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Price Two Cents.

ADM'L DEWEY'S REPORT

On the Fall of Manila Just Received.

7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Together With 12,000 Stands of Arms And Immense Amount of Ammunition. To Court Martial Spanish General for Not Making a Greater Resistance.

Washington, August 17.—The navy department received this morning a report from Admiral Dewey on the fall of Manila, which is now being deciphered.

Washington, August 17.—The following was received by the navy department this morning:

"Manila, August 13.—Manila surrendered today to the land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy—our army advancing on that side at the same time.

"The city surrendered about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the American flag is being posted by Lieut. Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners of war were taken. The squadron had no casualties.

"On the 7th Gen. Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spaniards refused.

(signed) Dewey." Manila, August 13, via Hong Kong, August 17.—Manila surrendered today. Four American ships bombarded Malate for hours, and fired hundreds of shots. Our flag floats over the Philippines.

The Spanish surrendered 7,000 men and 12,000 stands of arms, together with an immense amount of ammunition.

The Spaniards were allowed the honors of war.

To Court-martial Spanish General.

Madrid, August 17.—It is officially stated that Gen. Augustin obeyed orders of the government, devolving the command at Manila upon Gen. Jambenes, and the latter will be tried by court-martial for surrendering without making a greater resistance.

MONTAUK ORDERED QUARANTINED.

Fear of Conflict Between Civil and Military Authorities.

Montauk Point, August 17.—The number of suspected yellow fever cases in detention at hospitals has increased from 27 to 36 by the discovery of nine new cases aboard the St. Louis. Camp physicians consider the discovery of new cases as having a serious aspect. The camp has not been quarantined as yet.

Last night the following notice was posted: "Orders have been received to quarantine the camp, but Gen. Young says the order is not effective." The opinion of army officers is that the camp should be quarantined should fever appear, but the right of state officers to force any sort of regulations upon what is practically a government reservation is pointedly disputed, of course, considering that Gen. Young alone can act in the matter. There is some fear of conflict between civil and military authorities.

STEAMERS TO HAVANA.

Two Steamers Leave New York. First To Re-establish Direct Traffic.

New York, August 17.—The steamships Lydia and Matanzas, both of the Ward line, leave this afternoon for Havana, carrying mails, passengers and a large cargo. These vessels are the first to re-establish direct traffic between the principal ports of the United States and Cuba, which was interrupted by the declaration of the blockade on April 7th.

Enthusiastic Reception to Cervera.

New York, August 17.—Cervera arrived in the city this morning on his way to Annapolis. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

THE PROJECTED RAILWAY.

Will Run Through One of the Most Fertile Sections of the State. All the Capital Necessary for its Construction Subscribed.

News-Observer, 16th. Messrs. J. H. McCleary, of Suffolk, Va., and Swift Galloway, of Snow Hill, N. C., are in the city on business connected with the projected railway from Goldsboro to Pantego, which was mentioned a few days ago.

When seen last night in regard to the road, the gentlemen stated that there was no doubt as to its construction. Said Mr. McCleary: "The capital necessary to the construction of the line has already been subscribed and a corps will be put in the field immediately, probably this week, to make the preliminary survey. While we are glad to have people along the line take stock in the road it is not at all necessary to its construction. We are not asking a cent from the counties through which the road will run.

"The towns on the line, so far as determined at present, will be Goldsboro Farmville, Snow Hill, Washington and Pantego. The country along the line is one of the most fertile portions of the State. It is rapidly developing as a fine tobacco growing section and has always been a good cotton producer. It has needed nothing but facilities for marketing to make it a rich truck producer. Our line will give quick and direct access to Norfolk and thence to northern markets. In addition to the large agricultural output of the section there is a great deal of fine timber in easy reach of the line. A rapid development of the country for which the road will serve as an artery is sure to follow its completion.

"Take for instance the town of Snow Hill. At present it has a population of only about 500 and is 15 or 16 miles from the nearest railway shipping point. But I have already had a communication from parties who wish to establish there a large veneering establishment for the manufacture of crates, etc. There are vast quantities of gum timber in the country around and the timber is of no use whatever for other purposes but can be utilized in this way. Parties are also taking steps to establish a bank. I mention these things as indications of what the road will do for the counties it traverses.

"The country is, for the most part level and the cost of grading will be comparatively small. There will be no deep cuts at all on the line."

Capt. Galloway spoke in equally hopeful terms of the enterprise. The business on which the gentlemen came to the city was satisfactorily arranged.

Sung Them to Liberty.

In Marchesi and Music, the famous singing teacher tells this anecdote to illustrate the nobility of heart of a Russian woman, one of her pupils, and a native of Nijni-Novgorod, where the great fair is held every year.

Mile. Nadine Boulitchoff created a great sensation with her beautiful voice and dramatic power, at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Madrid. In the summer of 1880 she sang at Rio Janeiro. Brazil was then the entrepot for the cruel slave trade. At her benefit, Nadine learned that she was to be presented with valuable gifts. She begged that the money, instead of being spent on her, should be used to buy the liberty of several female slaves.

Her deed of charity released seven poor slaves, one of whom had been recently whipped in public by order of her mistress.

