am now able to work hard indoors and out." Mrs. John A. Lively, Dallas, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to oper-! aet. 25.

FUNARAL OF MR. BAYARD.

His Body Buried in the Family Vault. The Services Most Simple.

Wilmington, Del., October 1.-Funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard were held in the Old Swedes church today. Thousands of people assembled at the edifice, but were not admitted as it had been decided not to open the casket and permit the public to review the remains. There was a profusion of floral offerings, in addition to those of the family, coming from friends at home and at other pdaces.

The honorary pallbearers were: Former president, Grover Cleveland; former secretary of the treasury, Charles S. Fairchild; W. Tunnell, governor of Delaware: Chancellor John R. Nicholson; George L. Rives, of New York city; John V. Craven and Thomas Craven, of Salem, N. J., and Judge Ignitius C. Grubb, Dr. James A. Draper and Henry G. Banning, of Wilming-

The services comprised simply the Prayer Book service for the ourial of church. The service was read jointly by Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass, of Tuxedo Park, N. J., who as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Washington, performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, and Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, rector of Old

When the service reached the point of commitment of the body to the grave, the casket was lifted by the carriers, and, attended by the pallbearers, members of the family and others within the church, was taken to the Bayard burial plot in the graveyard adjoining the church. A great crowd had assembled, waiting to see this, the only public feature of the funeral. Slowly and solemnly the body was lowered into the vault where lie the remains of Mr. Bayard's fath er and mother and three of his chil-

SUICIDE OR MURDER!

Suicide of the Chinese Emperor Officially Announced-Anti-Foreign Demonstrations by Chinese.

London, October 1.—A special dis-

patch from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished by the Taopaper there, allege that the emperor of China committed suicide on September placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been seized and banished.

A later dispatch from Shanghai said it was semi-officially announced there and the Santiago campaign, the ex- that the emperor of China committed ed secrecy as to their proceedings.

suicide on September 21st. The foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Pekin, saying that Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady factory manner. The utmost courtesy was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud. Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United Day's communication that he does not

Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad. Steps have been taken to call the attention of the Chinese government to that they are inspired by a desire to these outrages.

Location of Camps in the South Washington, October 1.-Ex-Sena-

tor Patrick Walsh, Colonel D. D. Dyer, and Representative Fleming of Georgia were in Washington today, urging Augusta, Ga., as a site for a military sons in the Philippines outside of Macamp. The committee presented to nila, the peace commission will be left the secretary the many advantages of to deal with this subject as strictly in Augusta, pointing out that the proposed site was high and healthy, and that returned such a refusal, for the Spanan abundant water supply could be ob- ish authorities have never made a retained from the Augusta water works, quest of that kind. while the camp could be lighted by the electric system of the city. As to drainage and other features the secretary was assured the proposed site M. Charles Ernest Paulimer and M. was perfect. The secretary found that Turol, of the Lanterne, was fought New Construction of the Monroe Doc- the representations made were borne this morning, rapiers being the weap out by the report of General Schwan ons used. M. Turol was thrice woundas president of the board of camp in- ed in the thigh and side and M. Paulspection. The further fact that Au- mier was slightly wounded on the lip. gusta is a central point for headquarters within easy reach of the other went to the office of The Lanterne camps was also made prominent by the committee. While no official information on the subject is forthcoming, it | the paper had grossly slandered heris said that selection of sites for camps in the south has been practically deter- their household consisted of three permined. It is understood they will be located at Augusta, Americus, and of M. Paulmier. The latter subsequent-Athens, Ga., and Columbia, Greenville ly challenged M. Turol, who was the and Spartanburg, S. C. The main writer of the article referred to. The

out 600 acres just outside the city. The following official announcement of sites for army camps in the south recommend by the Schwan board sent south for that purpose was posted at the war department tonight: The following points have been recommended by the Schwan board: Augusta, Ga., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Athens, Ga., Macon, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Americus, Ga., and Albany, Ga.

Emma Gill's Murderer Arrested London, October 1.-Dr. Nancy Gilford the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted by the American police on the charge of having been connectbeen arrested.



THE PEACE COMMISSION

the dead of the Protestant Episcopal The Pirel Joint Sessio n-Elegant Quarters of the Commission-Judge Day Reports Satisfactory Progress. 36

Paris, October 1.-The American and Spanish commissioners assembled for their first business session at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms assigned to them for their deliberations at the French foreign office. A special entrance is set apart for the use of the commissioners, in order to furnish them with every privacy and convenience possible.

The entire suite of rooms may be described as being of massive appearance. Handsome, crystal chandeliers hang from the ceilings and the walls are wholly paneled with gobelin tapestry. In the centre of the hall and extending nearly the length of the apartment is a massive rosewood table, covered with a red velvet cloth and having around it large, handsome chairs for the use of the commissioners. Before each chair is a large, leatherbound portfolio and a tray upon which are pencils and ink eraser, a file hook, quill and steel pens, a china ink well and a sponge cup.

The walls and ceilings of the room are of deep olive and gold. It contains tai, or local governor, to the Chinese five great windows draped with silk and priceless lace curtains. They overlook the beautiful private gardens of the foreign minister, which contain ex-21st, after signing the decrees which quisite statuary and some rare trees

and shrubs. The foreign office authorities have wholly turned over the suite of rooms described to the peace commissioners. Even the keys of the apartments were emperor was assassinated. All the handed to the commissioners today English speaking secretaries and the and orders were issued that no persons, even French officials, are to be allowed to enter the rooms while the commissioners are using them.

The session of the commissioners lasted ninety minutes. The next session will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Both commissions maintain-

Washington, October 1.-Secretary of State Hay has been in receipt of cable advices from Judge Day, president of the peace commission, in which he says that the business of the commission is proceeding in the most satishas been shown the members of the commission by the French officials and every facility for the accomplishment of the work with which they are charged has been placed at their command. It is evident from the tone of Judge States legation. The latter's ribs were share the gloomy view of the outcome of the meeting of the peace commissioners which is said to be expressed in the French newspapers. There is some doubt, it may be remarked, as to the sincerity of these expressions and it is surmised in official quarters influence the American commissioners toward an abatement of their demands. If this is the case, they will fail of their intended effect.

It is learned at the state department that regardless of any protest that the Spanish government may lodge in Washington as to the alleged refusal of the United States authorities to permit them to reinforce their garrithe line of their duties. So far as can be gathered, our government has not

A French Duel

Paris, October 1.-A duel between

Madame Paulmier, on September 3rd, and twice shot M. Olivier, the secretary of the editor because, she asserted, self and her husband in asserting that sons, the third being a former mistress. mp will be at Augusta on a site of | charges made were indignantly denied by both husband and wife.

First Foot Ball Game

Chapel Hill, N. C., October 1.-UnIversity won the first game of foot bail of the season on the home grounds this afternoon from Guilford collegescore 8 to 0. In the first half neither side scored, but Carolina succeeded in reaching goal three times during the second. There was much fumbling and off sideplaying for Carolina. Guilford had a strong team. The feature was Howell's phenomenal run of sixty yards and Rogers good tackling.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's ed with the death of Emma Gill, has Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.