The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. XI. No. 220. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. PRICE 5 CENTS.

SPAIN'S REQUEST

To Have Those Soldiers Held in Prison in This Country Released

THE SECOND N. C. REGIMENT

Among Those Troops to be Mustered Out of Service---Fearful Arraignment of the Authorities for Lack of Care of the Volunteer Soldiers by Colonel Studebaker, of an Indiana Regiment.

Mystery as to How the Yellow Fever Reached Orwood, Miss.--More Hospital Ships Reach Montauk---Lawton's Report.

Washington, September 2.—The following troops were ordered to be mustered out of service today: First Pennsylvania, Second Pennsylvania, Third Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Wisconsin, Seventy-first New York, First New Jersey, Thirty-second Michigan, two squadrons First Ohio cavalry, Eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Third Ohio, Second North Carolina, Simon's Island, Ga., to Raleigh; First and Second Alabama, Third United States volunteer cavalry, Second Massachusetts, and First South Carolina, Jacksonville to Columbia, S. C.

Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson, and our government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our government having finally consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish government would transport them home, M. Thiebaut, acting in the interest of the Spanish government, has just made application to the state department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is now under consideration, and doubtless will be granted.

A FEARFUL ARRAIGNMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Indianapolis, September 2.—Colonel Studebaker's "Tigers." The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers, reached Indianapolis from the south this morning. The regiment left its camp at Fernandina, Fla., last Tuesday evening. The soldiers were given an enthusiastic reception by the citizens. Colonel Studebaker said:

"This is not the same regiment I took away from Indianapolis last May, but the personality is the same, but it is made up of a different lot of men. They have fever in their very bones; they are hungry and their strength is wasted. It is all due to the despoil in which we lived in the south—Port Tampa. I charge the condition of my men to it and to the conditions surrounding it. For eight weeks we were in camp there, exposed to the fevers and the unrelenting sun of Florida. We have not been in the shade of a tree since last June. It was a happy day for us when we received orders to leave there. But when we moved we did not better our condition much. The fevers followed us and day by day the regiment became weaker. At Fernandina we had the same difficulty to obtain proper food. The United States authorities seemed willing enough to provide us with what we needed, but Fernandina is such an out-of-the-way place that it is difficult to reach it. One railroad runs to the town.

"When men who have been investigating the condition of the Florida camp say we have not been in actual need of food and medical assistance they do not know what they are talking about. My men cannot march in straight lines on account of their weakness. They cannot carry their rifles at the right position. They cannot march any distance without many of them having to drop out of the ranks to rest. I think that our coming home has saved the lives of hundreds in the regiment."

The officers of Colonel Studebaker's regiment hesitate about putting blame on any particular government officer. They say they are still in the service and a court-martial might meet the man who talks too much.

MYSTERY OF THE FEVER AT ORWOOD.

The marine hospital service was officially advised today of the ten new cases of yellow fever which have been discovered at Orwood, Miss. The officials are at sea as to the origin of the fever there and have no definite theories to work upon.

They are endeavoring to trace the cases. There is a possibility that the victims brought the germs in their clothes to Orwood from some point heretofore infected but the nearest one is Durrant, where the epidemic touched last year. Even in this theory the warm weather should have brought out the fever. Orwood is far from any railroad and the fever there might not have been brought by that means. A thorough investigation is to be made. There is no disquieting news from any other points save Orwood.

TROOPSHIPS ARRIVE AT MONTAUK.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., September 2.—The deaths in the general hospital today numbered ten. At the general hospital there are 1,276 sick, at the detention hospital 250. One hundred men were furloughed today.

General Shafter declines to enter into a controversy, he says, with Dr. Senn, in regard to yellow fever among the soldiers at Santiago, and as he was slightly indisposed today, denied himself to interviewers.

