SHAFTER

"Major General Commanding

ENTERING SANTIAGO HAR-

BOR.

tiago de Cuba, July 17, 3 p. m., via

Playa Del Este, Province of Santiago

morning the Spanish flag was lowered

from the staff crowning the heights

spreads half way. The ceremony at-

testing the defunct sovereignity of

Spain in this part of the world was

witnessed by a few Spanish and Amer-

ican troops on shore, by the Brooklyn,

New York, Vixen and Vesuvius lying

within, a few hundred yards, of the

harbor entrance. Almost immediately

aunches commanded by Lluetenants

Hobson and Palmer entered the har-

bor, penetrating as far the firing sta-

tions of the submarine mines. These

mines were judged to be not so for-

midable as expected and later in the

afternoon they were all exploded un-

It was seen that two mines had been

xploded at the time of the entrance

Santiago harbor, but it is not thought

probable that either of them had any-

thing to do with the sinking of the

Six or seven fine steamers in the

narbor fall as prizes to the navy and

army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of

by a prize crew from the New York.

MORRO CASTLE.

Soon after noon Commodore Schley,

with Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn,

Jeutenant J. H. Sears, the flag lieu-

tenant, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, the

respondents of the Associated Press,

went into the harbor on a steam

launch which moved slowly in order

to make close observation of the Span-

ish forts and batterles: Every one

expressed satisfaction at the fact that

Morro castle was not demolished by

ing:" "We need El Morro as an object

The old fort stands on the bluff, ter-

race fashion. From the water's edge

to the brow of the beetling cliff there

are huge caves formed by the action

ever, that only one bastion was knock-

ed to pieces while the queer little sen-

try boxes, dating back to the Sixteenth

Morro castle is the only imposing for-

tification in the harbor and it is only

so in appearance, since not a gun is

mounted within or on the crumbled

walls. In fact, all the batteries: mask-

ed and open, dwindled in their terror-

grew closer. Crewning the hill on the

famous 6-inch rapid-firing guns from

the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes

These were ugly looking and danger

ous, while below on brick foundations

on the western shore of the entrance.

vere some revolving guns. These were

the ones which poured such a bitter

fire into the Merrimac. Directly east

of Morro eastle, on the crest of the

ne or two of which were dismounted

OTHER FORTIFICATIONS

neighbor further in showed no guns,

f they had been the resorts of pleas-

ure-seekers in happier times. Others

were humble enough in appearance for

On the inside of the slope and hill

structed, but very comforting case-

ceased the gunners only had a few

steps to climb to their 6-inch rapid

firing guns which almost always fired

At Punta Gorda, there were two 4

inch guns, one above the other, neith-

er protected by even sand or earth.

pretty well, but they could have been

shell.

These commanded the harbor entrance

silenced by one well directed heavy

Commodore Schley has over and over

ould probably have entered the har-

bor without the loss of a single ship.

The mines might have stopped ingress

by sinking the leading ship. But this

is the chance of war and not so grave

as many taken during the civil war,

nor as serious as would have been

the situation had there been good bat-

teries, properly manned in the har-

Commodore Schley's party firs

steamed around the wreck of the

Reina Mercedes which lies with her

bow pointed toward the city. Her list

is to starboard and she rested on a

reef near the foot of the Morro cliff.

The cruiser was sunk to the upper

deck on which one 6-inch gun remain-

the auxiliary battery seemed in place.

Evidently the crew of the Reina Mer-

cedes left her in a hurry. This is not

to be wondered at when it is noted

3-inch shells had struck her. The s

of the cruiser, which was decorated in old fashioned style, and the wind

fluttered a red silk curtain, which

could be plainly seen over an inner

THE MERRIMAC.

the Reina Mercedes and almost in line

with her was the wreck of the Mer-

rimac lying in fully six fathoms of

water on the very edge of the chan-

nel, Had not the current swung the

have been blockaded. When Assist-

ant Navai Constructor Hobson took

the collier into the harbor he was

hunting for a four fathom spot and only missed it by a few yards.

