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THE SESSION ENDS.

The Two Houses of Congress Adjourn in Very Dissimilar Manner.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE

The Lie Given and a Personal Encounter Narrowly Averted---Great Disorder on the Floor---The Breach Healed---Boisterous Closing Ceremonies---Cheers for the President, Naval Heroes and Joe Wheeler---"Dixie," "America" and Other Songs Rendered---Last Hours of the Senate in Great Contrast.

SENATE.

Washington, July 8.—In a manner so simple as to be almost prefunctory the senate at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon adjourned without day. None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of congress was enacted during the closing hours of the senate's session. It had been agreed, when the senate convened at noon that the house resolution providing for the adjournment of congress at 2 o'clock p. m. today should be adopted and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business, except of the merest routine nature, was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the letter.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, opposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September. He said: "There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time. It is a hasty, improvident and dangerous step. Thus far the president has not indicated to congress, so far as I know, that he desires to be rid of us and until he manifested such a desire, we ought to remain here."

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, also opposed adjournment.

Senator Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the senate during the present session. It was adopted. A similar resolution offered by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, thanking Vice-President Hobart was adopted with a rousing aye.

Vice President Hobart then, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the senate time piece, formally declared the senate adjourned without day.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment, President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the presidents room, adjoining the senate chamber. During that time the president signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The end of this session of congress in the house was marked by two notable incidents. One was sensationally partisan, well nigh resulting in personal conflicts upon the floor of the house; the other was notably patriotic and swept away all signs of the former.

Mr. Handy, democrat, of Delaware, by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray, republican, of New York, precipitated a dispute which brought on a closing incident of a sensational nature, during which a question of verasity arose between Messrs. Ray and Handy, and finally Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, by denouncing the democrats for delaying business by calling for tellers on the motion to strike out came near precipitating a riot. The mace was brought into service before order was restored.

Mr. Handy, in moving to expunge a part of Mr. Ray's remarks, declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the house and he read from the reporter's notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of verasity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question I declare upon my honor he did not, and I hold here the reporter's notes which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say."

A vote was taken. The house declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for and the vote was announced. The negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the aiter aisle, face flushed and eyes fixed upon the minority, growing apparently indignant.

"I called for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle and said: "You are deliberately obstructing public business in which the entire country is interested." The rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order and the resulting confusion, as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of vigorous denunciation. He had reached a point opposite Mr. Ball, democrat, of Texas, Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saying it was manifest that the democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the republican side, as it subsequently developed, declared "the record is false and you know it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The house was upon its feet. Mr. Mason, republican, of Illinois, siezed Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside" and the latter was moving to comply Mr. Lewis, democrat, of Washington, took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meantime the speaker had been pounding hard and the sergeant-at-arms had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly and a roll call proceeded, while the galleries commented upon what they had seen in the course of a visit to Washington.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted—yeas, 50; nays, 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally and, therefore, he desired to withdraw his offensive statement.

The house then passed the bill to reimburse the states for expenses incurred in transporting, feeding, clothing and caring for soldiers in aid of organization of the volunteer army.

The speaker named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as a committee to wait upon the president, in company with a senate committee and announce the readiness of congress to adjourn.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson, after the return, "the president directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the house and says he desires to congratulate this congress upon its patriotic and faithful work."

The remainder of the session passed without incident. At 2 o'clock, when Speaker Reed announced "this second session of this congress I adjourned without day" a great cheer arose, and then began a scene which, while similar to the usual closing scenes of sessions, far surpassed in enthusiasm and manifest good feeling any similar episode in the memory of the oldest member of the house. The occupants of the packed galleries who had risen to go, paused as they heard a half dozen members begin singing "America." Other members hurriedly crowded around the speaker's stand and joined the singers until within a short time it seemed all the members present were aiding in swelling the volume of the song. Presently a voice here and there in the galleries joined in and it was not long until members and spectators were singing the patriotic hymn.

When the song ceased some member proposed three cheers for the "Nations President," and the roar of sound that followed came from a united house.

The "North, South, East, West a United Country," was proposed, and then in turn came the heroes of the war, Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Sampson, and finally former Representative General Joe Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill, to his command in front of Santiago, was named and the hall resounded with cheers of thrilling strength.

