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THE GLORIOUS PART

Played by the Cruiser Brooklyn in the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

REPORTED BY CAPTAIN COOK

The Enemy Sighted from the Brooklyn at the Same Time as From the Iowa---Firing Upon Them in Five Minutes---Leading the Chase With the Oregon a Close Second---Her Raking Fire---Coolness and Bravery of the Men---Cheered on by Commodore Schley---Number of Shots Fired. The Repairs Needed.

Washington, July 28.—The navy department today made public the following report of Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, on the destruction of Cervera's fleet:

United States Flagship Brooklyn,
At Anchor, Guantanamo, Bay,
July 7, 1898.

Sir: At 9 o'clock a. m., July 3rd, I gave orders and arrangements were made for general muster at 9:30 o'clock a. m. At 9:30 o'clock a. m. the enemy were sighted by the Iowa coming out. At the same time they were discovered by the quartermaster on watch, N. Anderson, of this ship, and reported to the officer of the deck. The executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Mason, who was on deck about to execute the order for general muster, immediately gave the order: "Clear ship for action and general quarters." Signal was made at the same time, "Enemy coming out, action." I went immediately forward, stood for the enemy and gave orders to get steam on all boilers. We started with steam in three boilers at about twelve knots speed.

The head of the Spanish squadron, in column, was just outside the entrance of the harbor of Santiago heading about southwest. The Spanish squadron consisted of the Maria Teresa (flagship), Vizcaya, Oquendo and Colon, and two torpedo boat destroyers. We opened fire on the flagship in five minutes from the discovery.

The port battery was first engaged as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship, and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards range. The enemy turned to the westward to follow the lead of the flag. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward.

The Brooklyn leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana and Gloucester. The Vixen, which had been in advance and to windward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us and kept for some time off our port side, distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against torpedo attack upon this ship; the shells passing over us fell very thick about her, some passing over her. At this time the firing was very fast, and the whistling of shell incessant, and our escape with so little injury was miraculous, and can only be attributed to bad markmanship on the part of the enemy. The Maria Teresa, which had dropped astern while we were wearing, under the heavy fire of our fleet, ran ashore.

The Vizcaya, Oquendo and Colon continued on, gaining in distance. The Brooklyn was engaged with the three leading ships of the enemy, which were forging head, the Texas, Iowa and Indiana keeping up a heavy fire, but steadily dropping astern. The Oregon was keeping up a steady fire and was coming up in the most glorious, and gallant style, out-stripping all others. It was an inspiring sight to see this battleship with a large white wave before her and her smokestacks belching forth continued puffs from her forced draft. We were making fourteen knots at the time and the Oregon came up on our starboard quarter at about 500 yards and maintained her position, though we soon after increased our speed to fifteen knots, and just before the Colon surrendered were making nearly sixteen.

The Oquendo soon dropped astern and on fire, ran ashore. The Vizcaya and Colon continued on, under fire from the Brooklyn and the Oregon. The other vessels of our fleet were well astern and out of range. The Texas was evidently coming up fast. At about 10:55 o'clock a. m., the Vizcaya was seen to be on fire, and the Colon passed inside of her with increased speed, took the lead and gradually forged ahead. The Vizcaya soon after ran on the beach, ablaze with fire. We signalled the Oregon to cease firing on the Vizcaya, as her flag was down. Firing immediately ceased and we both continued the chase of the Colon, now about 12,000 yards ahead. The ranges ran from 1,500 to 3,000 yards with the Vizcaya as she kept in and out from the coast. We steered straight for a distant point near Cape Cruz, while the Colon kept close to the land. She could not have come out without crossing our bows and we were steadily gaining on her. We were getting more steam all the time and now had four and one-half boilers on and the remaining one and a half nearly ready. After running for about fifty miles west from the entrance the Colon ran into a bight of land, beached, fired a gun to leeward and hauled down her flag. The Oregon and the Brooklyn had just previously begun to fire upon the Colon and were landing shells close to her. I was sent on board by Commodore Schley to receive the surrender. The captain spoke English and received me pleasantly, though naturally much depressed. He surrendered unconditionally. He was polite, shook hands and said that his case was hopeless, and that he saw that we were too much for him. I was on board about fifteen minutes. As we came from the Colon the flagship New York came in with the Texas. I reported on board the flagship to Rear Admiral Sampson. I stated to him that I believed the Colon could be gotten off the beach.