At the firing stations on the west

side, which Commodore Schley in-

spected in person the American party

met a Spanish artillery captain, who

was courteous, but gloomy. Commo

dore Schley was his own interpreter

and advised the officer, with the men

When the Spanish captain was ask-

ed to point out the route to the 6-inch

About six hundred yards ahead of

door, as the launch steamed by.

washed gently through the after cabin

One torpedo tube was loaded and

expressed the belief that our fleet

fishermen's houses. All were deserted,

and, strange to say, not one, apparent-

west side of the entrance were

entury, escaped almost intact.

of the waves. It would appear, how-

ruins anyhow."

flag secretary, and three invited cor-

the Merrimac into the channel of

der the supervision of the Vixen.

Under Morro Castle, Harbor of San-

PRICE 5 CENTS.

# WILMINGTON N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898

# THE CLOSING ACT

In the Surrender of the City of Santiago and the Spanish Army.

# AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

In Presence of American Generals and Their Staffs as the Clock Strikes Twelve Old Glory Flies from the Flagstaff on the Palace---The

National Salute Fired and the Bands Play National Airs... The Prisoners Stack Their Arms--Inspecting the

Harbor and Fortifications...The

Wrecked Cruisers. (Copyright by Associated Press.) | go on tomerrow. List of prisoners not yet taken . .

Santiago de Cuba, July 17, noon.-Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms be tween the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this

General Shafter and the American de Cuba, July 17, (Delayed in transmission.)-At exactly 9 o'clock this division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his upon which battered Morro castle staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted

with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, after the flag was hauled down steam avere eye-witnesses of the ceremony, General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession. The city had been sacked, before

they arrived, by the Spaniards. At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted with twenty-one guns by Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to The other vessels lie at the other end enforce order and exercise municipal of the harbor, at Santiago proper. authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

CEREMONIES IN THE CITY. 1 p. m.-The American flag is float ing in triumph over the governor's pal-ace at Santiago de Cuba. General Me-Kibbon has been appointed temporary

military governor. ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the plaza De La Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catolic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas the club of San Carlos, on the other a building of much the same description is the cafe De La

Across the plaza was drawn up th Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second gavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the inspiring qualities as the inspection band and the line of horsemen were brigade commanders of General Chafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red tiled roof of the palace sto d Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler immediately above them, upon the flagand the legend, "Viva Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and and lining the roofs were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes As the brilliant folds unfuried in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the Ameri-

can heart thrill with joy. At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's ly, had been touched by a hostile prohattery, firing a salute of twenty-one | jectile cuns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line to the westward some hastily confloating across the plaza the strain of the regimental bands and mates were seen, into which the Spanthe muffled, hoarse cheers of our ish gunners were wont to retire when The infantry came to "order our ships opened fire. When the firing arms" and a moment later the flag was up, and the band played "Rally the Flag, Boys." Instantly General McKib ben called for three a few spiteful farewell shots. cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the posse sion of the municipal authorities, subjec." to the control of General McKibben. PROGRESS OF THE SURRENDER. Washington, July 17-At 11:05 o'clock tonight Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from

General Shafter: 'Headquarters, United States Army, "Santiago, July 17. "Adjutant General, Washington: 'My ordnance officers report about

7.000 rifles turned in today and 600,-000 cartridges. "At the mouth of the harbor there quite a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will

READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF that there were great gaps in her LUMPHREY AND COL. sides, showing where two 12 and two ROGER MOORE.

FROM MR. B. B. HUMPHREY. Mr. R. E. Ward:

Dear Sir: I have been using the Aetna Lithia Water and think that I am justifiable in saying that it has done me much good and has relieved me of much trouble with indigestion. B. H. HUMPHREY,

FROM COL. ROGER MOORE. Mr. R. E. Ward:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that a member of my family, very much troubled with Indigestion, has been greatly, benefitted by the use of the Aetna Lithia Water. Very truly,

ROGER MOORE.

R. E. WARD, Agent. Don't forget that we are established at W. H. GREEN'S PHARMACY, and that we are ready to serve you all the time at 25 cents per gallon for pure AETNA LITHIA WATER from Virginia Mineral Springs Cempany, Roabattery on the west hill, he said there was none and explained that the way to get there was over steep, rocky and difficult ground. It was learned later, that this was not true, and i was surmised that the Spaniard was anxious to prevent the American from seeing the damage done by the bom-

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse at Santiago city and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water, lest some contact mine put an end, as the commodore remarked, to our quiet pleasure party."

