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SPAIN MUST YIELD

Our Commissioners Demand the Cession of the Philippine Archipelago.

SPAIN TO ANSWER BY MONDAY.

The American Proposition Includes the Payment of \$20,000,000 in Indemnity and Spain for Twelve Years to Enjoy the Same Commercial Privileges as the United States with the Islands.

Our Commissioners also Demand one of the Caroline Islands and Coaling Stations in Other Spanish Possessions.

Washington, November 21.—The state department has not yet been advised of the reported refusal of the Spanish peace commissioners to continue the negotiations in Paris. Secretary Alger expects to be notified in the afternoon of the report, or rather he feels that it was based upon the personal expression of opinion of President Rios, of the Spanish commission, and that he did not necessarily represent the formal opinion of the full commission. It is the belief here that the refusal would not be a matter of surprise to the state department, which has shared instructions to the American commissioners so as to bring the negotiations in Paris to a sharp issue, one way or the other today.

If President Rios did express the determination of the Spaniards, under their instructions the American commissioners will leave Paris for the United States at once. It is said at the state department that nearly all of their work in such case will go for nothing. This does not necessarily wipe out what has been accomplished under the terms of the protocol. Each article of the protocol must stand, for it was in no respect dependent on what would follow at Paris, saving the one clause touching the Philippines. For instance, Spain agreed to have the beginning of the Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed in terms the nearest approach to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioners, on or before Monday, the 28th instant, definite and final acceptance of the proposition made as to the Philippines, in connection with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam in the form in which the same remained, or provisionally agreed to. In this event it will be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and to proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which are incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans notified the Spaniards that they desired to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; also of the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine Islands; also of the taking over of the island of Kusaie or Ulai, in the Carolines for a telegraphic and naval station; also of cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and also of the renewal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain and which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

The commissions then adjourned until Wednesday next. The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon Judge Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish commission, recurred to the protracted negotiations and reaffirmed the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition which he hoped would lead to an amicable settlement.

An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all suggestions and considerations hinge upon treaty cession, at the amount named by the United States and within one week. Under the cession Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If we acquire the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights.

This evening the Spaniards do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid and they expect to reply at Wednesday's meeting. AGUINALDO'S AGENT TALKS. London, November 21.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, with his advisers, returned here from Paris this morning. He announced himself as being indignant at the statements made by Major General Wesley Merritt in reply to the arraignment of American officers made by the insurgents in Hong Kong in an open letter to President McKinley and the people of the United States through the Associated Press. The general situation also displeased Agoncillo, and after consulting an interviewer, "how the Philippines have loyalty and effectively aided the Americans," he added: "General Merritt's reference to the Philippines as 'children' is simply an echo of a Spanish saying and he may, like the Spaniards, find his error when it is too late. I am afraid the Philippines will never again submit to the yoke of a colonial government. Rather than live again as slaves, they will fight to the bitter end in defence of their rights and freedom. My instructions are to claim the recognition of their independence."

"What do the Philippines think of the American proposal to purchase the islands?" Agoncillo was asked. "The opinion of the Philippine government cannot be favorable to it," he answered, "as they cannot allow themselves to be bought and sold like merchandise; but if the object of the moderate indemnity is that their recognition and peace be established, I do not see why, perhaps, the matter should not be submitted to their consideration."

Agoncillo's agent was then asked what form of government the Philippines would prefer if they could not get complete independence, but he declined to answer, on the ground that it would be premature to do so, but expressed confidence in the honor of the American nation and President McKinley, who will not permit any misunderstanding.

THE PRIZE FIGHT TONIGHT

Corbett and Sharkey in Fine Trim for the Bout—To be No Police Interference—Corbett the Favorite

New York, November 21.—The sporting element in this city, which is being augmented hourly by new arrivals, is in a ferment over the coming meeting between James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey, the heavy weight pugilists, which is to take place tomorrow night before the Lenox Athletic Club. The fight will certainly go on without any interruption by the police authorities.

Both pugilists are in the best possible shape for the encounter, and while each seems confident of victory, Corbett is still the favorite among the majority of sporting men. Both indulged in light work yesterday, just taking enough exercise to keep their muscles and wind in good order and each will rest from this afternoon until called upon to enter the ring about 10 o'clock tomorrow night.