Then the singing proceeded. Meantime Sergeant-at-Arms Russell had brought in 200 small American flags and every member was now waving one. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle," and "Dixie," the latter perhaps, for the first time in the house, was joined in by members from every section of the country. Cheers for the speaker were given. The patriotic demonstration continued a half hour and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. "Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

Clerk McDowell when the singing ceased mounted the clerk's stand and announced that Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, had opened a recruiting office in the ways and means committee room and a few minutes later, Mr. Allen, popularly known as "Private John," arose and said: "The congressional rough-riders will report to me in the committee room and enlist for Cuba."

The announcement was suggestive of his speech delivered a few days ago, in which he proposed that a company of congressmen be recruited.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constitution. "Febri-Cura" (Sweet Chill Tonic with Iron) is more effective than Quinine, and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nerve medicine. It is pleasant to take, and is sold under a positive guarantee to cure or money refunded. Accept no substitutes. The "just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Bob Moore, of Fayetteville, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION

Raised by the Return to Tampa of Sick and Wounded Soldiers From Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., July 8.—The arrival of a few of the survivors of the battle of Santiago has resurrected the quarantine question. The president of the state board of health said today that the government had agreed to abide by all the Florida rules and regulations. It was left to the discretion of the physicians in charge of the quarantine station whether to pass any of the returning transports or not. He said that if the boats were in good sanitary condition they would probably be permitted to come up the bay and land the wounded. Dr. Porter, the state health officer, by special order, went to Key West last night to look after the situation there.

The government has asked that a house to house sanitary inspection be made of Tampa by the local authorities, the reports on each inspection to be endorsed by the president of the state board of health and returned to the government. This inspection will be begun Monday and to assist in it, General Coppinger has placed ten fourmule teams at the disposal of the local sanitary department. These steps are to prevent any visit of sickness during the long summer months.

E. C. Banks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. R. R. Bellamy.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE

The Peace Party in Madrid Strengthened—Semi-official Denial of Peace Negotiations.

London, July 9.—A special from Madrid says: There are numerous evidences that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil and the expected disturbances have not occurred. Probably this will embolden the government to yield to the strong diplomatic pressure that is being exerted to bring the war to a termination.

El Nacional remarks: "Spanish ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compel the Americans to fight there. The Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Porto Rico and the Peninsula, and as El Nacional says, having succeeded, they might impose still more distasteful terms."

Then, discussing Captain Aunon's reliance upon the third squadron, El Nacional criticises the vessels composing it, showing that nothing can be hoped from that quarter. The increasing difficulty of telegraphic communication with the colonists is adding to the government's embarrassment since it cannot ascertain what is needed for defence.

Madrid, July 8.—The cabinet council this evening considered the questions of new cables and military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports. All rumors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be unfounded.

A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged General Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would recommence at noon. The dispatch gives no date for the time of resumption, which is believed to be noon tomorrow. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions it will defend itself until the end.

THE ARMISTICE EXTENDED

Until Noon Today—General Linares Conferring With Madrid and Havana Plan of Action on Renewal of Hostilities.

Major General Shafter's Headquarters, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—Cabled From Kingston, Ja., July 8.—The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow General Linares to communicate with Captain General Blanco and with Madrid.

General Linares informed General Shafter that he had no telegraph operator, and one was sent into the city accompanied by the British consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag.

Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but work is being pushed on the batteries and entrenchments. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours; the American lines advancing to within 400 yards of the enemy's and our hillside batteries overlook and command the city.

General Lawton's division advanced 500 yards, to the enemy's great surprise.

The dynamite gun of Colonel Wood's rough-riders, in charge of Sergeant Hallett Alsop Burrowe, has been beautifully placed, hidden in a snug pit.

The general health of the soldiers is good. The armistice is affording a long needed rest for our men and they are now in good shape to resume fighting.

General Linares is evidently weakening and the mediation of the bishop of Santiago and the consular corps may persuade him to surrender.

In case hostilities are resumed the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns and then land 1,000 men and occupy the forts, while launches, with grappling irons go in and countermine the harbor. The fleet will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault.

