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WILD ENTHUSIASM

Accompanies the Unanimous Reelection of General John B. Gordon

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Adopt Patriotic Resolutions---Pledging Their Support to the President in the Present Crisis---All the Old Officers Reelected---Richmond Chosen as Location for the Battle Abbey---The Fight Among Cities for the Next Annual Meeting---Recommendations of the Historical Committee Adopted in Full.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—General John B. Gordon, the leading figure of the confederacy, was today chosen to continue as commander-in-chief of the veterans, a position he has so well filled for ten years, amid the cheers of the veterans, the shouts of his admirers and a scene rendered wildly picturesque by the waving of handkerchiefs, hats and umbrellas by the 10,000 people who crowded the confederate auditorium at Piedmont park, the general bowing right and left, modestly acknowledging the honor thrust upon him. A further endorsement was given the eminent Georgian by the election at the same time of the men who for years have been near him in the direction of the affairs of the Confederate Veterans' Association. The names of the officers chosen were:

General Commanding—General John B. Gordon.

Commander Department of Tennessee—General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi.

Commander Trans-Mississippi Department—General W. L. Cabell, of Texas.

Commander Army of Virginia—General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

The tumult which greeted the naming of these regular idols had scarcely subsided before General Stephen D. Lee, commander second at Vicksburg, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The United States of America are at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of humane liberty, and

"Whereas, Our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now exciting the wonder of mankind; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the survivors of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge our loyalty and the hearty cooperation of the organization in this crisis of affairs to stand ready at all times with our men and money, irrespective of political affiliations, to support the president of the United States, commander-in-chief of our army and navy, until an honorable peace has been conquered from the enemy."

When the clerk has finished reading the resolution, General Gordon said he heartily favored it. He declared that it was in hearty accord with the sentiment of confederate veterans everywhere and he sorely regretted that he was not himself the author of the resolution. Several speeches were made endorsing the measure and with a chorus of cheers it was adopted.

The report of the Battle Abbey committee, recommending Richmond as the site of the proposed Battle Abbey precipitated some discussion on account of the interest which various cities throughout this section have taken in the matter, but the excitement ended in the adoption of the committee's report.

The entertainment at the auditorium tonight in honor of the sponsors and maids of honor of the veterans was decidedly the most spectacular and brilliant feature of the reunion up to the present time.

The matter of greatest importance which will come before the veterans tomorrow will be the selection of the place of meeting of the ninth annual reunion. This has been made the special order of business for 11 o'clock. There are three cities spoken of for the next reunion, and each of them has been promised the support of several divisions. The cities are Charleston, Louisville and Baltimore.

Louisville has lost ground steadily during the day. The Charleston contingent argue that $75,000 was put up by the Louisville people for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic, yet, according to a telegram from Mayor Weaver, of Louisville, today, but $15,000 has been promised for the confederates.

Owing to the increasing age and rapidly thinning ranks of the veterans the next encampment will probably be held in October, 1899. The summer heat is too trying to the veterans and as the desire to keep up the yearly gatherings is widespread, the encampments in future will be held at a time which will give the most comfort and ease to the old warriors.

The most prominent arrivals of the day were Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Miss Winnie Davis. They were met at the depot by reception committees and escorted to the home of those who will entertain them during the reunion.

General John B. Gordon was given another proof of the undying love for him in the hearts of all surviving confederates in unanimous re-election today to position of commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All of the officers were re-elected amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

The convention was called to order at Piedmont park at 10:30 o'clock by General Gordon. In taking the chair he said:

"We are all confederate soldiers; we are confederate men and women, but we are also Americans and we are proud of our country.

"God has blessed us as He has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His providence to sing a song of praise to Him in acknowledgement of His many mercies.

"I want the men whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in a hymn of praise to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge and worship."

The historical committee, of which General Stephen D. Lee is chairman, presented its report. The report voiced the patriotic American spirit which has pervaded the whole country by saying:

"In the first war in which our country is engaged our comrades now living and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world the ardor of their patriotism and their readiness to devote their lives in defense of one re-united country."

The committee recommended:

The establishment of chairs of American history in universities and colleges.

The exclusion of partisan, sectional and unpatriotic works from all schools.