Tom O'Rourke, who is Sharkey's backer, manager and trainer, says that "Jim" will give the best performance of his life. "Sharkey has improved wonderfully," said O'Rourke today, "and is in fine fettle. He has trained well and carefully, doing everything that was asked of him without a murmur."

Corbett only boxed a couple of rounds this afternoon to limber up. His trainer, Charley White, was more than pleased with his man. The latter said "Jim" had been in the course of training splendidly and today he is a shade better than when he met Fitzsimmons at Carson City. There he lost the fight when he had it won, but to-morrow night will tell a different story. Corbett is just as fast as ever he was. His leg work could not be better. During his preparation for this bout, Jim has learned to fight a little slower than heretofore, and this is an advantage as it will enable him to hit harder. I am confident that he will win and the fight should not last more than fifteen rounds."

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

SOUTHERN MILL STRIKE

Three Thousand Operators at Augusta Go Out—Four Mills Idle—Results of Cut in Wages

Augusta, Ga., November 21.—After threatening for some days the local mill trouble culminated in an individual walk out today. Over 3,000 employees are idle, three of the largest mills and one of the smaller being included in the trouble. They are: King mill, 60,000 spindles, 1,955 hands; Sibley, with 900 hands and 40,256 spindles; Enterprise, 33,000 spindles, 900 hands; Isacta, 3,653 spindles and 100 hands.

The affair is styled an "individual walk-out," while it is in reality a strike. The trouble began about a month ago when the Southern Manufacturers' Association announced that in order to meet competition it was necessary to make a reduction of from 8 to 13 per cent. in all branches of the mill industry. When the scale of reduction was posted it was found that it started with, in some cases, below the section hands, none above being cut. Straightway the operatives began organization under the direction of the local representatives of the Federation of Labor. Saturday the merchants presented to Mr. Chas. Etes, president of the association, a petition asking that no present reduction be made, as it would precipitate a strike.

The walk-out started this morning in the weaving department of the Sibley, operatives joining from the King. The strikers then went over to the Enterprise and were joined by the workers there. A mass meeting was held this afternoon, speeches being made by several operatives and Hon. Patrick Walsh, mayor of the city. Upon his suggestion a committee of five were appointed to wait upon the mill owners to see what could be adjusted. This conference will take place to-morrow morning at 4:30 o'clock. Meanwhile there is grim determination on both sides.

There has been no disturbance of any kind, though the factory district is a perfect hive of meetings tonight.

Captain of a British Steamship Arrested

Norfolk, Va., November 21.—Captain Munro, of the British ship Canada, Rio Janeiro, via quarantine to Norfolk, was arrested here today, as accessory after the fact in a murder case, the mate of his vessel, it is charged, having murdered a sailor while the ship was in port on her last trip. The captain is charged with smuggling him out of port, knowing he was guilty. Captain Munro was promptly bailed in the sum of \$300.

WHITE RULE IN GREENVILLE

By Resignations of Negro Aldermen the White People Gain Control of the Town Government

(Special to The Messenger.) Greenville, S. C., November 21.—Negroes no longer control Greenville, the town government having today passed into the hands of white men. The change was made quietly and peaceably, so quiet in fact, that few people were aware of what was going on until it had been accomplished and the white policemen appeared on the streets. Two of the negro councilmen resigned and a special meeting of the board elected white men to succeed them. The white chief of police had already become uneasy and resigned. The change in the councilmen made it consist of four white men and two negroes, just the reverse of how it formerly stood, and the first work of the new board was to dismiss the negro assistant policeman and elect two white officers, who went on duty at once.

TWELFTH DISTRICT JUDGESHIP

Rumored that the Governor Has Appointed Edward J. Justice, a Democrat—All the Election Returns in Profit on this State

(Messenger Bureau.) Raleigh, N. C., November 21.—It is said here that the resignation of Thomas Anderson as general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line takes effect December 1st.

Mr. Young A. Allen, for thirty years a missionary to China, preached in two of the Methodist churches here yesterday, to very large audiences.

The secretary of state says that he has received all the election returns, December 1st he will begin to canvass them and the work will require two or three days to complete.