During the entire action I was in constant communication with you, so that I was enabled to promptly execute your orders and instructions.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY OF THE MEN.

The officers and crew behaved with great and unexceptional coolness and bravery, so that it is difficult to discriminate. They were encouraged in their best efforts by your enthusiasm, and your cheering words: "Fire steady, boys, and give it to them."

Captain Cook then mentions many officers for conspicuous acts of coolness and bravery.

We had but two personal casualties, George H. Ellis, chief yoeman, killed, and J. Burns, fireman, first-class, wounded. The ship was struck twenty times by whole shot and many times by pieces of bursting shell and from small shot of machine guns. No serious injury was done to the ship, and all repairs can be temporarily done by the ship's force, excepting to the 5-inch elevating gear. The smokestacks were hit in several places; the signal halliards, rigging and flags were cut in many places. The flag at the main was destroyed, being much cut by shot and flying pieces of shell. The 8-inch guns worked satisfactorily; some trouble and delay was caused by jamming of locks. The turrets worked well. The 5-inch battery gave great trouble with the elevating gear. At the end several were rendered useless for battle. Two are bulged at the muzzle. This ship should have new elevating gear for 5-inch guns as soon as practicable. We fired 100 rounds of 8-inch, 473 of 5-inch, 1,200 of 6-pounder and 200 of 1-pounder ammunition.

Very respectfully,
F. A. COOK,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

To the Commander-in-Chief Second Squadron, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Young Colored Man Arrested in this City Yesterday Afternoon for Murder

Near Market and Water streets yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock a young colored man was arrested as an alleged murderer. He was taken by two colored men and carried to jail in obedience to a warrant obtained from Justice Bunting. It is said that the negro is wanted in Richmond county for shooting a boy, and that his name is Ephriam Stubbs.

A Messenger representative last night called at the jail and interviewed the prisoner, who professed utter ignorance of having ever committed a crime of a trivial nature, much less one assuming the enormity of murder. He says his name is John Perry, that he hails from Beaunettsville, S. C., and has been in this city several months.

Hero Hobson's Cousin.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Davis, who recently made the crack shot with one of the 8-inch disappearing guns at Fort Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, is a cousin of Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac incident.

Lieutenant Davis' shot was fired at the dome of the boiler of the wreck of the old Confederate blockade runner Ella, which was beached near Fort Caswell during the civil war to prevent her capture by the federal war vessels. The distance at which the shot was fired by Lieutenant Davis is 4,300 yards, and though the dome of the Ella made a target only about eight feet square, he put a shot through it at the first discharge of the gun.

FRESH MEAT FOR THE TROOPS

A Transport Taking on a Cargo—General Gordon Among the Soldiers

Tampa, Fla., July 28.—The transport Michigan, sister ship to the Mississippi and the Mohawk, arrived at Port Tampa today and commenced loading for Santiago. This is a refrigerator ship and she will take a large cargo of fresh meat as well as other supplies to the American army at the front.

General J. B. Gordon, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in the city this morning. General Gordon comes to visit his son, Major Hugh Gordon, of the Second Georgia regiment. General Gordon has been shown great attention by the people of this city and his stay here will be almost a continued ovation.

When questioned today about the present war and if he came here to participate, he replied that outside of the patriotism of an American, he had very little to do with the present war, owing to his age.

Arrangements are being made for the camps of three regiments from Miami, one each from Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama. These are to be moved here from Miami within a few days and will soon be sent to the front. The Third Ohio regiment was moved from Port Tampa today to Fernandina.

Sparks.

Captain Catchings, son of Congressman Catchings of Mississippi on duty with General Lees command, dies at Jacksonville, Fla.

At Johannesburg, Von Veltheim, who shot and killed Wolf the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, the South African millionaire, on March 14th last, has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

Railroad Engineer

Testifies to Benefits Received From

Dr. Miles' Remedies.

THERE is no more responsible position on earth than that of a railroad engineer. On his steady nerves, clear brain, bright eye and perfect self command, depend the safety of the train and the lives of its passengers. Dr. Miles' Nervine and other remedies are especially adapted to keeping the nerves steady, the brain clear and the mental faculties unimpaired.