The adoption of measures to secure more reliable records of the respective states.

That active historians be appointed for all divisions and camps of the United Confederate Veterans.

That authorship in the south be encouraged by a more liberal patronage of literary productions.

The report was adopted.

General Lee then introduced a resolution pledging the life and treasure of the confederacy to a re-united country and it was adopted in a manner which gave no evidence of a lack of sincerity.

A resolution was then introduced thanking the president of the United States for appointing Generals Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee, gallant soldiers, to command the army of the United States. It was adopted with cheers.

Colonel Ellison, of Virginia, then placed in nomination the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans' Association and they were elected.

In acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, General Gordon said:

"My comrades, no words of thanks I could command would do justice to the promptings of my own heart or to your generosity. I do not deserve this compliment—

Voices: "Yes, you do; you do; you do."

"But, by God's help, I shall end my days by keeping my face always in the direction your faces have been since 1861. (Applause). And while I say that, I want it understood by every man within the sound of my voice and by the whole world as well, that there beats no truer heart for this re-united country, for the honor and glory of the American republic, for the prosperity and the freedom of this liberty-loving people, in any breast than in mine. (Applause.)

"Again, I thank you, my countrymen, and pledge myself to devote to your service, to the welfare of our common country, to the enlightenment of the youth of our land the remaining days of my life."

WEYLER TO FORM A CABINET

Sagasta Again Tenders His Resignation—Widespread Carlist Plot. Seeking France's Protection.

London, July 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Senor Sagasta, the premier, has again offered to resign and has been counseled by the queen-regent to advise with her political leaders relative to his future course.

It is also reported that General Polavieja's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the ministry and that General Weyler will form a cabinet, of which General Palavieja will be minister for war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to the utmost limits.

Another Madrid special announces that telegrams from Barcelona report a growing movement in favor of the intervention of France, and that steps are about to be taken to formally invite France to take Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and which has an area of over 12,000 miles, under her protection.

Bayonne, France, July 21—A dispatch received from Madrid, dated yesterday, says the police searched several Carlist houses the previous evening, and adds that the government is satisfied of the existence of a widespread carlist plot. Consequently the carlist newspapers will probably be suppressed.

Continuing, the Madrid dispatch says: "In spite of the denials of the ministers, everything points to the imminence of a crisis. It is believed General Polavieja will become minister for war in a national cabinet which the condition of affairs seems to call for."

Madrid, July 21, 2 p. m.—A newspaper here today publishes a statement from a cabinet minister, who says he is absolutely ignorant of any peace negotiations.

4 p. m.—This was the queens birthday (she was born July 21, 1858), but "owing to the nation's circumstances" the usual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the court attended this celebration.

Prisoners Escape From Fort McPherson.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—It was reported at midnight that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain, had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refused to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said three of the Spaniards had gotten away yesterday and one tonight.

The confederate veterans attending the reunion here have been allowed the freedom of the post and according to the stories told by the recruits in town tonight they were allowed to enter the house in which the Spaniards were confined. During the visits of the veterans, the Spaniards are said to have escaped and are believed to have gotten away on the morning trains which daily pass McPherson station. Several officers from the barracks came in tonight and reported at police headquarters that they had been detailed to search the city for the missing men.

AETNA LITHIA WATER.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF MR. HUMPHREY AND COL. 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. B. HUMPHREY,
Middle Sound.

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 Company, Roanoke, Va.

LATEST NAVAL BATTL

Spanish Gunboats and Shipping in in Manzanillo Harbor Destroyed

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory, that at Manzanillo, modestly told by Commander Todd of the United States gunboat Wilmington in his report to Admiral Sampson.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning of July 18, the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 o'clock the Wilmington and the Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and the Osceola the mid-channel and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck, the south channel, the movement of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

At 7:50 o'clock fire was opened on the shipping and after a deliberate fire lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Puriciama Concepcion, here burned and destroyed. The Pontoon which was the harbor guard, and storeship, probably, for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk and a third was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled.

"The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out, as I understood them; that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries or forts.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed little if any was done."

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.

CARLIST AGITATION

Becoming More Aggressive in Spain. Preparations for a General Uprising.