The state labor commissioner today completed the annual statement of the average cost of production of the principal crops for 1898. It is based on returns from all the counties. The figures are as follows: Cotton \$5.32, corn \$3.50, wheat \$1.97, oats \$2.51, rye \$2.23, sweet potatoes \$2.56, Irish potatoes \$2.37, peanuts \$2.29, tobacco \$2.37, sorghum \$1.85, hay \$1.43, rice \$1.25, beans \$3.80, sugar \$3.54, peas \$5.67, broom corn \$1.60, flax \$3.15. The profit on cotton is given as greater than it was last year, for the reason it is asserted, that the cost of production was lowered. In fact, it is stated that there is an increase in profit on most crops. In some the increase is so great that it appears to be doubtful.

Next Wednesday the field and staff officers of the second regiment are expected to assemble here for muster out. The statement is made that the cost of this regiment for the year is \$200,000.

The crops of the penitentiary farms are so large, particularly the cotton crop, that there are not enough convicts to harvest them. It seems that there are 600 convicts now on the five farms. It seems that there will be something like 3,800 bales of cotton and 10,000 barrels of corn. The Greenville Iron Company which the state has just chartered, will, it is said, operate the well-equipped furnace at Greensboro, and also mines at Ore Hill. The furnace has never been in blast though it was built six years ago. The many proposals to build a branch line connect with the Cape Fear and Yorkville Valley railway.

It was said here today that the governor had appointed Edward J. Justice, of McDowell county, a democrat, to the twelfth district. At the executive office of Private Secretary Cade said Justice was not appointed and laughed at the news. There are persons here who are willing to bet that Governor Brown will appoint Senator Pritchard's brother-in-law, who will be appointed.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the man that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

Report of Railway Commission

Washington, November 21.—General James Longstreet, railroad commissioner, in his annual report, made public today, calls attention to the general prosperity of railroad affairs and recommends that the government construction and operation of a first class double track railway from Kansas City, Mo., to San Diego Cal., by airline route. He says the physical condition of our railroads generally is better than ever before. Main roads which in 1893 were forced to cut salaries 20 per cent, he says, have voluntarily restored the old basis of wages. In April 1894 receivers controlled in this country 216 roads, embracing about 20 per cent of the total mileage of the United States. On June of this year there were only 119 railways in the hands of the receivers and General Longstreet predicts that under the present condition of prosperity within another year the list of insolvent railroads will be as small as in the years immediately preceding 1893.

Overcome all with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

To Buy a Sword for Hobson

Birmingham, Ala., November 21.—A special to the News from Montgomery says: The Alabama house of representatives ratified today a joint resolution, appropriating \$500 to buy a sword for Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimac fame. The senate is expected to concur in the resolution.

A SPANISH ATTACK

With Gunboats on a Town Occupied By Philippine Insurgents.

ANNEXATION OF PHILIPPINES

Advocated by Admiral Dewey—The War Department Not to Attempt to Garrison Cienfuegos Before January 1st—A Steamer Sails

From Havana With the Columbus Monument—Taking the Cuban Archives to Spain—Conflicting Testimony as to Ill Treatment of Sick Soldier

By An Army Surgeon.

Manila, November 21.—Passengers who arrived here today by the steamer Adelante report that two Spanish gunboats recently visited Sorsogon and fired three shells into the town, claiming that the insurgents there refused to lower their flag when ordered to do so. On the insurgents showing fight, it is added, the gunboats left hurriedly. The shells did little damage.

Sergeant Price, of the Minnesota regiment who was stabbed by disorderly Filipinos on Friday night, and who was reported to have been killed, is still alive.

Washington, November 21.—The navy department is informed that the naval yacht Scorpion, after coaling at Key West sailed on Sunday for Havana. The cruiser Topeka now on her way to Key West will continue to Havana to relieve the Scorpion from regular duty on the station.

The war department has found that it is impracticable to occupy Cienfuegos before January 1st and Major General Wilson, commanding the first corps, who was designated to occupy Cienfuegos, has been directed to make such disposition of the troops that were about to sail as in his judgment will best serve the interests of the army. A short time ago a brigade under command of General Snyder was ordered to be placed in readiness for immediate service and occupation of Cienfuegos. Since that time it has been found that there are now 19,000 Spanish troops at Cienfuegos and that more Spanish troops are to be sent there, so that the Spanish garrison cannot be removed in time for occupancy by the American troops on or about December 1st. This was the date originally fixed when General Snyder should go to Cienfuegos. Besides the 19,000 troops originally at this place, it has been found necessary to send a large number of troops from Havana on account of the disturbance and mutiny which has occurred there.

The preparations thus far made do not indicate that the United States authorities are in any great hurry about sending troops to Cuba. No ships for transport have been assembled at Savannah and no orders have been issued for the quartermaster's department to send transports to southern points for the embarkation of troops to Cuba. DEWEY FAVORS PHILIPPINE ANNEXATION.

Montpelier Va., November 21.—President Brown, of Norwich university, has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey under date of October 3rd, in which the admiral says: "I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangements will lead to no end of trouble."

Havana, November 21.—The Spanish mail steamer San Augustin leaving Neuvitas today for Spain, carries the Columbus monument, formerly in the cathedral, which 287 boxes of archives. She takes also twenty-three officers and 150 soldiers.

The Mexico and Chandernagore, leaving today for Neuvitas carry twenty-seven officers. From Neuvitas they will take the troops of the Puerto division.

According to official reports 10,827 persons have arrived here as passengers by the various steamship lines, since the raising of the blockade.

BEFORE THE WAR COMMISSION.

Washington, November 21.—Dr. S. Clifford Cox, an assistant surgeon in the First volunteer regiment of the District of Columbia, today explained to Colonel Denby, of the war investigation commission, his connection with the case of Sergeant Dobson, of that regiment in a Brooklyn hospital last September. He said he had not attended the case until September 3rd, when he had gone to see the young man in his tent and that on the 5th he had pronounced the case typhoid and ordered the patient taken to the general hospital. The young man was lying on a bed on the ground but he had a hammock he could have used if he had desired. Dr. Cox expressed the opinion that the patient should not have been removed to the Brooklyn hospital from the general camp hospital. No doubt he said, he was killed by being moved around. It was his understanding that the sick man's mother had requested the transfer.

Corporal Ryan testified that Dr. Cox had required Sergeant Dobson to come to his (the doctor's) tent notwithstanding he had been told the man was not able to do so and that in face of the fact Dobson was practically carried

up by two comrades. Dr. Cox had marked him for duty. Corporal Ryan declared that Dobson's bed on the ground consisted of his blanket only, and he did not occupy his hammock because he would not get into it. Corporal Ryan stated, as did Dr. Cox, that Dobson had not wanted to go to the hospital as he desired to come home with his regiment.

New York, November 21.—Major F. J. Ives, chief surgeon of the Third or provisional division, of the Fifth army corps, was the first witness before the war investigating commission today. His evidence summed up is as follows:

My personal opinion is that the army was well equipped in every respect, except that at times there were not enough ambulances and at times there was a lack of medical supplies. I never knew a time, when, if a surgeon took the trouble to hustle for medicine, he failed to get all that was needed. When I wished supplies I mounted my horse and rode after them, and when I could not get things which were not at headquarters, I bought them with the permission of my superiors.

Garca Talks of His Mission

New York, November 21.—General Garcia, and the other Cuban commissioners from the Cuban military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who are en route to Washington for the purpose of laying before President McKinley a resolution recently adopted by the assembly as to the future of the island of Cuba, arrived here today on the ward line steamer Segrafranca.

General Garcia, which seen on New York again and that he looked forward with pleasure to the commission's call on President McKinley. He said: "The Cubans have no other feelings for the Americans than those of friendship and gratitude. As for myself, I believe in American occupation of Cuba until order has been restored. I believe in the United States having Cuba but not forever. I am for the Cubans and so are all other Cubans. There is no sentiment on the island for annexation. All Cubans have faith in Mr. McKinley. The commission of which I am the head is not going to Washington with any propositions for the president's consideration. We are going there to tell of the country and better the arrangements for the disbanding of troops, collecting the customs duties and the establishment of more postoffices."

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and all other troubles. Small, sugar-free, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

A Negro Regiment Under Arrest

Macon, Ga., November 21.—The Sixth Virginia regiment (colored) that was placed in the guard house Saturday night for riotous and disorderly conduct, is still under arrest and have been put at hard work. The men will be court-martialed later.

Macon, Ga., November 21.—Colonel Keart, of the Second Ohio regiment, stationed here, will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders. The court-martial has not yet been ordered. The men in the Second are highly indignant at the idea.

Dining Car Service on the Southern

Washington, November 21.—The Southern railway today announced that dining cars will be operated on its "United States fast mail" trains, daily the year round, commencing the 23rd instant. This completes dining car service on the double daily trains of the Southern railway to Florida and all points south and southwest.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.