Engineer F. W. McCoy, formerly of 1325 Broadway, Council Bluffs, but now residing at 3411 Humbo St., Denver, writes that he "suffered for years from constipation, causing sick, nervous and bilious headaches and was fully restored to health by Dr. Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills. I heartily recommend Dr. Miles' Remedies."

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' Remedies Restore Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

OUR SPANISH FRIENDS

Settling for us the Terms on Which we are to Grant Peace to Spain—Spanish News From Porto Rico.

Madrid, July 28, 2 p. m.—With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine islands will be respected, the newspapers here consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable. The papers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

The minister of war, General Correa, is arranging for the reception of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, and is preparing sanitary stations in order to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

According to an official dispatch just received from San Juan de Porto Rico, the American forces under Major General Miles occupy the same positions at Port Guanica as they did after landing.

Several American warships and transports are reported to be cruising off the island.

At the close of the cabinet council today, the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French ambassador at Washington during the afternoon of the 26th presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley with the view of bringing the war to an end and make known the conditions of peace. The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the White house again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

THE FIREMEN'S CONTEST

Second Day of the Tournament—The Races Run and Victories Won.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Goldsboro, N. C., July 28.—The last day of the firemen's tournament brought several thousand visitors to Goldsboro.

The amphitheatre scene at the race course has never been equaled here or at any former tournament.

The first race this morning was a hand reel race of 300 yards for the championship of the state, and a $400 belt. Following were participants and time made: Greensboro, none; New Bern 54 2-5, Salem 54¾; Atlantic 49 1-5, Goldsboro none. In this race a violation of rules by the Atlantic caused New Bern No. 1 to win the championship.

Grab Reel Race—Greensboro 21¼, Salem 22¾, Atlantic 21 4-5, New Bern No. 1 25, Durham 22, Goldsboro 25.

Horse Hose Reel—Durham 44 2-5, Wilson none, Goldsboro No. 1 none, Eclipse of Goldsboro 38 2-5, New Bern 43¾, Atlantic 44½. This race was the most exciting and prettiest of this whole tournament. That Goldsboro should even win it would have been sufficient, but by going farther and lowering the record of the world is just cause for rejoicing.

The Asheville hook and ladder had no competitors, but they made a run of 300 yards, put up a 30-foot ladder, a man ascended and descended the ladder and the ladder was placed back on the truck in 45 seconds.

The Atlantic engine, of New Bern, won the prize for throwing water 189½ feet.

The running race, 100 yards, was won by Tesh, of Salem, in 11½.

CERVERA'S REPORT

Of the Destruction of his Fleet Forwarded to Madrid—First Submitted to our Navy Department.

Washington, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government through the French ambassador his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages in the admiral's own writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the navy department.

Through the vicissitudes of war, Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was submitted first to the American navy department, in order that the precautions might be taken usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for the purpose of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty. The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and, in order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the reports, it can be stated that no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whose hands it has passed en route to the Spanish minister of marine. If the Cervera report ever reaches the public it will be through the Spanish government, though it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

"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.

Suspicious Death of a Baroness

New York, July 28.—The Baroness von Puttkammer, wife of Baron Franz Von Puttkammer, nephew of Prince Bismarck, died suddenly today at her home in this city.

Dr. James F. Ludden, who was called in last night by General Von Puttkammer, refused to issue a death certificate. He said to a reporter that he arrived at the house only a few moments before the woman's death. "She complained of nausea and told me she had been sick for several hours," said the physician.

Before any remedy could be administered she was dead.

Baron Von Puttkammer is said to have been a favorite of Prince Bismarck when he was a general in the German army, but he then incurred Bismarck's displeasure by entering the Turkish army. He soon afterward came to this city, where he has been an instructor in a riding academy.

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.

REPUBLICANS ANGERED

By the Proddings From the Public.

RUSSELL, BY MEDDLING

In Matters Which do not Concern Him, Gets His Party into Trouble by Writing a Letter so Scurrilous that Even Butler Cannot Approve of It—Soldiers Delighted at the Idea of Leaving Camp Russell—Valuable Dogs Poisoned.