Skirting the broad, lake-like spot the harbor where the Spanish fleet destroyed two weeks ago today use to lie during the bombardments, and noting the brilliantly painted buoys which marked the shallows, Punta Gorda was rounded and, distant about two miles, the city of Santiago shone out, the cathedral being especially well defined and the masts and funnels of not a few vessels showing at its wharves. At that distance Santiago did not show any traces of the destruc tion wrought by the 101 of the 106 8inch shells fired on the city last Mon

Returning to the Brooklyn, Commo dore Schley, accompanied by his staff, entered the harbor this evening soon after the mines were exploded.

THE WRECKED WARSHIPS. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, is auhority for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has floated off the reef on which she stranded and that her heavy armament is practically uninjured The captain also says this eruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States navy. trophy of the glorious July 3rd. The Cristobal Colon may also be say

ed, although a good deal depends on the weather which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be im possible to float her. Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticisms of the treatment of the Colon immediately after her surrender They believe the ship could have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water, had divers, carpenters and machinists with a compe tent prize crew, been sent on board

The crew of the Brooklyn regarded the Vizcaya as their particular enemy since the time when they were both present at Oueen Victoria's jubiles display when there was much com abroad on what a good fight might be expected between the two ships if they ever met. Of the four big ships which were

n Admiral Cervera's fleet only two are surely doomed to destruction. They the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, and these, as a coincidence were the two cruisers which went into Havana harbor after the blowing up of the Maine and were moored near the wreck of the United States battleships, in all the bravery of paint, gilding and bunting, seeming to gloat on the ruin caused, while the people of Hayana shouted themselves hoarse fired myriards of bombs and bragged unceasingly of what the two formidacruisers of Spain would do with the United States navy should eve the bombardment, Captain Cook say-

a fair fight be possible. "Surely," remarked Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Glouces ter, formerly of the Maine: "This avenges the Maine."

Speaking of the military victories of July 1st and 2nd and of the naval victory of July 3rd. Commodore Schler said seriously: "These victories may serve not only to deprive Spain of her colonial possessions, but to bring about a change of frontiers in Europe Spain cannot get the terms now which she might have had two months ago. What can she hope for in six months more of such warfare? Whom the gods would destroy they first make

### VELLOW FEVER IN THE ARMY Three Hundred Cases to Date-General

Duffield Has a Mile Attack Washington, July 18-A dispatch was received late last night stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate one half from that plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, given in the press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Surgeon Arthur at New York has been given carte blanche to get togeth-The Estrella battery and a small er at the earliest moment, a large num while the famous Cayo Smith filled the ber of contract doctors and nurses faslet with blue, white and yellow miliar with fever cases. They will go houses situated in groves of flowering to Santiago on the Resolute which rees, some of the buildings looking as

leaves the American Line pier tomorrow morning. The following telegram was received rom Dr. Legarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated yesterday, but did not come to hand until today: "General Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital, but is doing nicely; much better today." General Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the dis-

## NOTICE OF SURBENDER

Difficulty in Getting it to Spanish Troops Outside of Santiago.

Guantanamo Bay, July 17, 9 p. m. The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth army corps, outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of General Toral's forces is likely to cause some trouble. The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans under General Perez have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago.

General Miles, who arrived here the Yale this afternoon, says that General Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province, notify them of the surrender. The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all the Spanish troops are notified.

## NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE

Sick and Wounded Soldiers Reach Newport News From Santiago-One

Death From Fever in Hospital. Newport News, Va., July 18 .- The United States transport Seneca arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon at 3 o'clock with ninety-nine sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago. In view of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago, Dr. Pettus, the United ter her to stop her. The Irene refused States quarantine officer, refused to ed ship alongside instead of athwart the channel the latter would permit the sick and wounded men to be landed. It is understood that they will be taken to New York. Dr. Pettus, says that no yellow fever has debut it is understood that there are ognize. three suspicious cases on the vessel. "It is Private W. J. Dooling, of Troop A, Diedrichs, who is in command of the United States cavalry, died of fever German squadron at Manila, interat the hospital at Fortress Monroe under his command, to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as pos-

wounded soldiers arrived.

# AGUINALDO'S NEW SCHEME NEW EPOCE IN OUR HISTORY of its conceded that all public its and securities belonging to the

to Augusti.