On the benefit night, after Nadine had sung, the seven negroes went upon the stage to thank the artists for their freedom. The crowded house applauded for several minutes; the national hymn was played; the emperor, Dom Pedro, rose, and with him the whole audience, and the songstress knew a moment of thrilling joy such as seldom comes to women.

Wanted—A Patent.

Among the strange applications which reach the patent office one, filed some years ago, was most extraordinary, it being a petition for a patent for an ant guard which consisted in merely drawing a chalk mark around a table or other place by which it was claimed the approach of ants was stopped. It seems that chalk makes an ant's legs slip as soaping a track prevents a railway engine from starting. The petition was novel and caused considerable amusement. The application, however, was refused on the ground that there was nothing new in the invention, that chalk had been used for such purposes before and that such ideas were not patentable.

CAN'T ENTER SANTIAGO.

Word Sent Cubans That Any Attempt by Them

TO ENTER CITY WITH ARMS

Will be Prevented by the Americans. Reply Sent That They Are Trying to Check the Threatened Outbreak but Dissatisfied Element is Strong.

Santiago, August 17.—Generals Wood and Lawton, have sent word to the Cubans at Cobre, Bayamo and also to the camp at Castillo that any attempt on the part of the Cubans to enter the city of Santiago with arms will be prevented by the Americans. The Cubans are informed that they might assist in the restoration of prosperity to the island by returning to their homes and aiding the United States authorities in establishing order.

The Cubans sent back word that they were trying to check the threatened outbreak among the Cubans but the dissatisfied element is very strong.

The Peace Commissioners.

Washington, August 16.—The president appoints on the Cuban commission Generals Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson; on the Porto Rico commission, Generals Brook and Gordon and Admiral Schley.

Married.

Mr. A. C. Fosue, of Pollockville, and Miss Katie Foy, daughter of Mr. F. R. Foy, an employe at Hines Bros' mills, were married today at 1 o'clock at Mr. Lovit Hines; in the presence of a few friends, Rev. E. D. Brown officiating. They left by private conveyance for Maysville, their future home. THE FREE PRESS extends congratulations and best wishes.

Usually the Quee.

There was once a poor boy who while walking along saw a pin on the pavement before him. Quickly the little lad staid his steps and picking up the pin stuck it carefully and securely in his coat.

A rich man chancing to pass at that time saw the action, and was much impressed by it, so much so that he took the boy into his bank and finally adopted him.

Thirty years have passed and the erstwhile poor boy is a South African millionaire. The other day he drew a check for \$3,000 and gave it to a former schoolmate who had not prospered in the race of life.

"All that I am now I owe to you, John," said the millionaire.

"But I don't understand," stammered the beneficiary.

"Simple enough. If I hadn't hated you so at school, I should never have picked up that pin to put on your seat."

—Pearson's Weekly.

True Courtesy.

General Robert E. Lee was in the cars going to Richmond one day and was seated at the end farthest from the door. The other seats were filled with officers and soldiers. An old woman, poorly dressed, entered at one of the stations, and finding no seat, and having none offered to her, approached the end where the general was seated. He immediately rose and gave her his seat.

Instantly there was a general rising, each one offering his seat to the general. But he calmly said:

"No, gentlemen, if there was no seat for the infirm old woman, there can be none for me."

The effect was remarked. One after another got out of the car. The seats seemed to be too hot for them, and the general and the old lady soon had the car to themselves.

An Immediate Necessity.

Mrs. Watts—What is on that button? Watts—"Remember the Maine." Mrs. Watts—It would do more immediate good if you would get a button with "Don't Forget the Groceries" on it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Luminosity in Plants.

Many instances have been recorded of flowers being luminous at night. They only seem to do this on rare occasions, hence they are to be envied who have the good fortune to witness the phenomena. Though the writer has often endeavored to get fortune's favor, she has never smiled on him but once, when he saw the phosphorescent glow from fungi in a hollow tree, just like the glow of a match when rubbed in the dark. A German naturalist, Herr Haggren, seems to have met with a number of instances in his country—or, rather, the night watchman he employed did. He concludes the phenomena are more likely to occur when it is dark, after rain, following a sunny day. July and August gave the most instances. Occurrences began soon after sunset, and there were none after dawn. He could not decide on the cause of the luminosity.—Meehan's Monthly.

Poisons in Food.

Decomposition in animal products often develops poisonous alkaloids, and cases of illness from eating canned goods are usually traced to this source. There is also an element of danger in salts that may be formed by the action of the contents of the can. Both these sources of danger have been reduced to a minimum by improved methods of canning, but it is idle to deny that they exist, and they demand reasonable precaution in purchasing and using canned goods.

A French physician has apparently proved to a certainty that the contagious period in whooping cough comes previous to the appearance of the "whoop."

Utah has the only deposit of pure pumice stone in the United States.

TROUBLE AT MANILA.

Aguinaldo's Forces Attack Americans in the Trenches.

WANTED SHARE IN SURRENDER

Of Spanish at Manila, and Mutinied At Refusal to Allow Them that Privilege.

Hong Kong, August 17.—It is rumored that the United States troops at Manila have had trouble with the rebel forces under Aguinaldo.

According to one account the insurgents, upon whom various restrictions had been placed by G. S. Merritt, mutinied at not being permitted to have a share in the surrender of the city.

It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the trenches.

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All other pieces at equally low prices.

A shipment of **FRUIT JARS** expected the end of this week.

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