Messenger Bureau
Raleigh, N. C., July 28.

The penitentiary officials are angry because the public is prodding them for the unconscionable delay in making the report for 1897. That is the report which John R. Smith ought to have promptly made as superintendent. A penitentiary official says the report will be made this week; that it has been placed in the hands of two men in Raleigh in order that they may put it in shape. He says Smith has sworn to it, and that it is up to January 1, 1898. He admits that it should have been ready by February or March. He says it will show a little balance on the right side of the ledger.

In past years the reports have always been at the service of the newspaper men, and of the public. But it is not so now. The present penitentiary people will admit the mismanagement and rundown condition of affairs under Smith's management, with convicts short on supplies of clothing in order to try to make a better financial showing. Many of them did not even have two shirts.

Democratic State Chairman Simmons asked for the report for 1897, but got only an insulting, personally insulting, letter, which it is confessed was written by Governor Russell and not by the present superintendent of the penitentiary. It is another time when Governor Russell has "put his foot in it." He has furnished the democrats with a better campaign document than the report for 1897. Senator Butler in an editorial today says of the letter: "On Superintendent Mewboorne's account we would like for the reply to have been more dignified."

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Administration has About Decided on the Terms of Peace it Will Demand from Spain.

The Spanish Charge of Bad Faith on the Part of Our Government as to Attack on Porto Rico is Refuted by the Foreign Representatives at Washington.

J. Pierce, of the Wilmington Company, Dies at Camp Russell.

The Navy Department Gives Out the Report of Captain Cook of the Brooklyn on the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

More Troops Sail from Newport News to Join General Miles.

Secretary Alger is Much Concerned Over the Number of Sick in Shafter's Army.

A Transport is Taking on Fresh Meat at Tampa for Shafter's Army.

General Gordon Visits the Camp at Tampa.

On the 27th in Shafter's Army There Were 4,122 Sick Soldiers, 3,133 of Them Fever Patients; There Were Three Deaths.

The Circuit Court at Chicago Decides that the Express Companies Must Pay the Tax.

A Member of Company A, North Carolina Volunteers, Dies at Savannah of Typhoid Fever.

Chairman Simmons today "roasts" Superintendent Mewboorne, that being merely another name for the governor, and uses the most direct language in referring to him.

The news that the remaining companies of the Second regiment are to leave here at once was hailed with joy. Officers and men alike are thoroughly tired of this camp. All are glad to leave. They are pleased with the station to which they are to be sent. Of these Land's End not far from Port Royal, is said to be the most undesirable. Headquarters will be at St. Simons island, Ga. This is said to be a delightful place.

The regiment has at last, after quite two months' delay, received cartridge belts and bayonet scabbards. A very few recruits are yet to be equipped.

Private Hagler, who died yesterday, was buried at the national cemetery, and is the third man of this regiment buried there. Chaplain Osborne conducted the services at the grave.

There is an outcry here by the owners of dogs. No less than nine dogs have been poisoned in the capitol square in the past three weeks. It is more than intimated that the poisoning is done by one or two state officials. Today a fine dog ate of some poisoned meat and died in his master's presence. Arsenic is the poison used.

Today the work began of installing the heating plant at the Baptist female university here.

A letter from Camp Cuba Libre says the Captain of Company I, First North Carolina volunteers has been promoted.

The secretary of state is sending out 10,000 copies of the new election law.

Larger shipments of grapes are being made from here and from Southern Pines.

Major Dixon tells me that it is fully expected the Second regiment will leave here on Sunday. As yet transportation has not been received. It is expected by tomorrow.

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.

Declared a Lawful Prize

Savannah, Ga., July 28.—The British steamship Adula, captured off Guantanamo bay by the Marblehead, was today declared a lawful prize of war by Judge Emery Speer. She was chartered by a Spaniard and was on the way to Guantanamo to take out refugees. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

Death of a North Carolina Soldier

Savannah, Ga., July 28.—Private Henry A. Taylor, Company A, Second regiment, North Carolina volunteers, died today at the Savannah hospital of typhoid fever. His company is stationed at Tybee.

EUROPE IN TERMS OF PEACE

Prospects of Holding a Conference.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Desired by Spain—Adverse Criticism Commented on by the London Times. Spanish Cabinet Induced to Make the Proposal by Our Continued War Preparations—Camara's Fleet at Cadiz. Miss Schley Leaves Madrid—Italy Becomes Impatient.

London, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The prospect of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

The Daily Mail understands that the British transport Jolunga, carrying grenadiers to Gibraltar, was stopped in the bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The terms of peace which America proposes cause no surprise here. The National Gazette remarks that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms and expresses the opinion that prospects of peace are in consequence, gloomy."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of The National Gazette, that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says: "This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straight forward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace-loving moderate Americans cannot ignore."

SPAIN WANTS DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other, that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially.

"When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodevar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, was instructed to send the note. The cabinet met Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiations. Paris and London were both discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored sending Senor Moret, former minister of the colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

"Official feeling favors direct negotiations, without interference from outsiders, even with regard to the Philippines. There is little doubt that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain, for many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not the least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

"After today's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta, the premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at, but he could say nothing definite. Duke Almodevar de Rio said the European cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not as to the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The cabinet council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected."

CAMARA'S FLEET AT CADIZ.

Madrid, July 28.—Captain Aunon, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from admiral Camara, announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadiz.

The papers generally express the opinion that the cortes will reassemble in September.

Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Senor Sagasta, on behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

London, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berlin a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican colonial legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

Berlin, July 28.—The London correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says: "I learn that the United States recently requested Italy to abstain from forcible measures to compel Colombia's compliance with Mr. Cleveland's award in the Cerruti claim, promising American influence to insure the payment. Italy replied that her patience was exhausted and that she would abide by the ultimatum of Admiral Camboani. The Washington government thereupon replied unofficially to Great Britain asking her to use her influence at Rome in support of the American request. England's reply is not yet divulged.

Georgia's First New Cotton

Savannah, Ga., July 28.—The first new bale of Georgia cotton of the coming crop was received here tonight from Albany. It was raised in Dougherty county and will be sold at auction at the cotton exchange tomorrow.

TO JOIN GENERAL MILES

More Troops Sail From Newport News. Others Arrive And Await Transports.

Newport News, Va., July 28.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment, the Second brigade of the First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Haines, sailed for Porto Rico this afternoon at 3 o'clock. General Haines and his staff and the Fourth Ohio regiment are on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and it is not likely that this ship will leave Old Point before daylight tomorrow, as there is yet a large quantity of supplies to be loaded on the cruiser. The transports that got off are the City of Washington, the Massachusetts, the Seneca and the Roumania and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.

Batteries A and C, of Pennsylvania, and two troops of cavalry from the same state did not go with this expedition, but expect to sail with General Fred Grant's brigade next week.

The First Kentucky regiment, vanguard of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, in command of General Fred Grant, which is to make up the second Porto Rican expedition from Newport News, arrived here from Chickamauga today and is now in camp on the site where Camp Haines stood before the departure of the second brigade troops yesterday.

General Grant arrived on the last train, traveling in a private Pullman coach with his staff.

The third battalion of Sixteenth Pennsylvania arrived late this evening and will be followed by the Third Kentucky and the Sixteenth Indiana.

DIED AT CAMP RUSSELL

The Wilmington Company Losses a Member—A Fight in the Courts Between Two Coal Mining Companies.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 28.—J. Pierce, a member of the Wilmington company died in the hospital at Camp Russell today of typhoid pneumonia. He was from Lake Waccamaw. His father arrives tomorrow morning.

Director Charles E. Johnson, of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railway, returned here today from a visit of inspection. He says trains are running on ten miles of the road.

S. P. Langdon, of Philadelphia, who lately bought the "Taylor Place" coal mine, which adjoins the Cumnock mines, yesterday without warrant of law cut through the grade of the Raleigh and Western railway, which is owned and operated by the Cumnock Company. Today Samuel Henszey, of the latter company, secured from Judge Timberlake a restraining order against Langdon.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes. "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

To Investigate the Loss of the Borgogne

Paris, July 28.—Edward Lockey minister of marine has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the loss of the LaBorgogne. If it is found that any of the crew failed to do their duty they will be punished. M. Lockey has also decided to submit to the chamber of deputies a bill providing for the better safeguarding of ocean navigation.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—The decision of the court of inquiry given here today exonerates Captain Henderson and the officers of the ship Cromartyshire from all blame in the matter of the Bourgogne disaster. The court finds that La Bourgogne was out of the regular steamship line course and at the time of the disaster was running at unusual speed.

Preparing to Raise the Colon

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—The Merritt Wrecking Company will send a second expedition out from Norfolk late tonight or tomorrow morning bound for Santiago, with a full wrecking outfit, to work on the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The expedition is the outcome of Lieutenant Hobson's present trip to the United States. The expedition will go on the German steamer Senior, which is under charter by the wrecking company. No pontoons will be towed down on this trip, but will be taken hence later, when the job is ready for them. There are two pontoons here, of a lifting capacity of 1,000 tons each and the company have four pontoons in New York. Others will likely be needed in raising such a heavy vessel as the Colon, and they will have to be built.

The Elders and Deacons' Institute

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Red Springs, N. C., July 27.

The elders and deacons institute begins here tomorrow night, with a sermon on "The Church and its Authority" by Rev. J. M. Rose, D. D.

Saturday is "Preparation" day and the speakers are Revs. Law, McLauchlin, English and Rose.

Sunday, "Consecration" day, five prominent ministers will take part in the exercises.

Monday will be "Church Workers" day.

There will be about 100 good singers in the choir, Mr. W. F. Blount is leader of the orchestra. The Maxton choir will sing a noted anthem.

Railroad fare and board are cheap. A large crowd is expected.

England our Ally

London, July 29.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "With the remarkable speech of United States Senator Davis, of St. Paul, two peoples have buried the past. Senator Davis' speech is a final and complete answer to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. England has no need to go whining for an alliance. For some years her navy has been strengthened, the over-sea possessions of America must be held more or less on sufferance, with the certainty that the British fleet is on the side of our kinsmen, all peril to the United States vanishes.

A Back Set to the Carlists

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail remarking the "feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced," says: "There is little probability of popular discontent and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis De Cerralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

London, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "However unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant."

TERMS OF PEACE

Acceptable to the United States Being Drafted at the War Department.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS

Spain to Surrender Cuba and Porto Rico---To Cede to the United States a Coaling Station and Zone of Territory in the Philippines---These May be Changed as to the Philippines---Spain's Charge of Bad Faith Refuted by Foreign Ambassadors---Anxiety as to Our Sick at Santiago. No News From General Miles.

Washington, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion today in official circles. If the president's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion on this subject he has been gratified with the response made through the newspapers and in the exhibition of interest by government officials in the complex problem now presented. Although it was stated yesterday that no announcement of the position assumed by the United States in this matter would be forthcoming before it had been formally discussed in the cabinet tomorrow, there is the best reason to believe that after full conferences the president has had individually with the members of his cabinet, he has already made up his own mind and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply that the United States government will make to the Spanish government's overtures through Ambassador Cambon.

OUR TERMS OF PEACE.

On the main points of the terms of peace the administration's position was so well defined and stated by the Associated Press yesterday that there is little left to conjecture. About the only point that seems to be open to amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the extent of the demand for the acquisition of the United States as exhibited in certain sections of the country, it is believed that the conclusion has been reached to abide by the first decision on this point, namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, though not probable, may be again changed before the cabinet disposes of the matter tomorrow, as strong influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult of settlement, the answer to Spain may not be rendered to morrow, but may have to wait upon another cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

SPANIARDS CHARGING BAD FAITH.

There was a display of indignation in official circles today upon the publication of what was reported to be a statement from the Spanish premier, imputing bad faith to the United States in pursuing the war and continuing to make conquests. However, this feeling soon wore off as it became apparent upon reflection that the statement was either apocryphal or that if genuine it was simply one in a series of complex moves on the board of Spanish politics and was intended purely for home consumption. The report from Madrid toward the close of the day that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the president went toward relieving a certain feeling of discouragement that was manifested at the opening of the day, for it was patent that members of the administration apprehended a rejection of our demands by Spain at the beginning. If, however, it shall appear that this Madrid statement is well founded and that the Madrid papers fairly reflect the views of the mass of the Spanish people, then it seems probable that the difficulties that will be before the administration in accomplishing peace would be rather internal than external, and would be based upon the preparation of a treaty that shall secure the ratification of the United States senate. It may be pointed out, in this connection, that if we are really as near to peace as many people suppose, it will become necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the senate to act upon the peace treaty with all of the promptness that the importance of the subject demands.