# DEMANDING SURRENDER ORDERS TO SHAFTER.

Says Manila is Surrounded by Fifty Thousand Insurgents who Cannot Much Longer be Restrained. He Urges Spain's Recognition of Philippine Independence and a Joint Appeal to America to Abandon Hostilities in

Manila, July 3, Via Hong Kong,

July 18.-An important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, a prominent night by direct on of President McKinnative white man, and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgent representatives urged Genral Augusti-to sufrender the city, president of the United States asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it any moment. Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty but if the Spaniards continued stubborn, the result would be that the insurgens would be compelled to bombard and storm the city "with he inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history; because in h excitement of battle they cannot dis-

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards and the Philippines, under a republican flag, and Americans to abandon hostilities in the joint endeavor to pursuade the Philippine islands. Finally the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine is-

The captain General replied that he ish cause. paroled prisoner.

The natives inside the city say they received, a fortnight ago, a concerted signal to prepare for storming the is to observe during the military occuwalls. A second signal, fixing the pation

He Sends a Deputation State Paper Regarding Foreign Territory.

> Laying Down Mules for the Government of the Province of Suntiago de Cuba-The Po clamation to be Posted Through the I rovince for Instruction of the Popt ace Establishment of New Politica. Power in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

> Washington July 18 - A state paper that will be hi oric, marking an epoch in American story, was issued toley. It provided in general terms, for the government of the province of Santiago de Choa and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a

> By order of Secretary Alger tant General Corbin tonight cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the adlitary forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to General Shafter for the government of the captured territory but also a preclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cubainsures to the people of the and territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their. persons and property. The full text

"Yashington, July 18. General Ehaft r. Santiago de Cuba; "The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It published in suc a manner, in both English and Spant h, as will give it the widest circulati h in the territory under your contro "I xecutive Mansio

of the document is as follows:

Washington, July 18, 1898. "To the Secretary of War. "Sir: The capitulation of the ish forces in Santiago de Cuba and Legarda then turned to Cavite, tak- in the eastern part of the province of ing with him the native who is a | Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he

### IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Spanish Troops Marched Out of Santiago and Surrehdered Sunday. At Noon the American Flag was Raised Over the Government Building General Miles Sails on the Yale for Porto Rico: Thirty

Thousand Troops Will Follow Him Immediately. The Spanish Flag was Lowered on Morro Castle Sunday and

the Mines in the Harbor Exploded. Commodore Schley, with a Party, Entered the Harbor Santiago and Inspects the Fort and the Defenses.

The Seneca Reaches Newport News with Sick and Wounded from Santiago. They Were not Allowed to Land. A Returned Soldier Dies of Fever in the Hospital at Fortress

A Movement is on Foot to Present Cervera a Home on Tampa Bay. There Have Been Only 300 Cases of Yellow Fever in Our

Cuban Army. Difficulty is Experienced in Notifying Spanish Troops Outside

of Santiago of the Surrender. One of Dewey's Vessels Sends a Shell Across the Bow of the German Warship Irene. The Claim to Enter Manila Without Search is Denied by Dewey.

date of the assault, has not yet been issued and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficul to capture the town fortifications. His previous successes, it is nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged the insurgents were obtained posses-

sions through treachery. The insurgents are now bringing ar tillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesom work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the affairs from the inside of the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive rights. All persons who, either by acmails enclosing surrepitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within

range, regardless of the consequence. A Spanish steamer, the Fillipinas, has just been bought in here in the and immediately sperate upon the pohands of the insurgents. It appears that she was on the northern coast and the municipal facts of the conquered escaping to China with a native crew on board when the latter revolted, killed the Spanish officers and brought sidered as contit ing in force, so far the vessel to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convicts to fell trees and burn huts on the outskirts of the town. Fusillades continue; but otherwise the position is unchanged. The stock of flour is practically exhausted, but the supplies | nals susbstantial y as they were of rice and buffalo meat will last for months longer.