London, July 21.—Despite the denial of the Madrid correspondent of The Times, other special dispatches from Madrid to the London morning papers, especially such as come by way of the frontier and elude censorship, continue to assert that the carlists are active. For instance, the Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many provinces alarming information as to carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarro, Aragon and Catalonia, it is supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontier.

"The carlist agents and leaders know that they can act with a certain amount of impunity, because, so long as the pretender and his representatives and newspapers in Madrid patriotically disclaim all intention of disturbing the peace during the war with the United States, they feel certain that Senor Sagasta and the authorities will not dare arrest or molest carlists. They assume that Senor Sagasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people and risk civil war when his hands are so full.

"In some few places, however, the military governors have suppressed the carlist newspapers and have warned the carlist juntas that stronger measures will be taken if they persist in agitation. The carlists in Madrid say that the first risings will occur in western, central and southern Spain, their ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization."

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitts Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. R. R. Bellamy.

Fighting Around Manila

London, July 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, telegraphing under date of July 17th, by way of Hong Kong, says:

"I visited the rebel entrenchments, which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines, at Malato. I found the rebels well armed. They are provided with Mausers and have two field pieces. They are gradually forcing the Spaniards back.

"The Spanish prisoners are well treated by the rebels, but they are all terribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering severely from fever. The position of the Spanish prisoners taken by the Americans is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a proviso that America should bear the expenses of their maintenance, General Aguinaldo being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite complain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to obtain better.

"I have visited all the prisons and hospitals. I found their condition extremely filthy. The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of General Anderson's brigade, however, the prisoners have been employed in cleaning and other sanitary work, and there has been a marked improvement all around.

"On July 15th there was heavy fighting around Fort Malato. General Anderson moved 300 of the First California volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Dubose, forward to Paranaque, several miles from Manila, behind the rebel lines. On the following day there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on that and the day after to out flank the Malate defences and capture the fort. The developments of the political position confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from "swelled heads" and are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency steadily in view. It is reported that in an attack upon Manila today the rebels lost fifty killed during a charge. A party was surrounded by Spaniards and slaughtered to the last man.

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.

In case we are to have an American emperor, our friend Mark Hanna will doubtless take a hand in his creation.

A bogus count has been getting in his work in London. The bogus count business used to be confined to this side of the water.

DEWEY'S REINFORCEMENTS

More Troopships Have Reached Manila.

SPANIARDS DESPAIR

Of Receiving Assistance from the Home Government—Insurgents More Active. Dewey Awaiting General Merritt's Arrival—Disagreement Among Insurgents—Inspection of the Wrecked Spanish Warships—Evidences of Terrible Execution of Our Guns.

Washington, July 21.—The navy department this afternoon posted the following:

"Cavite, July 17.

"Via Hong Kong, July 20.

"Situation is unchanged. The second army detachment arrived today. All are well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. There is no sickness whatever.

"DEWEY."

Hong Kong, July 21.—The German steamer Wuetin, at this port, from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last and that the other transports arrived on Sunday. The Wuetin also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of General Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17th and created consternation among the Spaniards.

Manila, Philippine Islands, July 17, via Hong King, July 21.—Rear Admiral Dewey may decide to capture Manila before General Merritt arrives. In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the reinforcements promised them will ever reach here and they despair of success; but they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenceless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon, as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

A Spanish steamer, the Vosolo, having on board a native crew from the Visayes islands, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted and killed the Spanish officers and reached Tayabao in the southern part of the island of Luzon, but there they quarrelled with Tagalon insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayes are unwilling to join the Tagalons. In any case it is considered certain that the Philippine islands will never be amalgamated and will never be returned to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative in the opinion of the best informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

New York, July 21.—A correspondent of The Journal, writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17th, relates the result of an inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Christina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's 8-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of ruin extending from her stern to her waist. All her woodwork is totally destroyed. There are very few large shot holes through her hull, the principal ones being from a 6-inch shell amidship and from some 4-inch shells. Charred human remains were seen in several places. A large heap of remains near where the ladder stood shows that a rush to escape was made by the engineer's force. All were lost as the hatches to the engine and fire room were closed. The cruiser Castillia was less burned, but was terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immense holes in her wooden hull. When the fire started the weight of the guns caved the hull inward. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Everything aft from the engines was shattered. Three shells entered amidships. The number of deaths was not so large as on the Reina Christina. The Don Antonio did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by the 6-inch shells. A number of dead bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save it.

Postal Regulations for Santiago.

Washington, July 21.—The president today issued a general order concerning postal communication between the United States and the Santiago district and other districts that may be taken hereafter. The order provides that the revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it and United States stamps are therefore to be used.

THE TROOPS AT SANTIAGO

To be Sent to Western North Carolina

GARCIA'S COMPLAINT

Of Ill Treatment by General Shafter Cuban Troops to Act Independently of Shafter's Command—Miles Wants None of Shafter's Soldiers With His Expedition—Many of the Troops Still Camping on the Lines—Wheeler Still Ill.

Santiago, July 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21, 10:15 p. m.—General Shafter has opened a cable office here and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth army corps, which consists of those troops that came with him from Tampa, and the reinforcements from the four transports which have since been unloaded—the Thirty-third and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan—none of the latter have been in action, but are all camped in the same place, and so far as health considerations go, General McKibbin seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth could join the Porto Rican expedition under General Miles, as soon as Santiago should fall. This was the evident intention when the invasion army left the United States, but the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, is such that the entire corps should return at once.

General Miles has cabled that he does not want, and will not need a single man of the corps, and he believes that after their hard campaign they should be given a rest of at least two or three weeks.

General Shafter's messages to the same effect have been most urgent and the doctors say the men should go into camp in the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month. Washington agrees to this and will do every thing possible the cable dispatches today say, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports.

The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains, at its own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to join General Miles, and if no fever develops the men may go to Porto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth infantry is acting as guards and as nurses at the hospital at Juragua, and more of them are needed. The colored troops are all likely to remain here to attend to sick and hold Santiago.

General Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperatively necessary that he should have more immunes sent to him quickly, and the probability is that a corps will leave within the next ten days.

All our men are now encamped on the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except General Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills.

General Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

GARCIA DISGRUNTLED.

New York, July 21.—A Santiago special to The Journal, dated July 20th, says that General Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter, declaring that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will therefore withdraw his forces to the hills.

Among the things of which General Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish force under General Toral, and he is also incensed at the alleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retention of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

For these reasons Garcia declares he will no longer co-operate with the forces under General Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

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.

Confederate Monument Unveiled

Richmond, Va., July 21.—At Luray, Page county, today the confederate monument designated by Hubert Barber, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Prior to the unveiling there was a parade headed by the New Market band. In line were the Luray Zouaves, young ladies on horseback dressed in gray; several beautiful floats, one with eleven young ladies on it, representing the confederate states; veterans and citizens on horse back. The address was made by Mr. D. C. O'Flaherty, of Front Royal.

The monument is twenty-eight feet high and consists of a pedestal surmounted by the figure of a confederate soldier in heroic pose. The faces of the pedestal are suitably inscribed, and one bears a bas-relief of General R. E. Lee. The statue is of Virginia marble.

No Yellow Fever on the Seneca

New York, July 21.—Mr. Doty became convinced today that his first diagnosis of the cases of fever which came into port on the Seneca was a correct one, and that nothing worse than malarial fever existed. He therefore tonight began the discharge of some of those sent to Hoffman Island.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Porto Rico Will be Held as a Possession of the United States.

Watson's Departure is Delayed by the Necessity of Using Some of His Vessels as Convoys for Miles.

General Miles Has Started at Last.

The Maria Theresa Will be Raised by Sunday.

More Troopships Reach Manila. The Monterey is Due There August 5th.

The Mayflower Captures a British Steamer While Trying to Put into Cienfuegos.

General Shafter's Troops will Probably be Sent to Western North Carolina to Recuperate.

Hong Kong Dispatches Say Dewey Will Bombard Manila this Week.

The Troopships at Last Sail From Charleston.

President McKinley Sends a Personal and Peremptory Order to Sampson to no Longer Delay Furnishing Miles with Convoy for His Porto Rican Expedition.

Troops Will Begin Leaving Camp Thomas for Porto Rico Today.

Sagasta Again Offers to Resign. Weyler Will be in the New Cabinet.

IMPERATIVE ORDERS

Issued by the President to Sampson to Cease Delay in Furnishing Convoy to Miles' Expedition—A Heavy Squadron to be Sent.

Washington, July 21.—President McKinley was thoroughly aroused over the delay which occurred in the starting of General Miles and the expedition under his command for Porto Rico. For several days General Miles and his troops were aboard their transports at Playa del Este awaiting the naval convoy which was to be furnished by Admiral Sampson. The troops had been sweltering in the crowded ships under the broiling heat of a tropical sun, while General Miles had been chafing under what he believed to be inexcusable delay and was bombarding the war department with dispatches using the strongest terms that the navy department be hurried in its preparations for the expedition. Instructions of the most positive nature had been cabled to Admiral Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for General Miles' transports; but, notwithstanding these instructions, Sampson proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that exasperated the officials here.

The president, who has been giving the Porto Rican expedition his personal attention, as he has given, indeed, all phases of the war, finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Porto Rican expedition already sailed from this country should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of General Miles. It is feared that if General Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston should arrive in advance of General Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as General Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection.

Fully appreciating these facts and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting General Miles and his expedition started, President McKinley this morning issued personal orders through the secretary of the navy to Admiral Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Porto Rco with General Miles. They were imperative to a degree seldom employed, except in cases of extreme emergency. They were of the sort that will brook no delay in their execution.

Concerning the naval convoys of General Miles' expedition the navy department made public the following statement:

Admiral Sampson telegraphed this afternoon to the secretary of the navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to General Miles, saying: "A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. The Columbia and Yale carrying troops are both powerfully armed," says the telegram "and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing. The Annapolis, Wasp and Lyden had been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and the three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If General Miles preferred to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added this morning, and he has probably started."

This statement shows that General Miles will be backed in effecting his landing on Porto Rican soil by a strong squadron of the navy. In addition to the vessels named, it is officially admitted for the first time that the powerful monitors Terror, Amphitrite and Puritan which have been at Key West are under orders to proceed to Porto Rico to assist in the reduction of the Spanish forces there. It is known, also, to be not unlikely—indeed, it is probable—that still another vessel of Admiral Sampson's fleet will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan. This was indicated clearly by Secretary Long's statement this afternoon concerning the sailing of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain. In the course of that statement the secretary said the eastern squadron would be "sent to Spain later, when the Porto Rican campaign permits. It seems clear that some, at least, of the vessesl will be employed in the bombardment of the fortifications of Porto Rico's principle city.

Wilson Shuts Taboro Out

(Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., July 21.—Wilson shut Tarboro out in one of the most exciting and best played games ever witnessed in this part of the state. Both teams played fast ball.

The score—	R	H	E
Wilson	2	6	4
Tarboro	0	4	4

Batteries, Person and Brake; Withers and Accorsini. Umpire, Upchurch.

Suffered 20 Years.

MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

MILES' EXPEDITION

To Porto Rico to be Accompanied by Formidable Convoy of Warships.

A PERMANENT POSSESSION

To be Made of the Island---Troops Hastening to Join the Expedition---Postal Arrangements Extended to the Island---Departure of Watson's Squadron Delayed by Use of His Vessels to Convoy Miles' Expedition---Wreckers at Work on Cervera's Ships---The Flagship to be Raised by Sunday.

Dewey has the Situation well in Hand.

Washington, July 21.—General Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the island of Porto Rico where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that General Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Tampa, Newport News and New York, to fall into his column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them being two or three days' start of Miles, so that the delay should not be very great. After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first-class, the Massachusetts, and a protected cruiser, the Cincinnati, a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power; these are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses, the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of the United States power in Havana harbor and the Dixie. Secretary Alger believes that General Miles on the Yale will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3,000 men under his immediate command. A day later will come 4,000 men on transports and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force, or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that official. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack troops and equipment and this first expedition may be followed by several others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready, until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

General Schwann's brigade, comprising the Fifth, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa today to join General Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the war department to supply every requisite.

DEWEY MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

That Admiral Dewey has the situation in the Philippines well in hand is exhibited by his telegrams, the latest of which was received today which, without boasting, simply reports, like the others that have gone before, that affairs are quiet and satisfactory. The state department has come to have fully as great a sense of appreciation of Dewey's diplomatic abilities as the country has for his naval skill and courage and the best evidence of this is that it has not found it necessary up to this point to interfere in any way either to protect or to amend his works.

The navy department has now discovered that the big double-turreted monitor Monterey will not arrive at Cavite until August 5th, that being the advice received at the navy department from the captain of the vessel when she touched at Honolulu.

The admiral's announcement of the arrival of the second detachment of United States troops at Cavite has given great comfort to the war department, which was not altogether at ease concerning the first small expedition lying between Spaniards and the insurgents and without being able to depend very largely upon either. With these added troops, it will now be possible to demand the surrender of Manila, but it is gathered here that our purpose is to defer such a movement until all the United States troops now afloat have arrived in Manila bay, unless the attitude of the insurgents forces prompter action on the part of American commanders.

WATSON'S SQUADRON.

Secretary Long said tonight that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterruptedly, but that the department necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was the most mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threats from European sources that an European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the state nor the navy departments look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain, as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula. During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Had the army troopships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy, the Watson squadron could have got away within the next few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday; but as the battleships Massachusetts, cruisers Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles' expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to convoying of the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials, and by members of the diplomatic corps best informed on the affairs of France, as fantastic speculation quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

TO HOLD PORTO RICO PERMANENTLY.

The authoritative declaration was made today that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of war. The subjoined practically official statement was made to the Associated Press reporter today:

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken, it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag once run up there will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development and that so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. It was intimated, however, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrone islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling and supply station for our ships when en route to eastern Asia.

TO RAISE THE MARIA TERESA.

The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

"U. S. Flagship New York.

"Playa del Este, July 20.

"Secretary of the Nevy, Washington, D. C.:

"Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa is very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers is examining the Reina Mercedes tdday. She will probably also be raised. Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the wrecking of these vessels, on the part of the navy.

"SAMPSON."

POSTAL REGULATIONS EXTENDED TO PORTO RICO.

Postmaster General Emory Smith made another extension of the postal service today in establishing Porto Rico as a military station under the postoffice at Washington, D. C., postmaster J. P. Willett in charge. Facilities will be established in charge. Facilities will be established for the transaction of money order and registry business, the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails. H. M. Robinson, of the Atlanta office, has been appointed special agent of this department, with W. H. Hahr, J. H. Kemp, S. A. Kingsmore and Edward Jifkins as assistants. The four last named were some time waiting at Tampa prepared for this service. This order will go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Porto Rico.

"I thing DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling W. Va. Try it and you will thing the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

LEAVING CAMP THOMAS

The Movement of the First Corps to Begin Today—To Join Miles Expedition

Chickamauga National Park, July 21.—Tonight it looks as if at least two thirds of the troops at Camp Thomas are to be ordered to the front as an expeditionary force to go to Porto Rico under General Brooke.

The movement will begin tomorrow morning, when the Second brigade of the First Corps commanded by Brigadier General Haines, will leave for Newport News. This brigade received marching orders a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. The regiment of the brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania. The order to move was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

This brigade is the only organization that will leave the park tomorrow, but if there is not a sudden change in the plans as they are understood here tonight, the entire First corps will follow, the different brigades going out as rapidly as transportation can be arranged. But for lack of transportation, the reserve ambulance company, four batteries of light artillery and the signal corps would have been ordered out tomorrow. They will, however, follow not later than Saturday and by that time the arrangements will have been completed for a steady movement day by day until the entire force is out.

While General Brooke in person had nothing to give out, for publication, one of the most prominent and best officers of the First corps admitted that it was the purpose to move the entire corps, which numbers about 26,000 officers and men.

It is definitely known tonight when General Brooke and his staff will start. General Brooke will be succeeded in command at Camp Thomas by Major General J. F. Wade, who is at present in command of the Third corps.

Fear of Watson Stampeding Spaniards

London, July 22.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna gives a lively account of the stampede into the country, owing to the fears of the approaching American squadron."

The local papers there have frightened the people so much that the captain general summoned the editors and threatened them all with imprisonment if they printed another word about Commodore Watson's squadron. The exodus, however, shows no sign of diminishing.

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