

The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

TALK WHILE WAITING

The Pope is still looked to by Spain to make a fresh effort in behalf of peace. He may cry "Peace, Peace, but there will be no peace."

Just as we predicted, as to Cuba's independence secured, would be the fact of annexation to this country, thereby bringing in 200,000 Chinese and over 500,000 negroes. The Loyal Soldier's Union of Indianapolis favors the war movement on Cuba, and says that after peace practically reigns, that "an election to be held then, under the Australian system, to decide whether Cuba be annexed to the United States or become an independent republic, this government holding the Spain until fully reimbursed; compel Spain to pay us a sufficient amount for the murder of our senator and the destruction of the Maine, and allow no foreign mediation, compromise, or interference with the foregoing plan and whether the Cuban Junta or the insurgents consent or not."

General Jo Wheeler is a southern and was a gallant cavalry fighter, but he is wrong in his desire to get the United States government to rely upon the south for troops to be sent to Cuba upon the score of yellow fever. Southern whites would die as soon in Cuba as northern whites. Outside of two or three cities there are no whites who could hope to have immunity from yellow fever attacks. Let the north do its full share of invasion if there is to be any and let General Wheeler "stop his foolishness."

The truth about the curse of curses of the war between the north and south will be acknowledged after awhile even by the victorious section, that waged an inhuman war for four years, destroying and devastating at will, and all to free the negroes. It was not a war for principle, for law, for right, but a war for sentiment—an intermeddling, unholy passion, in the face of the plain fact that it was the right of the south to withdraw peacefully from a violated and often outraged compact. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican will have to be rebuked by the fanatics. It comes out plainly, directly and says that "to all intents and purposes the civil war," was begun to preserve the integrity of the nation. Mr. Lincoln maintained that slavery did not enter into the question except incidentally; that the war was being fought to preserve the union, and if the union could be maintained without emancipation, slavery would remain undisturbed. Nevertheless, the great initial influence supporting a resort to arms in the north was humanitarian and not political.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE

There has been a most noticeable change in the north latterly as to the place of the Maine in the controversy with Spain. The destruction of that American cruiser and its 258 seamen is put first now in the count of grievances. McKinley and Company, tooters in congress and press backers, all essayed to shove it aside, but like Banquo's ghost, "it will not down." We lately gave some edifying extracts relative to this devilish deed of destruction, and copied that particularly pointed, vigorous plea of The New York Tribune, one of McKinley's inveterate raisers and defenders, to "Remember the Maine," what ever else was forgotten or neglected. The able, influential, old Brooklyn Eagle, said but recently and with intense vigor and point:

"The Maine was willingly and deliberately destroyed. Every one lost on her was murdered. It was not an act of war in time of war. It was an act of feloniousness in time of peace. The ship was placed where she was in order to insure her destruction. Spain can render no atonement for that crime except the execution of the guilty and full apology, and apology meant of remorse, and full reparation to the survivors and to the heirs of the slain. That refused or not done, reparation in full measure, must be enforced, with a clear understanding of the cruel character of the culprit nation and of the warrant from God and man to render that culprit nation powerless forever at least on this side of the earth."

The New York Times, one of the best of northern newspapers, has an editorial of almost equal sweep and spirit. We copy this:

"If it were as he evidently believed it to be, not only was the case outside the sphere of negotiation, but the nation which had rendered itself responsible for such a crime was beyond the pall of civilization. The destruction of the national vessel of a power with which Spain was at peace and the massacre of her crew would be an act of treachery and cruelty unprecedented in the history of any civilized nation, but only the latest in the long series of acts of treachery and cruelty which made the name of Spain infamous during the days of her power, and mingle contempt with the pity that her present weakness might inspire. It is the Maine which has made acute the present crisis. It is the destruction of the Maine which is the true cause of war."

