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OUR NAVAL HEROES

New York Gives a Rousing Reception to the Conquerors of Cervera.

THE SEVEN BIG BATTLESHIPS

Steam Up North River, Fire a National Salute Before the Tomb of General Grant and Return to Their Anchorage--The River Astir With Craft's of Every Kind--The Shores Lined With Tens of Thousands of People--The Brooklyn and Other Vessels Show Effects of Shells from Cervera's Fleet.

New York, August 20.--Hundreds of thousands of people along the banks of the Hudson and thousands on all styles of river craft blended their shouts in a royal welcome to the returned North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, and as fine an August day as could be desired was nature's tribute to the return of the victors. For almost three hours steam whistles of all sizes, steam sirens and small guns, along the shores shrieked and boomed in the effort to display the heartfelt enthusiasm for the home coming of the naval heroes with their battle-scarred ships.

Early in the morning the seven big ships--the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas--lay in New York Bay just off Tompkinsville, S. I. There was no idea with Admiral Sampson that New York was prepared for so rousing a reception, but the news was brought shortly by a tug from the navy yard and all of the ships of the squadron were immediately put under preparations for dress review.

By 9 o'clock the big, dull looking fighting ships, looming high above the picturesque confusion of smaller craft which had come down to get a glimpse of them, were ready for movement. Strung out along the river in long, regular lines, were the white uniformed jacksies, with here and there a blue coated officer; all strongly contrasted against the sombre, lead-colored armor of the ships.

When the hour for the start came, it looked as if it would be impossible for the great ships to make their way through the perfect jam of river craft. Vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch to the great ocean liner, were banked around the squadron. Cheers and shouts of welcome rose from every deck, and the boats' whistles all joined in the shout of welcome. Suddenly there was a movement on the flagship New York and the big vessel started forward slowly, stately glide. She was immediately followed by the other ships in the following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas. It was some time before the vessels could get into review formation, but by the time the New York's prow came in line with Governor's Island, the other ships had formed in a regular line.

The start was made accompanied by tremendous cheering, screeching voices and booming of cannon. From Castle William came the first salute. It was merely a flash of bright red, which was immediately smothered in a sheet of smoke before the detonation was heard. Then came one roar across the waters, and the ships headed right in the river on the way to General Grant's tomb.

All along the line, on piers, sheds, houses and every possible point of vantage, people were packed. The river craft, crowding the warships close, were jammed along the shores, and the sides of the vessels almost to their guntrails on one side, giving the impression that even the ships themselves bowed in unconscious salute to the returned naval heroes. The width of the Hudson river was in struggling, fluttering, darting mass of color, confusion and cheers.

As the vessels moved further up the river, the water, which had been calm at the battery, was churned by the action of the hundreds of steamers, and waves dashed over the small boats and shells of spray dampened the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers.

As the grim-looking battleships moved up the river, the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm more marked. At Riverside drive, with its steep, grassy slope, the scene was like a vast amphitheatre. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope and as the battleships approached a mighty cheer arose that reverberated back and forth across the Hudson. At the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships; above this the vast sea of humanity, and crowning this General Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squadron, where a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white, and solemn, far above the waters of the river, looked to be built up on a foundation of faces.

For the first time in the parade the battleships drew together. Just at the point of return there was a momentary halt, as if expectant of the climax. Suddenly, from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash; following this a tremendous roar, announcing the first gun of the national salute. The heavy smoke tumbled down towards the water and up into the air until the ships had become almost hidden, but the roar, coming again and again, seemed to rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation, as the warships saluted the final resting place of General Grant and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverential obeisance to the dead hero,

THE CATHOLICS OF CUBA

Archbishop Ireland in Conference With the President--His Statement as to Position of the Roman Catholics of our New Possessions.

Washington, August 20.--Archbishop Ireland who has been in this city for several days, left tonight. During his stay he has had a number of conferences with President McKinley with whom his relations are of the most cordial character. The archbishop has declined to discuss the significance of his calls upon the president, but it has been generally understood that he was acting in the interest of the Catholic church as to its protection in our new possession. The archbishop dismisses as without foundation the statement that church matters are liable to cause dissensions. To the Associated Press tonight he made the statement which follows:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. Two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by customs in certain Catholic countries of Europe; there will be complete protection of all properties and of all persons. With such principles Catholics in the United States are satisfied, and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. The so-called church question need not be considered by military or peace commissioners. It is fully regulated the moment the flag of this country is raised over a territory. The people of our new possessions understand, I am sure, this matter very well, and will loyally accept the situation. It may not be very easy for them at first to adopt themselves in all cases to this situation, but the embarrassments felt will be but temporary.

"The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions. In the greater number of parishes moreover church properties yield ample revenue to meet all expenses. The

RIOTING IN PORTO RICO

Natives Averaging Themselves for the Outrages Committed by Spanish Soldiers--Efforts to Prevent Attacks on the Spaniards.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 19.--(Delayed in transmission.)--A war of retaliation against the Spanish residents of the island within the American lines is threatening, retaliation for the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops at Ciales where over eighty persons are said to have been mangled by the soldiers. The revolting details of the butchery of men and women, the ravishing of young girls and nameless mutilations have stirred a cry for vengeance.

Early this morning the natives burned the town of Ciales, seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection.

The shops kept by Spaniards here, which were opened after the signing of the peace protocol, have been closed again through fear of the rioters. Today's edition of two papers which hysterically demanded vengeance and the expulsion of all Spanish born residents were suppressed by the military authorities who are doing all in their power to allay the fears of the Spanish inhabitants.

Captain Evans, the provost marshal, with two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but the military authorities are preventing individual cases of prosecution.

The natives who are fomenting the trouble are of the lowest class and many of them are criminals. Over twenty-five of the ring leaders in the disturbance have been arrested. The report that the Concho arrived here yesterday was an error.

Ponce, August 20.--Morning--The heavens in the direction of Yauco and Juana Diaz appeared to be ablaze last night, and half a dozen big fires have been reported, but no details have been received. The fires were probably the work of natives engaged in destroying Spanish property.

A small riot occurred here this morning adjoining General Miles' headquarters, but the disturbance was quickly quelled. Colonel Clause, of General Miles' staff, dispersing a howling mob

SPAIN'S POSITION

As to Settlement of Affairs in Cuba to Cause Much Trouble.

SAGASTA'S CLAIM FAR-FETCHED

He Wants Indemnity for all Public Buildings and Other States Property in Cuba and Porto Rico--Many Complicated Questions--Terms of Capitulation of Manila Received at War Department--Inspection of Camp Alger--Report of the Court of Inquiry in the Third Virginia Regiment Case Sent to General Graham.

Washington, August 20.--Premier Sagasta's claim as set forth in Madrid dispatches that Spain will expect indemnity for all government property, buildings, barracks, fortifications, etc., in Cuba, Porto Rico, and elsewhere, has excited much comment, as showing the difficult questions to be treated by the military and peace commissions. In official quarters here there is no disposition to make a counter claim to Sagasta's proposition, for this will be done in due time before the commissions, and there is no purpose to outline the government's policy in advance. At the same time, leading officials express their individual opinion that Premier Sagasta's claim is very far-fetched, as it is said to be the established rule of international law that all public property of a sovereign government passes to the conqueror when a change of territory occurs. The rule is equally well established that private property undergoes no change. The question is somewhat complicated in the present case by the fact that Cuba and Porto Rico are not acquired strictly by conquest, but rather by mutual agreement. In the case of Cuba the question is further complicated by the fact that the United States has not asserted a purpose to acquire or annex the territory, but merely to free it from Spanish domination.

The war department has received the following: "Hong Kong, August 20. 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: 'In assault on Manila August 13th General Anderson commanding division, General McArthur, First brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: 'Killed--First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Crimins, Astor battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Tholten, Twenty-third infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. 'Wounded--Captain Seabeck, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and forty enlisted men. 'MERRITT'

The war department received the following dispatch from General Merritt late this afternoon: "Hong Kong, August 20. 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: 'Four cablegrams of the 12th, directing military operations be suspended, received afternoon of the 16th. The Spanish commander notified. Acknowledge receipt of cablegram same date containing proclamation of president. 'MERRITT'

The war department late this afternoon posted the following telegram from General Merritt giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila: "Hong Kong, August 20. 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: 'The following are the terms of the capitulation: 'The undersigned, having appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed there, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency, Don Fermin Jaudemes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following: '1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in quarters designated and under the United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. 'All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the law in force.

"2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States. '3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores, shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date. '4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses, which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates. '5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war,

until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under special safe-guard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. GREEN, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A. J. R. LAMBERTON, Captain, U. S. N. CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General. E. H. CROWLER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate. NICHOLAS DE LA PENA, Auditor General Ex-Officio. CARLOS RYDES, Colonel de Ingenieros. JOSE MARIA ESTRADA, Major. 'MERRITT'

INSPECTING CAMP ALGER. A commission consisting of Surgeon Major Reed, Vaughan and Shakespear began today an examination into the sanitary arrangements of Camp Alger. It now seems very uncertain whether the troops at Dunn Loring will go to Middletown, Pa., as a scarcity of suitable ground and water is reported. General Butler's successor for the time being is General Gobin. ADVERSE TO THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT

The report of the court of inquiry in the case of the Third Virginia in Middletown, although nothing definite can be learned in regard to this report, it is believed to be adverse to the Third Virginia regiment. An investigation by a number of officers has shown that most of the enlisted men are dissatisfied and desire to return to their former occupations.

A special to The Star from Thoroughfare, Va., says that orders issued last night have completely altered General Davis' plans for the movement of his division. An indefinite stay at Thoroughfare has been ordered on account of the lack of water at Middletown, Va. Another reason is that sufficient ground for the entire Second corps cannot be secured there for a reasonable period. Officers are now examining ground in the vicinity of Thoroughfare with a view of selecting new camp sites. Some of the places now occupied are low and damp. Filth has already accumulated in dangerous quantities and there is urgent need for a change. It is expected that every regiment will be on new ground by Tuesday. The men manifest great disappointment at the change in plans regarding the transfer to Middletown.

Beh Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never grip, they give them stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

The Cable to Manila Opened. Washington, August 20.--Major General Merritt has notified the war department that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is again in operation. The dispatch from General Merritt came direct from Manila and was received at the war department at 11:12 o'clock p. m. It read as follows: 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: 'Cable now working to this point. 'MERRITT'

Adjutant General Corbin carried the dispatch to President McKinley. There was a conference between them. While nothing was made public, it is believed dispatches were sent direct from the president to both Major General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, probably expressing the gratification at the nature of the terms of capitulation to which the president had given voice during the evening.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- Six Prisoners Perish in the Burning of Two Hotels at Hot Springs, Ark.
- The Findings of the Court in the Third Virginia Regiment Case Have Been Placed in General Graham's Hands.
- There is Complaint of the Rowdy Conduct of American Soldiers at Luis, Near Santiago.
- General Prado, Second in Command in Cuba, Goes in Cognito to Mexico.
- British Authorities Order the Zafro to Leave Hong Kong in Twenty-Four Hours.
- A Negro in Georgia is Lynched for Murdering Three Persons and Outraging One of Them.
- The German Press Have Greatly Changed the Tone of Their Comments on the War and Our Navy Sounding the Praises of the Americans for Valor in War and Generosity in Victory.
- The Big Battleships Made a Grand Show on Their Parade in New York Harbor Yesterday, Which was Witnessed by Thousands of People.
- The American Flag was to be Raised at Honolulu on the 12th.
- There is Much Rioting in Porto Rico, the Natives Attacking Spaniards in Revenge of Past Outrages.

church everywhere in our new possessions is thoroughly organized; it means no missionary or experimental aspect; but has the full form and the full strength of complete organization, and is well prepared to care for all her interests without the help of state or charitable aid. It demands no favors, no privilege--naught, but liberty and legal protection of the national and civil rights of its members. Certain people who talk of these territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Santiago, Havana or San Juan--and their labors would have as much prospect of success in Washington as in a city in Cuba or Porto Rico.

The separation of the countries of South American from Spain and Portugal brought no change of religion, nor will the separation of Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain bring any. Indeed the Catholic church will flourish better in Cuba and Porto Rico than in other territories formerly colonies of Spain, because in Cuba and Porto Rico there will be for her the liberty and the stability of order which our flag guarantees.

Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesiastical province with the archbishop of Santiago as metropolitan, and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Havana. This province will take its place in the hierarchy, just as do the province of Baltimore and that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States and bringing to our catholic population an addition of 2,500,000--not to talk of the islands in the Pacific, so whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic church. As a Catholic I am very much satisfied with the way things have been going--and, as an American, I am of course, thoroughly satisfied. But, if I were to speak at length of my feelings, as an American, the interview would be too lengthy and I will stop at the religious feature of the situation."

of Spaniards by flourishing his revolver. Night--General Miles returned to his headquarters here this afternoon. He was greatly pleased by the appearance of the troops at the front. He witnessed the target practice by the soldiers and was present at a flag raising at General Wilson's camp this morning, which was accompanied by music and beer.

When the front General Miles communicated with General Macias regarding the depositions committed between the lines. General Macias replied courteously and they jointly agreed to apprehend the offenders near their respective lines. General Macias said the Spanish troops would begin retiring shortly.

The commission for Porto Rico will meet as soon as General Gordon reaches here. It is believed that the existing turmoil will cease upon the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards.

Alarming reports of threatened outrages continue to pour in but none of them were confirmed today.

The Chief Burgess of Mileburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Size 11 in size but great in results. R. R. Bellamy.

EXCURSION

R. E. Pippin will run another excursion to Norfolk, Washington and Baltimore August 23rd. Price from Goldsboro to Norfolk and return \$2.50; to Baltimore \$3.50. Washington City and return is \$5.00. Train leaves Goldsboro Tuesday morning on arrival of train from Wilmington, August 23rd, giving you two days in Baltimore or Washington City. Merchants and business men, take advantage of this low rate and visit Baltimore or Washington City. One first class rate from all stations north of and including Rocky Point--Clinton included. For further particulars write to manager.

R. E. PIPPIN, Goldsboro, N. C. Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes considerably further than any other brand.



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