## SHOT ACROSS HER BOW.

German Cruiser Brought To by shell from One of Dewey's Warships London, July 19 .- The Kong Kons

correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent afto obey; a shell was sent across her bow and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim veloped among the patients aboard which Admiral Dewey declined to rec-

ferent kind, if, course of the such measures

"It is reported that Admiral Von yesterday afternoon. This is the only death that has occurred at the hospital since the first of the sick and

"The first effect of the military cupation of the enemy's territory is he severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants so long as they pointed out, were easy because of the perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and lproperty, and in all their private rights that the principal points captured by and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the Unitd States, to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious tive aid or by honest submission cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give ef ect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and predection. Our occupaon shall be as free from severity as possible. "Though the p wers of the military

occupant are a solute and supreme litical condition of the inhabitants, territory, such the effect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are conas they are corn atible with the new order of things, until they are susnot usually abril ated, but are allowed to remail in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribufore the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so it as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. In an excursion to Wilmington on the present occasion. The judges and it is other officials conversely. The train arrived here at Second brigade, General McK is. Sixth fore the occupat n. This enlightened tice may, if they accept the supremacy of the Unite States, continue to administer the rdinary law of the land, as between nan and man, under the supervision ( the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so fe as may be practicable, be preser ed. The freedom of the people to put the their accustomed occupations wil be abridged only when it may be becessary to do so... "While the rate of conduct of the

American comminder-in-chief will b such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to ad bt measures of a difunfortunately, the altogether, to sul titute new courts of his own constition for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary libunals as may be necessary. In th commander must be high powers the

Remment of the country in its own in it and all arms and supplies and whir moveable property of such govment may be selzed by the military pant and converted to his own use real property of the state he may and amminister, at the same enjoying the revenues thereof. but he is not to destroy it save in the the of a military necessity. All publication of transportation, such as the graph lines, cables, railways and bests, belonging to the state may be priated to his use, but, unless in of military necessity, they are no destroyed. All churches and

de destroyed. All churches and defines devoted to religious worship to the arts and sciences, all schoolses, are so far as possible are to protected.

The property whether belonging to individuals or to corporations, is to be respected, and can be confised in only as becauter indicated. d only as hereafter indicates as of transportations, such as tel ph lines and cables and railways boats, may, although they belong ne rivate individuals or corporations seized by the military occupants. unless destroyed under military resity, are not to be retained. hile it is held to be the right the enemy in their seaport towns rovinces, which may be in his mil possession by conquest, and t the proceeds to defray the expole of the war, this right is to specified within such limitations it as ay not savor of confiscation. of the war, this right is to b ised within such limitations that result of military occupation tax's and duties payable by the inhab tark's to the former government be s he sees fit to seestitute for them expenses of the government. The ys so collected are to be used for urpose of paying the expenses of mment under the military occuand the police; and for payment expenses of the army. dvate property taken for the is army is to be paid for when ble in cash at a fair valuation then payment in cash is not pos receipts are to be given.

ports and places in Cuba which be in the actual possession of our and naval forces will be opened mmerce of all neutral nations, as our own, in articles not contrawar, upon payment of the prerates of duty which may be in WILLIAM MCKINLEY der of the Secretary of War. CORBIN Adjutant General."

Ordered to Norfolk orders Sunday to report at Norbut they don't know for what The men came, up Sunday

ignal station was closed up and

the bys turned over to the weather light here.

### hirty Recruits for Fort Caswell

train which arrived here by the Atlantic Coast Line yesterday afon at 5:45 o'clock, brought 30 reries for Battery I, at Fort Caswell. were in charge of Private George A. Snow, and left Boston, Saturday evening. Yesterday very warm day and they had hot ride.

party consisted of Privates Snow, Arthus D. Bowdoin, C. r, J. P. Foy, R. F. Kane, Geo. J. P. Foy, R. F. Kane, Geo. Thomas M. Gill. John John Hurley, Wm. Manuel Haley, James J. Murphy te n Crotty, John F. Bowman. T. Lennon, Charles J. Callanam Louis Coyne, John Donahue, John C. Corran, Michael J. Sullivan athick H. Redding, Dickran Bagdasa-

rian Louis Grosso, John Stevenson, Anthony J. Machardo, Timothy Rourk rani A. Warnock. All the men are young and hardy and fil make good soldiers. They were uniformed but but will not b equated until they go to the fort. So of the men are sons of veterans an pme have been members of the Mage chusetts State Guard. One of the ien, is Mr. Bagdasarian, is an its of the United States. He is ewic soldierly young man.