Four transports arrived during the night. They were the Orizaba, the Berkshire, the City of Washington and the Nueces. The Nueces, six days from Santiago, brought 285 men of the regular infantry and a detachment of the First Illinois. The Berkshire brought 348 convalescents from various commands, chiefly of the regular army. Three died on the six days' voyage from Santiago. One hundred and seventy-five of the convalescents are still quite sick, but no contagious cases are among them. The dead were buried at sea. The Orizaba brought paymasters and clerks, twenty-four altogether, and $1,000,000 cash in the treasure chest. The City of Washington brought Colonel Humprey, quartermaster U. S. A., and a clerk, two servants and three horses. None were sick.

LAWTON'S SANITARY REPORT.

The following is General Lawton's daily report of health conditions at Santiago: Total sick 220, total fever 139, total new cases fever 7, total returned to duty 22.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., September 2.—General Young, while walking along the road near the railroad depot this afternoon tripped on a piece of wire and fell, breaking his right arm. During the civil war a bullet broke some of the bones in this arm and since then he has been unable to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this afternoon this arm was underneath and the bone was broken.

There was a conference of the surgeons with General Wheeler and a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever.

General Wheeler announced afterward that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulation in relation to the hospitals and the general health of the camp.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Sign a Treaty in Which Germany will Support England in Egypt and Will Have Syria as Outlet for Her Surplus Population.

London, September 2.—A report was current here today that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, was actually completed yesterday. It is said that as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has received from a source in which it has every confidence, information that the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador in behalf of the respective powers. Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette says that while the agreement is restricted it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities.

It is reported on the stock exchange that the Anglo-German alliance, or understanding, relates to the British purchase of Deagoa bay with Germany assenting. As a result Kaffir and Portuguese securities are booming.

The Daily Mail, says this morning: We learn that Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt, signed on Wednesday a document preliminary to a treaty which will give Germany a free hand in Asia Minor and allow England to lease Delagoa bay from Portugal at a cost of between £2,000,000 and £5,000,000. Germany will, as a further condition, support Great Britain's claim for the abolition of mixed tribunals in Egypt. Mr. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, the premier's private secretary, has left London for the continent to submit to Lord Salisbury a copy of the treaty.

More Excitement at Pana.

Pana, Ills., September 2.—Fifty-four of the deputy sheriffs who have been the guard during the Springside coal mine strike made a demonstration this afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city with loaded Springfield rifles and fixed bayonets to City Hall park where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine. All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies cooly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Governor Tanner, but the state secretary of the labor bureau, David Ross, the governor's representative looking into the situation, denied the statement of the mayor. Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

McKinley Joins a Military Funeral Procession.

New York, September 2.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Hayes, Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Geo. D. Cortelyou, the president's secretary, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party were driven to the Manhattan hotel, where they will occupy the state apartments.

While on its way to the hotel this afternoon, the president's carriage met a detail of the Seventy-first New York regiment escorting the remains of Corporals Shelld and Immen, who were killed in the charge of San Juan hill, to the cemetery.

With reverential respect the president and his party removed their hats. The president's head lowered and he seemed to be deeply affected by the spectacle. The president's carriage followed the funeral cortege a couple of blocks down Fifth avenue below Twenty-third street and then returned to the hotel.

President McKinley has wired Major General Wheeler that he desires to make his visit to Camp Wikoff as informal as may be. One troop of cavalry will act as the president's escort. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

Yellow Fever at Another Mississippi Point

Jackson, Miss., September 2.—The board of health has received a telegram from Inspector Grant stating that yellow fever has appeared at Taylor's station. No report of the number of cases is made.

Secretary Hunter makes the following statement for the Associated Press: "There seems to be considerable excitement over the yellow fever in LaFayette county. The board feels exceedingly hopeful of being able to confine the fever to the infected districts, which is very healthy and not densely populated. The conditions are very favorable. In case of a spread trains will be provided to carry the people north."

FOR RENT.

House cor. 2nd and Grace.
Ann St., between 2nd and rd.
Second St., between Ann and Nun.
Market St., between 2nd and 3rd.
Chestnut St., between 2nd and 3rd.
Walnut St., between 3rd and 4th.
Princess St., between 8th and 9th.
Front St., between Walnut and Red Cross.
Third St., between Chestnut and Grace.
Also others.
I have FOR SALE several desirable places.

W. M. CUMMING,
Real Estate Agent and Notary Public.
sept 2

AGITATION IN PARIS.

The Dreyfus Case to be Reopened—It May Bring on War Between France and Germany—General Uneasiness.

London, September 2—A special dispatch to The Evening Standard from Paris, published this afternoon, says the French cabinet decided on a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Paris, September 2—The feeling in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case is growing stronger in the papers, which have until now been hostile to the prisoner of Devil's island.

Midnight.—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes The Journal des Debats and other papers; it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre.

M. Burgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Peytral, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg.

In the meantime, M. Cavaignac, minister of war, and M. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. Mr. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson this afternoon and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien. Both ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity on political grounds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war, but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

It is now said that the chamber of deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over.

Almost all the ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. M. Cavaignac is alone obdurate, insisting that he must first finish his departmental inquiries and that even then he will only act under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction is it alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts, in order to force the government to act. Among the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been disclosed. General Pellieux is furious at having been deceived. He has written to the governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness, to be placed on the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

M. De Pressense, member of the chamber of deputies and foreign editor of The Temps, is organizing meetings throughout the country in favor of revision.

London, September 2.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that "Germany, by speaking out, could, perhaps, clear up the Dreyfus affair," but he added that "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, General de Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

In Honor of Two Charming Visitors.

There was a delightful and thoroughly enjoyed boat ride on the old Cape Fear yesterday. The ride was taken on Captain Edgar William's handsome and swift steamer Marion, which was placed for the day in the hands of Captain William's clever son, Quartermaster James S. Williams, of the Nantucket, who is a skilled and licensed captain. Quartermaster Williams and Mr. E. D. Warren gave the boating party, complimentary to two charming ladies, Miss Maymie G. Bennett, of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Pauline Hett Smith, of Augusta, Ga., who are guests in the city of Miss Maymie Donnelly.

The boat ride was participated in by a number of young ladies and gentlemen, and was of an extremely jolly and pleasurable nature. Stops were made at several places of interest, and the boat returned to the city at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Delicious refreshments, varied and choice, were dainty served the guest during the delightful trip.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

News From Manila.

Manila, September 2.—Several ship loads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands, with a view of seizing every thing possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. General Rios, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasure to the amount of $42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Hong Kong insurgent junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams tonight and it is thought this may possibly result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

Berlin, September 2.—A semi-official note issued todays says: A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain orders have been given that the German naval forces at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region.

Short in His Accounts

Concord, N. H., September 2.—The shortage of $5,000 in the account of former Deputy State Treasurer Hiram F. Gerrish was announced tonight by State Treasurer Carter. The state loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen have made good the amount. Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage and Gerrish confessed liability and that the money, not exceeding $5,000 was abstracted from the treasury. No proceeding will be taken against Gerrish.

FUSION ALL ALONG THE LINE

Harmonious Meeting of Joint Committees.

TO SETTLE THE DETAILS

The Committees Will Meet Again to Decide What Candidates of Each Party Shall Withdraw---Republicans Uneasy as to Skinner's Chances. Lockey Agrees to "Come Down"—The Butlerites Defeated by the "Bolters." Lloyd Expects Democratic Support.

Messenger Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C., September 2.

As far as the republican and populist state committees can effect it fusion is again arranged in North Carolina, "from top to bottom."

The republican state committee met last evening and appointed a conference committee composed of A. E. Holton, E. C. Duncan, John C. Dancy, J. A. Norwood and William E. Clark. This committee met with the populist conference committee, of which Cyrus Thompson, H. W. Ayer, J. B. Lloyd, J. B. Schulken, Zack T. Garrett and A. S. Peace were present.

The conference, which was absolutely secret, lasted until 12:30 o'clock this morning. Then the joint conference committee gave out a signed statement, which was drawn up by Ayer, the populist secretary, and signed by State Chairmen Holton and Thompson.

The statement says the conference resulted in a unanimous and harmonious conclusion to the effect that it was advisable and necessary to effect a complete co-operation of the two parties for the election of 1898, the details of such co-operation to be arranged in deference to the expressions of the various conventions of the two parties, and recommends that the various counties and districts proceed to nominate co-operative tickets on mutually agreeable conditions. The committees give the assurances that their best offices and assistance will be given in any other matter necessary to effect the co-operation above recommended and advised.

The populist committee did not meet today. It was learned that the populists demanded that that party should have all the congressmen it had named so far and all the judges and solicitors it had nominated. The republicans want the congressman in the Third district. It looks like they will get him, as the populist committee has no regard whatever for John E. Fowler, populist nominee there, whom the republicans are bent on crushing.

No agreement was reached today, populist committeemen say. They further say that the conference committees will probably have another meeting in fifteen days and then fix matters as to taking down and putting up candidates. They want to ascertain, they say, the wishes of the various districts.

Congressman Skinner, who was certainly expected to be here and enjoy his triumph over Senator Butler, was kept at home by sickness.

James B. Lloyd, populist nominee in the Second district, says he will defeat George H. White in the congressional race. He says he expects the full democratic vote, and that he will get some negro votes. The republicans greatly dislike Lloyd and want him taken down.

President George T. Winston, of the University of Texas, is here. He says it has 1,000 students. He has been in New England a couple of months.

Republicans are saying that C. P. Lockey will be taken down for judge in the Fifth district. Lockey was here last night. It is claimed that he will assent to this change in favor of Loftin, for whom the populists are particularly desirous.

Republicans are worried about the First district and say they now begin to believe Harry Skinner will have a desperately hard fight there. They say they hope to carry all save two counties in that district.

It is quite clear that the "minority" or anti-Butler populists control that party. The only question is whether the faction then in power can deliver the goods. That the populist party is split is certain. The only uncertainty is the size of the split.

The governor pardons Tom Lee, a white convict, a native of Orange, who was sent to the penitentiary fourteen years ago to serve twenty years for murder in the second degree. He was only 14 years old when convicted.

The cotton crop in the counties adjoining Savannah is practically ruined.

The latest reports from the storm indicate that Savannah was in the southern edge of it. Its full force passed ten to twenty miles north, across Beaufort county, S. C. The full extent of the damage there is not yet known and may not be for several days, owing to the inaccessibility of the country.

The entire territory which the storm ravaged, although limited to a radius of fifty miles, is damaged beyond estimate. As the reports come in the indications are that the storm was severer than at first that has swept this section in years. The loss of life, so far as known, has been small, but it is expected that the reports of the next few days will show large fatality.

The steam pilot boat J. H. Estell, arrived in Tybee roads tonight after a day and night cruise and reported six wrecks of coastwise schooners off Martin's Industry lightship, fifteen miles from Tybee. Several of them were sunk, others bottom upwards and all apparently having been anchored when the storm struck them. None of the vessels' names were distinguished. There were no signs of the crews and it is believed they perished. All sorts of wreckage lines the coast indicating heavy losses at sea.

The steamship City of Birmingham arrived from New York this morning and other vessels arriving during the day reported that a short distance off the coast the storm was not felt, indicating its limited area.

Of the five lines of railroads entering here, the only outlet is by the Plant system south to Jacksonville. The Central of Georgia, the Georgia and Alabama, the Florida, Central and Peninsular and the Charleston and Savannah railroads are practically abandoned within the storm radius. No mails have been received for two days. Three car loads of Florida mail are awaiting an outlet north. Business is practically at a standstill, owing to the blockading of the railroads.

For fifty miles west of Savannah the country is practically under water. On the Central of Georgia railway the track is washed in places all the way from Savannah to Macon. It is estimated that at least twenty miles of track are under water, in some places nearly two feet deep. The railroads are unable to form any estimate of the damage or repair the tracks until the water falls. Instead of falling, however, the water is rising. The Oconnee, Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers and their tributaries are overflowed and the water is flooding the country.

The same conditions exist on the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsula railroads. An effort was made tonight to get a train north over the Charleston and Savannah, but was abandoned. The losses of the railroads are beyond estimate.

The condition of towns and in the sparcely settled sections of the flooded country, if the floods continue and communication is not soon re-established, will be serious. There has been great loss of stock in the country and the floods from the upper part of the state are likely to do still greater damage. All the highlands in the flooded districts are filled with wild game, which has taken refuge from the water.

In Savannah the meat supply is about exhausted. All the cold storage warehouses are empty and there is no likelihood of further supplies being received for several days.

Taking the losses in Savannah, where a minor part of the damage was done and those sustained by the rice planters, the growers of cotton, by farmers generally and by railroads and shipping, it will be found that an estimate of $1,000,000 damage will be reasonably within bounds.

Beaufort, S. C., September 2.—The schooner May O'Neill is ashore on Richards Island; schooner C. C. Foss, main and mizzen masts gone and ashore on Hunting Island; schooner S. J. Rawson, arrived quarantine station last night, towed by tug Juno, dismasted; schooner Nelson Bartlett, dismasted, ashore at Hilton Head; schooner, name unknown, ashore at South Edisto; brig Ventura, inside Port Royal bar. Crews of all the vessels named safe.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

NO JOINT CANVASS.

Republicans Will Not Meet Democrats on the Stump—Populists to Vote for White if Ordered to Do So.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 2.—The republican state committee today adopted a resolution, advising against a joint canvass, of any kind or any where, with democrats. It urges that there be a joint canvass of republicans and populists wherever it will be to the advantage of fusion.

It was a populist who told me this morning that his people would have a canvass separate from the republicans. Chairman Holton says this is an error; that there is to be a joint canvass. A populist committeeman was asked tonight about the Second district status and whether the populists would vote for White. He replied: "White will not be voted for unless he is included in the general scheme for cooperation. He will not be so included. You can say that much." He was asked if Lloyd would be taken down and he replied: "No."

Kilgo's Attack on J. A. Crews.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., September 2.—Mr. J. A. Crews, traveling representatives of The Wilmington Messenger was in the city today and expressed very great surprise that without the slightest intimation to him that his character was made the subject of attack in the Clark-Kilgo investigation at Durham. He feels that not having taken any part in the controversy as a witness or otherwise it is very unjust to him to have made an attack upon his character. Mr. Crews has lived in Wilson many years and is entirely willing to submit to the good citizens of the town the question as to his character for truth, honesty and morality.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation, and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

Miss Barton Sails for Tampa.

Havana, September 2, 9 a. m.—The steamer Clinton, which had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross society temporarily for the distribution of relief here, being wanted for the government, President McKinley instructed Miss Clara Barton to return to the United States for the present. Miss Barton, accompanied by her staff, sailed on the Clinton last evening for Tampa. Before leaving she paid the customs fine of $500 imposed for her lack of a manifest of the Clinton's cargo, making the payment under protest, as directed by President McKinley.

Advices from Colon say that three battalions of Spanish infantry arrived there last Saturday and similar advices from other points in the island indicate that the Spanish government is making preparations to embark its troops for Spain.

The stock of leaf tobacco is small and is selling at fancy prices. The market is overrun with the principal American buyers, who are bidding furiously for what they can get.

Storm at Camp Thomas

Chickamauga National Park, September 2.—There has been a constant downpour of rain at Chickamauga park today. Precautions were taken yesterday as to protection of the hospital tents against any possible overflow. The wind was very high at times and many regimental tents were blown over. All camp exercises were omitted. General Frank and staff and all headquarters' supplies were moved today to Annisont.

Four Men Killed

Indianapolis, September 2.—A special to The Sentinel from Bloomingdale, Ind., says: A horrible accident occurred at Stinesville in the afternoon in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion and many others seriously injured. The men were blasting for a new pike, when a terrific explosion of dynamite occurred.

Total Bank Clearings

New York, September 2.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,269,381,948; per cent. increase, 12.4; exclusive of New York, $458,931,071; per cent. increase 1.5.

Express Companies Agree to Pay Tax

Chicago, September 2.—At a special conference today of the representatives of the Adams, American and United States express companies it was decided that the companies would from this date bear the expense of the war tax instead of requiring the public to stamp consignments.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

C. M. Clay Sues for Divorce.

The Express Companies Agree to Pay the Tax on Receipts.

The Second North Carolina Regiment is Ordered to be Mustered Out of Service.

Miss Winnie Davis' Condition Becomes Critical.

Yellow Fever Appears at Taylor's Station, Miss.

The Recent Storm Did an Immense Amount of Damage to the Rice and Cotton Crops of Southeast Georgia.

Republicans Will not Have Joint Canvassers With the Democrats in This State.

Populists Will Not Vote for White "Unless He is Included in the Co-operation."

Germany Reduces Her Naval Forces at Manila.

General Joe Wheeler Gives Out a Statement Showing that Our Soldiers are not Subjected to the Terrible Privations Charged in the Sensational Press.

Colonel Studebaker, who Returns to Indianapolis With His Regiment From Florida, Makes a Terrible Arraignment Against the Authorities for Incompetency in Providing for the Troops.

Sentiment in Paris is Growing in Favor of Dreyfus.

General Lawton Puts Men to Work Codifying the Laws for Santiago.

Slander of White Women by Negro Editor.

The statement that nine-tenths of the Populist voters belong to the Farming element will pass unchallenged, and that is the class referred to in the following article, copied from the Daily Record of August 18th published in Wilmington, N. C., by negroes and the organ of the Republican-Populist Fusion political crowd. This is the way your new friends regard yourself and families.

Every White Man in the State, having any regard for the purity of his mother, sisters and daughters, must take this matter into consideration and determine that henceforward he will act as a White Man should.

"Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, ESPECIALLY ON THE FARMS. They are careless in their conduct toward them, and OUR EXPERIENCE AMONG POOR WHITE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY TEACHES US THAT WOMEN OF THAT RACE ARE NOT MORE PARTICULAR IN THE MATTER OF CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WITH COLORED MEN, than are the white man with colored women. MEETINGS OF THIS KIND GO ON FOR SOME TIME UNTIL THE WOMAN'S INFATUATION or the man's boldness, bring attention to them, and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burley, black brute,' when, in fact, many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only not 'black' and "burley,' but were SUFFICIENTLY ATTRACTIVE FOR WHITE GIRLS OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT TO FALL IN LOVE WITH THEM, as is very well known to all."

The above is the opinion of the editors of a Negro paper, and endorsed by the action and votes of a number of prominent White Men in Wilmington.

Is there another place in North Carolina where a publication of this character would be allowed to pass unnoticed and the author go without punishment Our country friends are invited to visit our office to see the original copy of this scandalous sheet.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Erroneous Impressions as to Their Conditions Corrected by General Wheeler.

OUR TROOPS NOT NEGLECTED

Many Relatives of Soldiers at Camp Wikoff Made Uneasy by Sensational Reports Write or Go in Person to Look After Them---General Wheeler Shows that the Troops in Cuba and Those at the Camps are Receiving Every Attention That Money Can Provide---The Soldiers Make No Complaint.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, September 2.—Major General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the Associated Press today:

"Camp Wikoff, L. I., September 1.

"The following is a series of letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in this camp:

"In regard to my state we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted on the private soldiers. Although he has not uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciation of the war department and the administration. It is indeed a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford."

"It will be seen that the writer says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and so far as my investigation goes no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers who have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, coming here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom, they say, the papers tell them are suffering and many of them are in fear that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be purchased by money, and, if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"In reply to a direct request that I will give the exact facts as I know them, I will state:

"Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs and to be subjected without any shelter, to the sun and rain by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards have spent years in erecting defenses and it was their pleasure to assist and their duty to capture these Spanish works. They were more than willing to incur the hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships.

"They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no war with any experience in such matters it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection, and all will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have had upon to expect and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched the expedition deserve high commendation.

"One reason why our arrangements were lacking in some respects in our judgment was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there should be delay the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson, the war department directed the army to move at once, and as all connected with the army know, the orders were received late in the dark, and the army was in motion and had traveled nine miles and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of war ships. At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to venture on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and chartered ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the president and secretary of war.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish army to Spain, the president and secretary of war sent shipping to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the secretary of war was so situated that thorough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers upon their arrival at this place received every care and luxury which could be procured by money, the president and secretary of war directed that their health and comfort should be cared for without reference to expense, and, in addition, the people within a circle of 100 miles poured with each other in shipping them car loads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions, the sick are improving and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my many tours I have not found a single patient who made the slight est complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all of our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of these brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them.

"There is no doubt that there has been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if it had been done yellow fever would have spread throughout all our states.

"To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found, was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from a scourge of this fearful disease. Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields without any buildings whatever could not be done without some hardships. Over 5,000 very sick men have been received in the general hospital and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about sixty deaths have occurred in these hospitals.

"Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed and preparations made to supply those 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, medicines, physicians, nurses, cooks, hospital furniture, wagons, ambulances and the other needs essential to caring for 18,000 men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble physical condition. In addition to this, most of the bedding and much of the clothing was left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies and sometimes there have been delays."

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

Codifying Laws for Santiago

Santiago, September 2.—Lieutenant J. H. Blount, Jr., of the Third immune regiment, has been assigned by General Lawton, commander of the department of Santiago, to the task of codifying the Spanish and Cuban laws, with the view of arranging a system for use in that part of the province of Santiago de Cuba which is under American control. He has begun the work with a large corps of assistants. The undertaking is a big one and will require some time for its completion.

The United States transport Missouri will sail for Montauk Point tomorrow morning with 250 convalescents from the various regiments of the Fifth army corps. The vessel has been equipped for the trip with great care and the men will be comfortable.

Hanged for Criminal Assault.

Dallas, Texas, September 2.—Joe Malone, colored, was hanged in the county jail here today for criminally assaulting Mrs. Frederick Stein an aged German woman. He died fearlessly saying he was going to heaven and that he richly deserved his fate.

Our Flag

The present flag is modeled after the first United States flag, which was approved by Washington on that memorable day, June 14th, 1777, when shown the design by Betsy Ross at her home on Arch street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Ross showed George Washington, who had taken her the design for the flag agreed on by congress, how to clip out a five pointed star with one clip of her particle scissors. The stars on the coinage are all six-pointed, the British style stars, and, so tradition says, Washington drew them for Mrs. Ross, but she stuck to the five-pointed Gallic star, and in that form they have ever since remained. The resolution of the continental congress creating the flag read as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." When Kentucky and Vermont were admitted as states in 1791, two new stars were added, and, in 1795, the stripes were increased to fifteen. By 1818, when the number of states had run up to twenty, the inartistic effect of adding to the number of stripes was perceived, and congress enacted that the flag for the future should be thirteen stripes with a star for each state. Briefly, this is the history of the flag and its development. The fact that stars form part of the heraldic emblazoning of the Washington coat of arms does not appear to have had anything to do with their adoption for the flag.—Cincinnati Times.

Blanco's Political Future

His (Blanco's) position is made worse by his asking to be relieved of his command. It is his business to arrange for and effect the evacuation of Cuba in the most economical and expeditious manner, and so as to save for Spain the greatest possible number of men and quantity of material. That is a plain piece of administrative and military business, with which his political opinions have nothing whatever to do. Instead of doing what service he still can for his country, he seems to imagine that his "political future" will be injured if he superintends the evacuation. It will not be creditable to the Spanish people if it turns out that such a man has any political future at all.—New York Times.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.