CONCERN OVER THE SICK IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly as bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment, of the most temporary nature, suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which in their present shape would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this fact, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the very earliest opportunity to a more healthful clime.

The surgeon general under the direction of the secretary a few days ago inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk, L. I., belonging to the Long Island Rail Road Company, which had been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet in height and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans of Shafter's army. The time for their removal is left to General Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions. Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

NO NEWS FROM MILES.

No word came from General Miles today and the war department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauca, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commander. Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles and before the week is over the campaign there will be in full swing.

PLANS FOR RAISING THE COLON.

Lieutenant Hobson returned to Washington last night and called at the navy department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Constructor Gilmore, to go over the preparations that Mr. Hobson brought with him from New York. Mr. Hobson's recommendation, in brief, is the purchase of all the pontoons to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of $20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

SPAIN'S CHARGES OF BAD FAITH FALSE.

It can be stated on the authority of the state department and the foreign embassies that there were no overtures in behalf of Spain for peace or a cessation of hostilities until the French ambassador last Tuesday afternoon presented his note to the president. This statement is made with full knowledge of European denials and must be accepted as that of the government of the United States. Therefore, all talk about bad faith shown by our government in pressing the Porto Rican campaign during the last few days is absolutely without foundation and our government has done nothing that can subject it to criticism on this score.

SHAFTER'S HOSPITAL.

The war department [illegible] the following:

"Adjutant General [illegible]

"Condition for [illegible] 4,122, total sick [illegible] 822, cases fever [illegible]

"Dea[illegible] Priv[illegible] returned to duty 542. [illegible] Sin[illegible]ate J. H. Farrell, Company [illegible] Massachusetts volunteers, [illegible] Siboney, yellow fever; Corporals [illegible]hos. Rolson, Company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

(Signed) †SHAFTER,
"Major General."

NO UNEASINESS ABOUT GENERAL MILES.

Up to midnight the war department had received no information from General Miles or any part of his command in Porto Rico. Throughout the day the officials had been expecting momentarily to receive news of the landing of General Wilson's expedition. No uneasiness is felt, however, because with the department not communicated announce his landing further than to it is necessary, in order that he may communicate with Washington, that he should send a vessel to St. Thomas, which has the nearest cable station.

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.

AT CAMP THOMAS

One Regiment Leaves for the Front. Why the Fifth Illinois Was Twice Turned Back.

Chickamauga National Park, July 28.—The Sixteenth Indiana, commanded by Colonel Gunder, was the only regiment that left Camp Thomas today.

The First South Carolina leaves tomorrow for Jacksonville to report to Major General Fitzhugh Lee.

The disappointment of the Fifth Illinois in being turned back yesterday after it had marched to Rossville, has so disheartened many that they have no further ambition for military life. Colonel Culver denies any responsibility for the orders calling the men back to camp and claims that he was anxious to go with the regiment to Porto Rico. Having twice been shifted from brigades that were ordered to the front, the Fifth Illinois feels greatly irritated and although they were much more tractible today they were by no means placated.

Washington, July 28.—The war department officials declare most positively that Colonel Culver, of the Fifth Illinois volunteer regiment at Chickamauga, is an innocent victim of misrepresentation. It is said at the department that the colonel has done all in his power to meet the demands of the regiment in regard to going to the front, but he has been a victim of circumstances over which he had no control. It happened that of three Illinois regiments available two had been sent forward in advance of the Fifth, so the department felt obliged, in order to avoid a charge of discrimination, to substitute an Indiana regiment for this particular Illinois regiment.

Spanish Voluntary Fund.

London, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The national voluntary war fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pesetas. La Correspondencia De Espana, announces that in the view of the capitulation of Manila, General Rice, captain general of the Vizayas islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Captain General Augusti. Thus, General Augusti will be able to sign only the capitulation of the city of Manila and its environs."

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