# Bor i House and will go down to Fort Cas al this morning.

Sedgeley Hall Club Dance ley Hall Club, of Carolina will give a dance tomorrow evenearand it will be quite a "big blow The president and the house ttee of the club, are now energet by at work making arrangeers for the affair, and, no doubt, hele forts will be crowned with suc-

e boat will bring all the pleasure back to the city.

Two Excursions Arrive and J. McKinnon, of Maxton, ran an Loursion from Bennettsville to Williamgon and Wrightsville Beach yester lay. The train got here by the pended or super ded by the occupy- Cape Fear and Yadkin Vally railroad ing belligerent at in practice they are at 11.35 a. m., and brought about 300 After pleasantly spending the day withe seashore, the excursionists came ap and left for home last evening 7:30 o'clock.

> Ohio. One Hundred and Fifth Cap Cear and Yadkin Valley railroad Indiana, First West Virginia, Third Abo 350 excursonists, mostly col- brigade, Brigadier Generals Rosser, ored came down. They will take in the ashore and leave for home tonight at 8 o'clock.

## ARGUMENT TODAY

The Lestraining Order Against the De peratic Board of County Commissio rs Returnable Today. Telly Judge W. S. O'B. Roinson.

of the superior court, will arrive in the city and hear argument on the order ple should render dispensible to the and order. He will bower to replace or For it e past several weeks this order. then possess the bower to replace or For it e past several weeks this order, expel the native officials in part or which was issued in Goldsboro at the e of the republican board, consisting of three commissioners, Colonel W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jord Nixon, has prevented the dem-ocra is board from performing its offi-cial zitles, and so it is time for a de-British cruiser Immortale as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

British cruiser Immortale as to what high sense of justicises in the matter. However, Judge Rob ones decision might not be final, but juy only to bring on more talk are much like those at Santiago, with and be playing of another card in this a Morro castle at the entrance of the harbor, and a number of less r forti-

# OFF FOR PORTO RICO

General Miles With Troops and Artillery Sails in the Cruiser Yale.

# TO OPEN ANIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Thirty Thousand Troop Follow Him Immediately Forty Thousand More to be Sent if Necessary ... Miles to Make Immediate Landing

and Hoist the American Flag in Porto Rico--The Navy to

Co-operate---Sisifter's Army to Remain in Cuba---To Renew & Campaign as Soon as Recu-

Washington, July 18 - 15 r three incations leading up to the city. These days' consultation between lent, Secretary Alger and Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the detar's of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition was under way, General Miles with some artilto Rico on the converted degiser Yale,

to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the pas for this expedition and for the starely naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command t attack Santiago. First, these will be practically no naval convoyed, the nav ish warship in the West indies that dare trust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition start from one point, but will be di vided among several ports thus pre-venting the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tsapa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort to go away together, but the trar ports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted

MILES LEADS THE VAY.

General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president had been promised by the promised by the president had been promise should go to Porto Rico, and the prom ise was redeemed when the Yale headed today for Porto Rich Brooke will be the senior officer un Line for Norfolk,, Va. They re- | der Miles' command and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details | of his superior's plans.

evening on the steamer Wilmington should arrive by Wednesday night at prought their guns, equipments the point selected for the landing and baggage, and went on to Norfolk will hoist the American flag at once posed to yellow fever over Porto Rico. The point chosen men who came up are Chief | for his landing is kept secret, as termaster Alex, L. Creenbaum the general will land before the full Assistant Quartermasters W. R. body of the expedition is at hand, and it is, consequently, not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for General Miles expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week These Charleston troops are the First brigade of the First division of the First army corps and are commander by Brigadier General George H. Ernest. The brigade comprises the Sec-

and Wisconsin, the Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Bennsylvania, regi-A VIGOROUS CAMPAGN: The purpose of Secretary Alger o make the Porto Rican campaign short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island and is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reason able chance to resist successfully.

THE TROOPS TO BE SENT AT

ONCE.