Our readers know that the contention of The Messenger has been all along that the real, the great, the imperious issue, infinitely above all others, was the damning act of the treacherous Spaniards in assassinating 268 men under the American flag and sending to the bottom of the Spanish harbor an American vessel of war. The Union League Club, of New York city, a very extreme anti-war body ordinarily, has recently declared "that the government of Spain be required to answer for the destruction of the Maine and for the American lives sacrificed with her." It will be recalled that even Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, last week in the United States senate, ventured upon words that kindled with something of genuine patriotic ardor. He wanted Spain expelled from Cuba, but he failed to say aught of the Maine villainy. Senator Fairbanks, republican, of Indiana, reluctantly favored war, but gave no sign that he had heard of the Maine, in so far as the extracts of his speech we have seen indicate. They are standing by McKinley, who snubbed the Maine question.

When General Lee gave his testimony and showed how easy it was to destroy the Maine by the Spaniards, it must have opened the eyes of the committee. And so with Captain Sigbee's testimony, which was to the very same effect. And so Rear Admiral Irwin testified. Captain Sigbee said:

"A ship moored in a harbor would swing around to a given point where a mine might be located, and when it should reach that point, the mine would be exploded. He thought the mine could have been planted from a scow between decks. There, we were, said, a lot of idle army officers in Havana, and, while he would not charge them with anything, he thought it not out of place to speak of the possibilities of the case. "That," said Captain Sigbee, "is the real reason I asked to have the Montgomery taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up, I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever, and no guard over us or our vessels. Their vigilance was great, when their own vessels were concerned. Their boats were coming and going all the time, and they generally refused to answer when we hailed them. When they did reply it was generally in an impudent manner."

SHERMAN'S WAY IN WAGING WAR FOR HUMANITY

The truth about the curse of curses of the war between the north and south will be acknowledged after awhile even by the victorious section, that waged an inhuman war for four years, destroying and devastating at will, and all to free the negroes. It was not a war for principle, for law, for right, but a war for sentiment—an intermeddling, unholy passion, in the face of the plain fact that it was the right of the south to withdraw peacefully from a violated and often outraged compact. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican will have to be rebuked by the fanatics. It comes out plainly, directly and says that "to all intents and purposes the civil war," was begun to preserve the integrity of the nation. Mr. Lincoln maintained that slavery did not enter into the question except incidentally; that the war was being fought to preserve the union, and if the union could be maintained without emancipation, slavery would remain undisturbed. Nevertheless, the great initial influence supporting a resort to arms in the north was humanitarian and not political.

That tells the truth, and the Republican is to be congratulated for it is the only paper, so far as we know, in all New England, that has ever told the truth as to genuine, basic cause of the cruel war that raged against the south. Devasting, burning, destroying, killing southern whites, did not appeal to noble sentiments of humanity then. Kill the damn rebels" was the wrong! slogan, and "make war, hell" was the Sherman theory and practice. We will give some evidence presently as to this statement. But it is a highly sentimental war now that is urged to punish Spain for committing cruelties no worse than the north perpetrated against the south.

The north waged a hypocritical war against the south, and is now coddling no little of hypocritical sentiment as to Cuba. The Richmond Dispatch discusses The Republican's admission put it something euphemistic terms. We quote the following: "Turned into a little more rugged English, that confession amounts to this: The north fought the war in order to rob the south of millions of dollars' worth of property. As negroes were unquestionably property, the Republican cannot get around the fact that ours is the unvarnished statement of the case makes against the north."

"Humanitarianism" is a mighty fine word for robbery."

Now for Sherman's idea of war—of war upon the white people in the south—of war upon their brethren of the same blood and nationality. His theory is to make war "a hell" and he tried to make it so. We find in The Charleston News and Courier some extracts taken from a work by John C. Roper, of Boston, about the fairest, most judicial writer of history to be found in our country or in any other country. He has a work entitled "Critical Sketches of Some of the Federal and Confederate Commanders." It is a Boston book, published by the leading publishers of that city. He says that "it would not be right to close a review of General Sherman's character and services without referring to his often-announced policy of devastation." Mark, "policy of devastation." And the scoundrel carried out that policy in so far as his black heart would let him. He burned Atlanta, he burned Columbia, he made a wide swathe of destruction all through Georgia, twenty miles wide, hardly leaving a residence, marking his vandal march with burned houses, the chimneys alone standing as solitary sentinels. (See General Bradley Johnson's work on General Jo Johnston) and see in Draper (a northern book) his order creating a corps of thieves and plunderers and rapists and murderous now called "bummers." Now for some extracts Roper gives in his book:

To General Grant he telegraphed on October 9, 1864:

"Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses and people will cripple their military resources. \* \* \* I can make the march, and make Georgia howl."

To General Schofield, he telegraphed on October 17:

"I will make the interior of Georgia feel the weight of the war."

To General Beckwith on October 19:

"I propose to abandon Atlanta and the railroad back to Chattanooga, and sally forth to ruin Georgia and bring up on the seashore."

To General Hardee, the confederate commander at Savannah, he wrote:

"Should I be forced to resort to assault, and the slower and surer process of starvation, I shall then feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures, and shall make little effort to restrain my army. I shall endeavor to average a national wrong they attach to Savannah and other large cities, which have been so prominent in dragging our country into civil war."

To General Grant on December 18, he wrote:

"With Savannah in our possession at some future time, if not now, we can punish South Carolina as she deserves, and as thousands of people in Georgia hoped we would do. I do sincerely believe that the whole United States, and the very day on which the Savannah delegates proposed starting to confer with the insurgents."

The ministerial El Correo, commenting upon the United States Senate's resolution, calls attention to the "unexpectedly large minority." It believes that the existence of this minority, joined with other reasons, may lead the mixed committee to agree to replace the independence provision with one of immediate intervention. "Even presuming the final resolution passed in that form," continues El Correo, "well-informed judges believe that President McKinley would not give it effect." The El Correo further negotiations. Nevertheless, these optimistic views do not warrant the statement that the problem is greatly ameliorated. If the two houses of congress vote a compromise tomorrow, the President McKinley's action will soon clear the atmosphere. The Epoca (conservative), referring to the outbreaks of popular feeling in the provincial towns, counsels the government to deal gently with the rioters, considering the provocation received from the American public and parliament, and even from the president, and urges the Spanish nation to continue in its dignified attitude, standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of the nation's rights.

The Epoca says that only students took part in the demonstration at Barcelona; but that the revolutionary element was at the bottom of the outbreaks in Malaga, seeking to precipitate a quarrel with America.

More Rioting at Malaga

London, April 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside the American consulate at Malaga on Sunday afternoon. The civic guard dispersed the mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops were closed. Malaga, April 17.—Sunday.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gathering charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attack with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised, and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

The comparison of Weyler to Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley was to the effect of Weyler. The story of Sheridan's brutality is written in the official reports. What he did not require for the supply of his army was "simply waste and destruction"—and so the crowds had to carry their rations with them in flying over the desolated region."

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BREVITIES.

While not often admiring the regulation New England man in the congress, the venerable Senator Morrill is forth of esteem. He has certain marked New England peculiarities as a politician, but he is a man of personal integrity and good record for a republican. He has just celebrated his 88th year, and is but one year and three months younger than the great Gladstone. He retains his mental faculties well, and is well preserved physically. A woman in Kansas has been divorced five times. Her last name was Smith. She will be on the carpet again soon, doubtless, without crepe. The pardoning business is an outrage. Governor Taylor pardoned some

rascals and now he is beset with applications. That the people do not everywhere abolish this clemency business by wholesale executive interference is marvellous.

General Grant's grandson, Agernon Sartoris, acts for a place under General Lee if he commands. The Richmond Dispatch says that he reports that it is the desire of his grandmother, the widow of U. S. Grant, that in the event of war, a Grant name Lee shall fight together. General Lee is agreeable.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINES

"North Carolina University Magazine" for May contains a frontispiece portrait and sketch of the late admirable and lamented David Gaston Worth, of this city. It has a variety of articles, among them "Some Thoughts on Student Life in Germany," by E. T. Bynum; "Alfred Lord Tennyson, Part I," and "Vander's Lucifer," by Van Noppen. The University has now thirty-five professors and instructors.

"Pearls," a Classic Monthly for the Home Circle, devoted to "The Mental Forces," edited by Elizabeth F. Stephenson. Published at 465 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price \$1 a year, or 10 cents a number.

"The New Time," a magazine of "Social Progress,"—April number a hand. Price 10 cents a number. Published at 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

"Carter's Monthly" for April is before us. It is edited by Orlin Read. Published at 161 La Salle Street, Chicago. Price 10 cents a number.

Madrid Remains Quiet

Madrid, April 17.—Sunday.—The usual Sunday lull fight absorbs the populace, overshadowing the action of the United States senate as a topic of discussion.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid, though the streets are thronged with promenaders.

Government circles feel that the senate resolutions are a fresh obstacle raised to the union of the insurgents and the autonomists in Cuba.

The Official Gazette will shortly publish the report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the Maine disaster, demonstrating that the explosion was of internal origin.

The general tone of the press is firmly warlike. El Liberal (moderate republican) welcomes the senate's decision, although it is more hostile, since it helps to disentangle the situation, which is becoming insupportable to the Spaniards, as shown by the outbreak at Malaga and elsewhere. El Liberal still hopes that the mixed commission will come to a decision quickly, enabling Spain to know definitely her fate.

The journals which comment on the senate's resolutions consider them as further proof of America's scheme of annexation, and point out that it becomes the very day on which the Havana delegates proposed starting to confer with the insurgents.

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Goldboro Jottings.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Goldboro, April 19. Superior court convened in this city this morning with Judge Timberlake presiding and Solicitor Fou at his post. Among the cases on the criminal docket which have been set for trial at this term of court is that of Gil Ward for the murder of Mag Dinkins. Although this crime was committed about five years ago, yet it was so barbaric and brutal in character that the long intervening years have not sufficed to efface it from the memory of the people of Wayne county. The murder occurred on Sunday morning after Ward had been drinking all Saturday night. Mag Dinkins was his mistress and they lived on his plantation near Saul's Cross Roads in this county. The woman knew of his terrible temper when he was drunk, and on this sad occasion for her, she had been keeping out of his reach all night. She had been told that Ward would beat her when he found her. After pursuing her from house to house in the neighborhood he finally overtook her at a negro house. When he came upon her he seized her by the arm with one hand and with the other he drew his knife from his pocket, opened the blade with his teeth and stabbed her in the breast. She never spoke. The knife had pierced her heart and she reeled and fell to the ground, dead. Ward took to the woods and succeeded in evading the arm of the law until a short while ago, when he was captured in Texas. He was placed in the county jail in Raleigh until last Wednesday, when he was brought to Goldboro and placed in jail and is now awaiting to answer for his rash deed.

The democratic executive committee of this county have called the primaries of that party for May 14th, at the respective voting places throughout the county, except Goldboro, which will meet on Friday night, May 13th, at the court house. The county convention will be held at Goldboro on May 21st at 1 o'clock p. m. to elect delegates to the state, judicial and congressional conventions.

Next to the war, city politics are claiming most attention. The nominating convention for mayor will be held in the opera house tonight. The present incumbent, Mayor John W. Weill, and Captain J. E. Peterson are the principal candidates. The aldermanic convention will be held next Monday night and the election comes off a week later, when the question of issuing bonds for sewerage will be decided.

Mount Olive Jottings.

Mount Olive, N. C., April 18.

There were twenty-three crates of strawberries shipped from here today. This is the second shipping from here this season and the amount will increase daily from now on until we reach 4,000 crates per day or probably more, as we reached that many per day last season, and we think there are more berries in this section than last season.

Mrs. W. A. Jernigan was found dead in her bed this morning by her husband. She and her husband had been visiting yesterday, and when they retired last night she seemed as well as usual. She leaves a husband and three children and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her untimely demise. The interment will be made in the family burying ground tomorrow. It is thought that it was heart failure that caused her death.

The farmers in this section are well up with their work for this season of the year. Some of our farmers are through planting cotton and most every farmer has been done planting corn some time.

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