General Garcia, the insurgent commander, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations are on foot.

The wrecked Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies, and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over 100 Spaniards which were washed ashore.

SPANISH TERROISM.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 8, 6 p. m.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle; for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spanish are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A captain and three privates from Baracao came into the bay today in a small sailboat and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. They were ostensibly surprised and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. The report is that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracao and that the Spanish troops there are in bad shape.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, and the half starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

MAHER-GODDARD FIGHT

Peter Maher Defeats Joe Goddard in Eight Rounds—Goddard Not Knocked Out but Gives up the Fight.

New York, July 8.—Peter Haher defeated Joe Goddard in eight rounds tonight at the Lenox Athletic Club. They had been scheduled to fight twenty-five rounds with five ounce gloves. Goddard had defeated Maher on two previous occasions and was the favorite among the sporting element previous to the fight.

Goddard administered a lot of hard punishment on his adversary, but received a terrific pounding while he was doing so. Goddard was out a couple of times, but the bell saved him and when he quit toward the end of the eighth round he was scarcely able to stand on his feet.

At the same time, the fast work which both had gone through from the beginning had told on Maher and he was unable to land a blow heavy enough to finish the Australian. When the eighth round opened Goddard tried for the head, but was blocked. Then he tried for the wind, but was met with a left on the face. Maher jabbed left on face and swung right to head. Goddard jabbed left on face and swung right on head. Goddard jabbed left to face and Maher met him with a hard right in the wind. Goddard was now unable to defend himself and held his head down with his arms crossed in front of his face. Maher went at him but could not land a knock out blow. Goddard backed away and stretched out his hand, saying as he did so: "This is more than nature can stand," as he shook Maher's hand.

The referee, Charley White, then awarded the bout to Maher.

Time of round two minutes and fifty-five seconds.

SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC

Hobson's Account of His Adventure.

ALL NIGHT UNDER FIRE

The Batteries, the Vizcaya and Infantry Along Shore Open Fire—A Submarine Mine Explodes Under the Vessel. The Men Lie on Deck Until Daylight, Partly Under Water—In Prison—Listening to the Bombardment—Witness the Battle on Land.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 7, Cabled From Kingston, Ja., July 8, 9:15 a. m.—The return of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, to his ship, the flagship New York, last night, was marked by wild enthusiasm. It was dark when a shout was passed along the ship that Hobson was coming. On the superstructure clambered the crew, ten deep, and on the quarter deck the officers clustered around the sea ladder and a hundred hands were stretched out to grasp Hobson's. It was not until he was safe once more on deck that the crews of the New York cheered, and then they broke out into a wild yell which was sent up over and over again until the men were hoarse. Numbers of the crew rushed forward on the quarter deck and a great group of men struggled around the tall figure of the man who had dared so much.

Hobson sat once more among his messmates and told the story of his experience, his marvellous escape and his imprisonment in Morro castle, watching the shells explode outside his cell.

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell in the launch supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings, and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then the other from those big guns on the hills, the Vizcaya, lying inside the harbor, joining in.

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed, and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with their cross fire. The Merrimac's steering bar broke as she got to Estrella point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side. Her stern ran upon Estrella point. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tide drifted her around. We were all aft, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around us. Six-inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks.

"It was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not all killed. Shells rained over us and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched, but we must lie there until daylight. I told them, now and again one of other of the men, lying with his face glued to the deck and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say: 'Hadn't we better drop off, now, sir?' but I said, 'Wait till daylight.'

"It would have been impossible to get the launch around any where but to the shore, where the soldiers stood shooting and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there where nearly all the fire was directed, but one man said that if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. I lay motionless. It was splendid the way these men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries and the Vizcaya was on full. When the water came upon the Merrimac's decks, the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but was still made fast to the boom and we caught hold of the edge and slung on, our heads being above water.

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and ran. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads.

"'Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war?' I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles and we were helped into the launch.

"Then we were put in cells in Morro castle. It was a grand sight a few days later to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had the court-martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving and it was terrible to see those poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as polite as could be. I knew something was coming and then I was exchanged."

Now that Camara has passed through the Suez canal and Cervera is wiped out Boston ought to be able to sleep sound enough to make up for olst time.

Cervera did not hear of the affairs at Manila until he was captured. That was a rather large-sized shunk of hard luck story for one day.

BEGINNING OF THE END

Continuation of Peace Talk.

FURTHER EVIDENCES

Of Spain's Intention to Bring the War to a Close—The Action of Admiral Camara—General Linares' Action Gives Reasonable Hope of His Intention to Surrender—Question as to Disposition of Admiral Cervera—Difficulty in Landing Supplies From Transports.

Washington, July 8.—There was a continuation of peace talk today and more evidences in this line than those of yesterday are coming to the surface. Such for instance was the confirmation at the state department of the report that the Cadiz fleet was returning to Spain, since it is scarcely conceivable that the Spanish government would do this last remnant of their fleet to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which in all probability could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. Therefore the assumption is that the Spanish government calculates that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain.

An unusually definite report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded as the interest of peace by the British ambassador, but when it was brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial and said he had not communicated with the government in any way regarding the termination of the war.

Conditions at Santiago also are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's dispatch received during the forenoon. Nothing more came from him during the day, but the impression prevails that the Spanish are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an implication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender. However that may be, every preparation is making for a great engagement, the final one at Santiago, it is hoped, which may begin even as early as tomorrow if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand. The department has not heard so far of the arrival of these soldiers, but believes they have reached Shafter.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Italie of Rome Says the Spanish Cabinet Opposes Peace Intervention of the Powers.

The Armistice at Santiago is Continued Until 12 o'clock To-day.

When Hostilities Begin Again Sampson will Bombard the Channel Batteries, Then Land Men and Take Them.

Congress Adjourned at 2 p. m. o'clock Yesterday, the Senate Without Demonstration, the House in Wild Tumult. Two Members Came Near to Blows During the Day.

The Senate Failed to Act on the Nomination of Ewart to be Judge of the Western North Carolina District and a Number of Military Appointments.

The Quarantine Question is Raised at Tampa by the Return of Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Cuba.

Several Army Officers Were Promoted Yesterday, Among Them Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt to be Colonel.

Hobson from His Prison Window had a Full View of the Fight of July 1st.

Peter Maher Defeats Joe Goddard in Eight Rounds.

Hobson Gives a Thrilling Account of His Adventure on the Merrimac.

The greatest difficulty that has been encountered is in the landing of troops and supplies. This being the hurricane season, and the wind setting straight on the southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed and have taken their ships many miles out to sea, necessitating long journeys by the ship's boats, which make their landings through the surf with the greatest difficulty and danger. So slow and tedious has been the service under these conditions that Secretary Alger has ordered General Shafter to seize the transports one and all and place them as near the coast as he chooses without regard to the fears of their masters.

The government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberty as conditions will permit. It has been proposed that he be released on parole but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the admiral technically within the limits of the naval reservation at Annapolis.

The report of the appearance of a Spanish privateer off the coast of British Columbia, which appears to have created such a commotion on the northwestern coast, came from one of the government agents in that section of the world. Moreover, the same person said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port, which it was presumed was intended for the Spanish fleet, should it have made its way into the Pacific ocean through the Suez canal.

Army Officers Promoted

Washington, July 8.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Brigadier generals of volunteers to be major generals—Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee and John C. Bates.

To be brigadier generals—Colonel Leonard Wood, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, Twenty-first infantry.

To be colonel—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry.

These nominations were all confirmed.

The Spanish Consul Off on His Facts

Madrid, July 8, 3 p. m.—The Spanish consul at Hong Kong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila bay, have "revolted against the Americans." He adds that a sharp fusillade was exchanged and that the result is not known.

In another part of his dispatch the Spanish consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility "because they included numbers of negroes."

Spain is being severely punished for fighting on Sunday.

BADLY INJURED SOLDIER

Private Rozier Who Was Hurt by the Premature Discharge of a Cannon at Fort Macon Brought Here and Committed to the Hospital.

Hospital Steward F. P. Connolly, of the garrison of regular United States soldiers at Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., arrived here yesterday afternoon with Private J. J. Rozier, who was so terribly injured on the 4th of July while firing a salute at the fort. The injured soldier was committed to the United States Marine hospital and Mr. Connolly returned to his post.

At 12 o'clock on the 4th the battery detachment started to fire a salute of 45 guns. Private Rozier was swabbing out the cannon and after about 15 shots had been discharged he rammed another load and before the rammer could be withdrawn there was a premature discharge. It is presumed that a piece of burning sponge had been left in the gun and the vent hole was not securely plugged.

When the discharge took place the rammer was splintered and shot out of the cannon with such force that it was never seen afterwards. Private Rozier received a bad bash across the abdomen, a splinter entered his right thigh and came out near the knee, and several splinters stuck in his right eye. One piece of splinter an inch and a half long was pulled from the eyeball by Steward Connolly. Private Rozier had his chin stripped of the skin so that it hung down under his throat, and his left hand was badly lacerated. His face and hands were badly burned, but with all his terrible injuries he bore up with the most superb courage.

It is hoped the injured soldier will not lose the sight of his eye, but no doubt he will be disfigured for life. He is about 22 years of age, and is the only son of a widowed mother who lives in Indiana. He was in Dallas, Texas, when war with Spain was declared, and though he had a good job in the railway mail service he resigned and enlisted in the regular artillery service.

You need Cod Liver Oil, you say but think you can't take it? Try "Morrhuvin" a perfected "Wine of Cod Liver Oil." You get all the virtue of the Oil, without the disagreeable effects. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Mr. Jones in the Newport Yacht Races

A Newport, R. I. dispatch in The New York Herald of July 5th says:

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbuilt, Jr., won the race of 30 footers, for sweepstakers today by the cleverest kind of seamanship on the wind in the second round. The North Carolina, which was sailed by Captain Samuel Seaman in the absence of her owner, Mr. Pembroke Jones, led at the end of the first round, with the Hera, Vaquero III., Veda and Wawa following in the order named. There was no change in the positions of the boats on the second round except that the Veda worked up to the front of the fleet and won by twenty-three seconds."

Mr. Jones' yacht was third in the race for the Navada camp. The Herald of the 6th contains a dispatch which says:

"The thirty footers raced today for the second annual Narada cup, given by Mr. Henry Walters, owner of the steam yacht Narada.

"The Vaquero III. led on the run out before the wind, and on the beat back, being especially well handled, winning by over two minutes over the Wawa.

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., got the Veda off forty-nine seconds behind the gun, but sailed a pretty race. The start was at ten minutes to 3 o'clock."

Republican Ward Meeting

The republicans of the fourth division of the Fifth Ward met last night to select delegates and committeemen to be submitted for endorsement at the primaries to be held next Thursday night. William Sheridan was chairman and James G. Blain secretary.

The following delegates to the county convention were agreed upon: E. M. Green, C. W. Norwood, George Bell, alternates, James G. Blain, Benjamin Barge, John H. Shaw. Precinct committee, J. N. McDuffy, Wm. Evans, Wm. Johnson.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. R. R. Bellamy.

Tarboro Shuts out Wilson

(Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., July 8.—Tarboro shut the home team out today, only two men going as far as second. Withers for the visitors pitched elegant ball, allowing only five hits, no two in the same inning. Fenner's catch of Robertson's fly was the finest seen here.

The score—	R	H	E
Tarboro	5	11	5
Wilson	0	5	6

Batteries—Withers and Accorsini; Holloway and LeGrand.

LATEST FROM SHAFTER

The Soldiers Improving—Their Position—Wounded Doing Well—Few Amputations Necessary.

Washington, July 8.—The war department posted the following dispatch today:

"Camp Near Santiago, July 7, 1898.

"Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

"Perfect quiet today. At the request of Spanish general employees of English Cable Company were sent into him to telegraph his government as to surrendering. Men are in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with calibre 45. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. General health of the command is good. One hundred and fifty cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days, but is not serious. I am feeling much better.

(Signed) "SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

Camara Homeward Bound

Cairo, Egypt, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippines and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore, his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

THE BOOK CONCERN

Report of Senate Committee on Investigation of the Fee Matter.

NO CENSURE ON THE CHURCH

No Money Paid to Barbee and Smith for Personal Use or to Any Senator or Representative---Stahlman Purposely Misled Senators on the Question of Contract for a Fee from the Book Agents---Stahlman and Barbee Testify as to Their Willful Deception of Senators in this Matter of Compensation.

Washington, July 8.—The senate committee on claims today made its report upon the investigation made by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist Book Concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of $100,800, as agent in getting the claim through. The report of the committee says:

"The testimony before the committee clearly shows that no part of the sum received by Stahlman was paid to Messrs. Barbee and Smith for their personal use or to any senator or member of congress or to any other person for corrupt purposes."

The report also says that Mr. Stahlman in conversations and correspondence with senators and representatives concealed from them all knowledge of the existence of a contract, withheld from them all information regarding it and purposely and willfully, by misleading, if not by false statements, impressed them with the belief that Mr. Stahlman was not acting as the agent or attorney of the book agents with the expectation of pecuniary remuneration for his services, but as a personal friend of the book agents and a member of the church."

Referring to the assurance received from Messrs. Barbee and Smith, the committee says:

"No candid person who examines this correspondence can reach any other conclusion than that the subject of this inquiry was the existence of such a contract and not the percentage that an attorney was to receive. The replies of the book agents to the letter and telegram make it manifest that the policy of silence with reference to the contract was maintained to the end even to the extent of withholding the truth and misleading and deceiving those who made an earnest effort to obtain it."

With reference to the church, itself, the committee says:

"The committee deems it proper to state that no censure should rest upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the acts of its book agents. The south has been injured by the misconduct of its agents and for such misconduct it is held entirely blameless."

The testimony taken was also made public. The principal witnesses were Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Barbee.

Mr. Stahlman said he had been giving more or less attention to the claim since 1892, but that the contract for 35 per cent. had been made in 1896. Mr. Stahlman said he had cautioned the book agents against making the contract public; "because," he continued, "if I went to Washington as their representative for a fee of any amount, I would just be hounded day in and day out, and that I would probably fall into the hands of the vultures who hang around the capitol, which would involve the passage of the measure in questionable methods. They agreed to that."

Mr. Stahlman said he had told Senator Pasco that he had no contract with the book agents. Technically this was correct, as his contract was with the book committee.

Senator Fairbanks—"Did Senator Pasco ask you whether or not you had a contingent fee in his claim?"

Mr. Stahlman—"He did not. I will say this, though, for Senator Pasco; he had a right to assume that no contract existed."

The Chairman—"And that no fee was to be paid?"

Mr. Stahlman—"Yes." He said he had allowed Senators Bacon, Clay and Lindsay to understand that no attorneys' fees were to be received. He had told Senator Turley subsequently to the passage of the bill that the money was all going into the church treasury, and they could do what they pleased with it afterward.

In reply to a question from Senator Teller as to whether members of the book committee or the book agents had received any share of the profits, Mr. Stahlman replied in the negative, also stating that he had paid no money to attorneys with the intention of its reaching congress.

Mr. Stahlman said he was willing to be held entirely responsible, adding: "Even if Stahlman be made the martyr, Peter denied his Lord three times. He told a story. I do not claim to be better than Peter. If Peter was forgiven, and if the church was founded upon the rock of Peter, Stahlman can be forgiven for the crime he has committed."

Mr. Barbee in his explanation of the reply of himself and Mr. Smith to Senator Pasco's telegram, said:

"Senator Pasco conveyed to us perspicuously that you did not want any information, but he asked us to deny a rumor to the effect that we were to pay 40 per cent. of the claim. It seemed to us as if the inquiry was propounded to us in such a way as to elicit a categorical answer in the form of a denial, and we answered accordingly. We stated the exact fact that the report was untrue that we were paying 40 per cent."

Replying to this Senator Pasco said that his letter called for a full statement of the case and called attention to the fact that no further explanation had been made in response to Senator Bate's dispatch asking for information as to the 40 per cent. contract, or contracts at any other rates. To this Mr. Barbee said they had not intended to reply to Senator Bate at all. He had, he said, understood that both Bate and Pasco were the friends of the book agents and the supporters of the claim. He thought, he said, that the senate had no right to inquire what a litigant was paying an attorney. He did not, he said, intend to convey to the senate the impression that there was no payment to be made to any claim agent.

Following is a speciment page from his testimony:

Senator Teller—Did you think Senator Bate's question applied only to a fee of 40 per cent?

Mr. Barbee—That is all.

Senator Teller—What answer did you give to the words, "and other fee?"

Mr. Barbee—None, and we did not intend to, because we did not feel that was a proper thing to be inquired into.

Senator Pasco—You realized then, that you were withholding information from Senator Bate.

Mr. Barbee—The way I would put it is that we realized we were doing a thing the propriety of which the senator himself must see. Senator Bate made inquiry which he himself would have resented under similar circumstances, and we felt that he was not entitled to a statement of what fee we were to pay.

Senator Warren—Why did you not say so in your telegram?

Mr. Barbee—That would have been offensive. We did not want to make that statement, and so we just left it where it was.

Senator Pasco—You do not like to the term "withholding." You know that a witness on the stand swears to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Did you feel you were up to that standard?

Mr. Barbee—Yes, sir, I did.

Senator Stewart—You would have denied that it was 40 per cent. if your contract had been for 50 per cent.

Mr. Barbee—Why, as a matter of course. Understanding it in that way, yes.

Senator Warren—Taking the ground that Senator Pasco wanted a denial, what would have been your answer if the contract had been for 40 per cent?

Mr. Barbee—I will tell you exactly. I would have said: "Excuse us, senator, but that is a matter between us and our attorney and is a question which we do not recognize the right of anybody to inquire."

Senator Warren—Then if Senator Pasco had happened to hit the right sum your answer would have been the same?

Mr. Barbee—Yes, sir.

Mr. Barbee said he received none of the fees which the church had.

Mr. Stahlman furnished a list of persons paid the money, but only the items of information with the payments were made public. Among them Captain Baker $2,000, Donaldson $3,200, and others in the case. Mr. Stahlman explicitly swore that he had not paid a cent to any senator or member of congress connected with the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, cold and for all affections of Throat, Chests and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Gen. Miles Military Record

(Washington Post.)

Editor Post:—I read your paper with much interest, but occasionally I have to differ with you. There have undoubtedly been many military men of splendid ability who have never been to West Point, just as there have been West Pointers who never amounted to anything. But I take exception to your statement that "Miles was not a West Pointer, and yet he made a brilliant record." His chief claim to notoriety is the fact that will always be remembered by southerners, of his having shackeled a feeble old man at Old Point many years ago. What else was ever done by him that could be characterized as "brilliant?" He was sent after Geronimo, but people who knew say Geronimo was the better general. And but for the political pull he got through his father-in-law he would never have attained his present rank.

L. D. AYLETT.

Richmond, Va., July 6.

A North Carolina Suggestion

(Washington Post.)

Editor Post:—Would it not be the proper thing to do after Santiago is captured by Shafter to have a big celebration and banquet at Santiago and invite Captain Sampson as the nation's guest. If he is invited formally and by the proper authorities, he would doubtless not refuse, provided, of course, that an escort be sent for him and all the Spaniards penned up so they could not hurt him in any way. Apollinaris water will be free and abundant.

C. A. JORDAN.

Durham, N. C., July 6.

"In a minute" one dose of Hart's Essence of Ginger, will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps, or Nausea, an unexcelled remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints and all internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

Madrid Cabinet Oppose Peace.

Rome, July 8.—Italie says the negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace.

The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington but the Madrid cabinet strongly opposes any ideas of peace.

Keep Your Eye on this space and see what others will tell you about Aetna.

Mr. R. M. Wescott writes:

Wilmington, N. C., July 2.

R. E. Ward, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Indigestion and a Kidney affection which gave me at times much pain. I have used Aetna Lithia Water for a short while, and find great relief. It has proved helping to me. I hope others who are suffering with similar trouble will try the water and get such results as have come to me. Try it.

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