The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 and, if necessary, to 70, 00 men, the equipment of the volument well as to warrant the statement that that number can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time The entire body of tropps at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of heavy and fight artillery in command of General Rodgers. The expedition will Sestrong with artillery, as some of that at San tiago commanded by General Ran-dolph is to be drawn upon. The Tam-Are jian, who has been in this country ght years and is a naturalized pa troops are known as the Fourth corps, under Major General Coppinger, comprising the Second division under Brigadier General Simon Speler and made up of the First brigade Brigadier General Schwann, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry: Second brigade, Brigadier General Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, One Hunand Fifty-seventh Indiana Third Pensylvania and First Ohio Brigadier General Hale: Third division, Brigadier General Kline commanding, First brigade, Colonel C. L. Kennant, Fifth Ohio, First Flerida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brigadier General Lincoln, Sixtyninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional leavalry brigade, Colonel Noyes, Fifth States and detachments of the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry, and eight troops of boat of which he was in charge, and Rough Riders; artillery brigade, General Randolph, two light and ten rs. J. A. King, of Fayetteville, heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon General Brooke will take with him rom Chackamauga park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, the First. These are fin addi tion to General Ernest's brigade, at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, General Haires', Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsy vania; Third brigade, Colonel J. S. Cu ver. First Kentucky, Third Sentucky, Fifth Illinois: Second division Colonel J. S. Poland commanding, First brig-

> Second Ohio, First Fourteenth Minnesota. THE NAVY TO CO-OPERATE. The part which the navy to take n the assault against Ports been fully matured. The several trans-port fleets will have with their one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of 6 or 8-pounders. Secretary Long this aftern on said that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the navy's plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the novements of the army. The reports that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such

perat, il-.. Watson to Sail Soon. since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached today and proceeded with General Miles' first expedition toward over the deparkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing when the attack will begin simultanes usly from land and sea.

ANOTHER SPANISH BLUFF Secretary Long said today that no the Spainsh threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, a part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy's plans or withdrawing any ships for the patrol of the Atlant coast. Should the threat be made good ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice. No time has been set for the deparure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move, also is drawing rapidly near. Secretary Long said foday that reported new lists of curate, as the list gad not been final-

SHAFTER'S ARMY TO REMAIN IN

CUBA.

ly made up.

It has been decided that none of the ployed on the Porto Rico expedition There are two reasons for this: first. the men have suffered severely from hardships, the climate and from fever There is also still ana purely military one. usand Spanish troops are at Manzanillo and other points striking distance of Santiago, night not lose an opportunity to over the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as fac-

### Lt. Anderson Takes a Prize Into Sav annah. The Savannah News of Saturday

rom his base as possible after his ar-

my is thoroughly refreshed, hunting

enemy wherever they are liable to

The British steamship Adula, Captain Walker, captured off Guantanamo bay, Cuba, on June 29th, was brought into Savannah as a prize yesterday: This is the first prize to come ino Savannah during the war between Spain and the United States, though a good many Spanish bottoms have been captured. The majority of thein have been taken into Key West, and one or two have gone to Charleston. It is understood now that all of the prizes captured hereafter will be brought into Savannah, and if there, is much more business in this line. the prize commissioners of this district will probably make a good thing

The Adula is a small screw steamer of 372 tons burden. Her length is 212.5 feet, beam 29.1 feet and draught 12 feet. She belongs to the Atlas line and From Lieutenant Anderson it was also learned that Solis, the Spaniard purpose of running the blockade, was on board, having come with her from Kingston, There appears to be no doubt that the object was to bring refugees away from Cuban ports.

Lieutenant Anderson, the prize master on the Adula, is from Wilmington, N. C. He has already figured prominently in the operations on the southern coast of Cuba, and it was he who had charge of the two launches from the Marblehead when that cruiser was engaged in cutting the cable running out from Cienfuegos. Lieutenant Anderson and his men were at that time under a hot fire from the land batteries of the Spanish for about three hours. He had two men killed in the five men wounded, but succeeded in the work he had undertaken.

Tarboro Takes a Game From Wilson (Special to The Messenger.)

Tarboro, N/C., July 18 - The home team won from Wilson today in the most exciting game ever played here. Withers and Pearson both pitched good Mall. Withers having a shade the best of it. Both were given good support.

Tarboro .... Wilson ..... 2 4 3 Batteries Withers and According Person and LeGrand, Umpire Sherwood Upchurch.

R. H. E

The score:

