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With the Fall of Santiago 5,000 Sqaure Miles of Eastern Cuba are Ceded to the United States.

THE PROUD EMBLEM OF SPANISH AUTHORITY LOWERED AT HIGH NOON SUNDAY.

The Conquere d Spaniards Surrendered On the Condition That They Be the government to conduct the negotiations. One of the chief reasons toward Sent Back to Spain at Our Expense.

I ... Thousand Prisoners Taken, 17,000 Rifles Turned Over to Shafter. The White-Winged Messenger or Peace Comes From Spain Holding Out the Olive Branch. The Rights of Individuals Suspended by the Spanish Government. The Fourth Expedition Has Sailed for Manila,

tele Puntingo has fallen. had the castern end of the eneral Foral, the Spanish in agreed to the general the strenderata personal in-Oscillation of which Males was present. The viclimitions, activity, after a cambroc weeks of abuest supreaccept the news with heart-

they is greater than appeared All the Spanish troops in the



impressive ceremonies the Eparish Seventh That the Spanish general stary division of troops laid down their arms between shall be permitted to take the military through Des Palmas, Palma The II. General Shafter and a di-Vicantara, to Sagua de Tan- vision and a brigade commander and a many coast, and contward, their staffs were escorted by a troop of Tally is abstractioned. Between staff by 100 picked men.

PETER STATES TROOMS | necessitate the amoutation of his left! the first day, it would have cost 5,680

the direction of the negotiations, but

MATANCAS

The residue of the shoulder. General miles at lives to have taken it. Battations of an account to Parliament of the use it manush arms in eastern the interview did not attempt to assume Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory, over which I have guards. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 2 a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER, "Major General," (Signed)

Articles of Agreement.

The agreement consists of nine articles. The first declares that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation. Second-That the capitulation in-cludes all the Spanish forces and the

surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits. Third-The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at

the nearest port. Fourth-That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property. Fifth That after the final capitula-tion, the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navi-

as general of the United States army he ventched for the conditions General gation in Santiago harbor. Sixth-That after the final capitula-The Surrender Complete.

Santiago, Cuba (By Cable). Amid

tion the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a report of the soldiers in the district.

from a line drawn the lines of the Spanish and American archives and records with him.

[cro, 18 miles west of forces, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning | Eighth—That all guerillas and Spanparole that they will not again take up

should are at timentan flurned to General Toral the latter's honors of war, depositing their arms sides."

of the Sixth United States Artillery, a detachment of the Third United States Artillery, a detachment of the signal corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps, about 920 men.

Holding Out the Olive Branch. The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. M. Cambon the French Ambassa for at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British ambassador at Vadrid, are acting respectively on be alf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries have driven the government toward peace is a fear that the Americans may get a footing in Porto Rico, thus establishing a stronger claim to include that island in the demands for territory. Stocks are rising on the Madrid exchange every day, strengthening the conviction that peace is near.

Rights of Individuals Suspended. The Official Gazette at Madrid publishes a royal decree, temporarily suspeuding throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guarmay make of this measure. The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and that negotiations to that effect are actual rai's surrender.

The Cuban sol-liers now fully realize tually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebelto create trouble.

The Seneca Ordered On.

nine wounded soldiers from Santiago, but in view of the prevalence of yellow fever there the United States quarantine officer refused to permit the sick to be landed. It is understood that they will be taken to New York.

Public Buildings Burned. Madrid, Spain (By Cable). - The increase in the octori rates, or duties on produce taken into towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts. The populace of the province of Huelno has rebelled against the import of sorn and flour, and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings.

Satisfaction O.c. Sactione's Palt The London weekly papers ex-Fighth—That all guerillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a thinks the event presages the end of the British cruism Inchines the event presages the end of the British cruism Inchines I are surrendered and eavalry, and General Toral and his arms against the United States unless of good fortune which the Americans had no right to expect. 'Itadds: 'The and regarded whom are in San with flourishes. General Shafter re- be permitted to march out with all the able. They reflect credit upon both

The American Troops Thoroughly Disgusted With Their Allies.

MUTTERINGS AMONG CUBANS.

Our Troops Now Have No Communication With Them, But They Still Est United States Rations.

Santiago, de Cuba (By Cable). - A which at worset are quite informal.

I she almodevar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Aflairs, and Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and tween the Americans and General Garfact which is impressed more and more cia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed the situation has now reached a point where there is practically no communication between the armies and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one would suppose should exist between all. When Gen. Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the city of Santiago, deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident that the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Baiquiri, Siboney and El Caney. Consequent y their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take nos-session of the city upon General To

that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as lion wherever they appear. The Car-lists are furious and are sure to attempt hard tack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed to-The United States transport Seneca ward them at first has now turned into arrived at Hampton Roads with ninety-contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked.

Another Incident.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser, Irene, was passing Mariveles, off Manila recently, he United States gunboat Hugh Mc-Cullough was sent after her to ask her to stop. As the Irene refused to obey a shell was sent across her bow and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral ported that Admiral von Driedrichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manils, interviewed Capt. mortalite as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester re-plied that only Admiral Dewey and

Total Strength of the Army.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men, and is only 17. 000 short of its maximum authorized strength, under the two calls issued by the President. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

Santiago a Pest Hole, General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician They find that although there are now but six cases of yellow faver in the city in addition to two suspects, the town r

Wants the Immunes Hurried Forward General Shafter has asked the War Department to hurry forward the regiments of immunes for service at Santiago city and vicinity, in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

ripe for an epidemic.

Is the Battleship Damaged. A steamer that has just arrived at Marsailles reports that on passing the fleet of Admiral Camara a colume of smoke was seen to suddenly issue from the battleship Felayo, and that a cost not exceeding \$250,000, as recently the battleship Pelayo, and that a cruiser had to take her in tow.

Lieut, Irvine Stephen Bulloch died at Liverpool. He was stilling master on the Alabama during the war of secession.

Roster of Spanish Prisoners. The War Department received a dispatch from General Shafter, saving that the roster of prisoners had been handed in by General Toral and that the at the Spaniards,

Another Transport for Manita. The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1,500 men, including the First Montana regiment and non recruits for the first California volunteers now at

The patriotic German-Americans in New York, anxious to show their fealty to the land of their adoption, are agitating a movement to present the na-tional government with a modern battleship, armed and equipped.

Shooting at Jacksonville. Private Thomas G. Lake, of the Second Hilmois Regiment, was shot were young and did not understand three times at Jacksonville, Fla. by handling so much business.

Under the new base-ball rules the Fortress Monros, from Santiago de game is deprived of a great deal of excitement; rioting is now restricted to nowing of the distressing losses of the bleachers.

WAR NEWS EPITCHIZED. Briefly Told for the Burried

Reader. Santiago and eastern Cuba is surrendered to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Toral, on condition that his troops be sent back to Spain at our expense. Advices from London seems to indicate that the Subig Bay effair is more serious than appears on the surface. Expedition of arms landed in Cuba for the insurgents. Advices from Washington state that Gen. Miles will command the Porto Rico expedition in person. Subscriptions to the new war loan are six times larger than the

FRIDAY. - Fourth Manila expedition left San Francisco. A royal decree temporarilly suspending throughout he Spanish peninsular the rights of individuals.

SATURDAY. General Miles stated to an Associated Press representative that there were 237 cases of yellow fever among the American troops. The peo ple of timantanamo surprised when they learned of Santingo's surrender, Hospital ship arrives at New York with wounded American and Spanish sol-diers. Soldiers on a forced march at Charleston overcome by heat, and many prostrations occurred.

SUSPECT. The formal surrender of antiago and occupying of the same by the American troops. The surrender notudes 17,000 rides and several modern coast defence gaus. The American flag raised at high noon with impressive ceremonies. Santiago will not be turn ed over to the Cubans for the present, The harbor of Santiago was opened and steam launches from the Brooklys, New York and Vixen entered the harbor. Great activity among the troops at Tamps. Arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition discussed at the White House.

MONDAY. - Gen. Miles with some artillery and troops left Siboney, Cuba, for Porto Rico. A state paper issued by direction of President McKirley and cabled to Gen. Shafter for the estab-lishment of a government for Santiago and adjacent country. A dispatch to Washington stated that the number of yellow fever cases was 300. Hombardment of Manzanillo, Gen. Augusticalled upon to surrender by tien. Againaldo, but declared his intention of carry ing on the fight. Mobs burn publi buildings in Spain, Col. W. J. Bryan's regiment has started for the front.

Tuesday - News from Cuba indicates a growing contempt by the American troops for their Cuban allies. Gen Ciarcia decimed an invitation to attend the ceremony of raising the American flux over Santiago. A shooting scrape among private soldiers at Jacksonville. Admiral Sampson claimed the seven erge merchant vessels in Santingo harbor as prisoners of the pavy and wanted to put prize crews on same, but ion. Shafter claimed them as prisoners of the army and refused to recognize dmiral rampson's claim. Gen. Toral dejected over the surrender. Flag lowered at Chimaneri and troops sur render to the American Another an polition sailed for a sina Moving Fernandina, Via, "hafter asked the government to hurry the immune regiment to the front.

WAR NOTES. The war is now costing \$2,000,000 :

day or at a rate of \$7.00,000,000 a your. A war appropriation bill of \$500,000 has been introduced in New York's Six or seven fine steamers in the har bor of Santiago at the surrender fall as

prizes to the navy and army. tien. Toral's letter to Gen. Shafter in regard to the surrender of Santiago was a masterpiece of mistification.

The soldiers at Chickamauga Park celebrated the surrender of Santiago with a grand jubilee meeting. The fourth expedition of troops to Mantis, which recently left San Fran-

co, consisted of 1,760 men. The hospital ship Solace has arrived at New York with 150 wounded American and Spanish officers and men.

Loon P. Barrett, private. Co. H. Second Georgia volunteers, died at Fort McPherson of typhoid fever. Frank G. Allen, Co. G. Sixth in fautry who was shot in the foot at Santiago July I, died at Fort Mcl'her

Heports from surgeons with our fleets show that antiseptic treatment of wounds has produced most gratifying The powerful sea going tug Britiania, has been bought by the War Depart

ment and will be sent to Santiago for Shafter a army. Lieutenaut J. B. Bernadou, who ommanded the Winslow, has been ad-

vanced ten points for his bravery in the The Navy Department has asked for

provided by Congress. Annapolis was crowded last Sunday

ith visitors to see the famous Spanish diniral. Cervera, who attended divine services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic It is estimated that Admiral Sampon's bombardment of Santiago, June

cost the government more than 000,000, and that an aggregate weight ,816,000 pounds of metal was thrown The Italian men-of-war Dogali and 'remonte have arrived at Gibraitar, the remonte proceeding almost at once en

ute for the Canaries. The Spaniards have erected new batteries armed with in inch guns at Couta and Trifa, In protest against the act of capita

ion signed by Toral at Santiago, the anish light keepers at Cape Maysi Lucreces, both within the agreed to be surrendered. e burned down their lighthouses. be Spanish Garrison at Guantanamo Lity is reported to have spaked its cannone and blown up its magazines.

Mr. H. B. Plant, president of the has an explanation for the delays at Impa fle says the quartermaster,

Private Henry McClain, of the First From private sources it is learned North Carolina Regiment. Lake is in that Commodore Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish coast a wounded. McClain is under strest.

The war will cost in the first year, about \$10 for each man, woman and child in the United States, to say WORLD OF TRADE,

Trade Continues Moderate Dull at the

East. Bradstreet's Weekly Review says; There is little more hopeful feeling in the iron and steel trade, the result partly of reduced output and stocks of pig and partly owing to the large business reported, particularly at the West, where some mills will forego their usual summer shut downs, and others will curtail the vacation period fiater-Except for some shading in tally. cereals, caused by the usual tendency to discount (inversment crop reports and look for larger than indicated crop derable steadiness. Contradictory reports come as to the volume of export trade in wheat and corn at the decline, but a good business for this time of the year is undoubtedly doing. The move-ment of new wheat at the Southwest is also Ireer, though farmers are rather independent at present.

Trade continues of a moderate sum-mer dallness at the East, but more inquiry for raw wool is a feature and rices are well maintained on a fairly arge business for this time of year. Good cotton, sugar and rice crop prospects give an undertone of strength to the Southern trade situation, which is, however, rather dull at present, except in New Orleans, where fall orders are reported of good volume. Features of the trade movement at the West are the improved demand for iron and steel at Chicago. Louisville and St. Louis report the fall trade outlook as

Our cereal exports still continue in excess of corresponding periods of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 2,510,287 bushels, as against 2,728,642 last week, compared with 1,522,002 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, 1,652,802 bushels in 1805 and 1,873,390 bushels in 1804. Corn exports show an mercase from last week aggregating 3,-822,248 bushels as against 2,411,252 bushels last week, 2,725,511 bushels in in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, 885,512 bush is in 1805, and 172,000 bushels in 1804. Unstness failures in the United States 233 as against 241 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 255 in 1896

Business failures in the Dominion number 28 against 16 last week, 38 a year ago, 33 in 1800 and 22 in 1805.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the array, asks that contributions in the my of determies for the wick, pajamas, te , intended for the troops at Saningo, be sent to the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York,

Of the four hig ships, which were in Admiral Cervera's fleet only two arr doomed to destruction. They are the Viscaya and the Minimute Oquendo, and these, as a coincidence, were the war er inner a wordt war i fann. Mariara histor after the blue a op of the Maine and were moor-durer the wise of the United States hattlespt

Nowspapers are creating a great sea a talk over the miskap, more amusing than serious, which has befallen the Prince of Wales. While at Wadedeson Manor, Aylesbury, the Prince slupped on a stair and sprained his While being conveyed to the railroad station in a chair the latter broke, and his highness received a shaking, but no

Captain Hunter reports a slight ongazement with the Spanish at Hargeon, tuba, who fired upon him with field pieces, but did no injury. Captain limiter returned the fire, setting fire o and burning the Spanish barracks. All mail from Santiage will be fumi-

Mr. Good win on the bricklayer. You should bearn a neble lesson from your accupation. Even as you lay brick upon brick to build a moble mansion, to con should build good deed upon deed to helld a femple for your soul. Bricklayer the am this is a flathouse I'm hulding. New Yers Journal.

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Rev. Thos. Lawrence. D. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ISLAND OF CUBA The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua. -- From Baltimore Morning Herald. and others are go resoned in the sword, after it had been handed to the to be disposed of by the United States contacts the All these troops American commander. Our troops in the future, the American commissionles kell a I sent back to lined up at the trenches, and were eyesioners to recommend to their govern-

shrewdly played for time, ally such taking back, when hard. The a c) his superiors, except encampontside of our lines. - in to of being court-martialed leading to the thought it

respect and admirathe Spanish general's a located further sacruice of life | tained by the municipal government. - Hate in ask for time to commeditionally shook his head to spoke of the probable re-He aino volunteered the in when Deperal Miles gallant tell after General Linares that the latter would probably

Augusti Will Not Give Up. reputches from Manila say an im-I and interview has just been held con General Aguinaldo's secretary, out

witnesses to the ceremony be reget in from a with columnated. At the palace elaborate ceremonies returned to those "who so bravely dethe on for ten days, with can flag was raised over the palace and demands of Sunday and Mon-was saluted by 21 guns by Capron's baton our buttories and fleet bom- tery. At the same time all the regi the enemy a position. Through mental bands in our line played "The President McKinley's congratulatory elumne to surrender uncondi telegram was read to each regiment. Thirteenth and Ninth regiments upon the statement that he of Infantry will remain in the city to caree to the proposals without authority. The Spanish forces are to

Shafter's Official Report. SAGTIAGO DE CUEA, July 17. - "Adju-A out any longer. But he tant General United States Army, of die. If necessary, eleying nounce that the American flag has been yet taken. Sharren, Maj. Gen. this instant, 12 o'clock, hoisted over the house of the civil governor in Sanman foral a man of 60 years of | tiago. An immense concourse of peo sugged face and fine ple was present. A squadron of cavalry His brave words in and a regiment of infantry presented Perfect order is being main-

> manifest and he The distress is very great, but little The obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor. 'Upon coming in the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did United States Cavalry, light batteries placed above \$500,000.

A Washington Special says the attitute assumed by the German nava commanders in the Philippines is with | London Standard says: "The Carlist formula and a prominent native white and apprehension to our government. The spirit of quibbling, as between the insurgent forces cial attention is being given to the Py-- man tugusts. The insurgents' repre- in the Philippines, attributed to rennean frontier, where smugglers on the the trunder the city, asserting that 50, own papers, is far from satisfactory. Still our government is satisfied that ties are convinced that arms and war and to enter it at any moment, its interests are safe in the hands of ties are convinced that arms and war Admiral Dewey and is aftering to its stores have been introduced and that the litt however hopeless the Spanoriginal intention of allowing him a free hand to deal with the situation.

stores have been introduced and that the Carlists have been supplied with money from abroad."

ment that the arms of the soldiers be

PUERTO PRINCIPE

PUERTO PRINCIPE

17,000 Rifles Turned In. Adjutant General Corbin made publie the following dispatch from General Shafter: "Headquarters, U. S. Army, Santiago, July 17. - Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington: My ordnance officer reports about 17,000 itles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze Disarming and turning in will guns. served were soldiers, he said. Washington: I have the honor to an go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not

> Fourth Expedition Has Left. The fourth Manila expedition, consisting of the flagship of Major Gen. bis adversaries, airs. A light battery fired a sainte of port ship Pern. The City of Pueblo and the transcarries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; recruits of the First and Second Battal sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow ions of the Eighteenth and Twenty fever. A small gun-boat and about 200 third Regiments; enlisted men of the seamen left by Cervera have surren- Fifth North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho, medical officers and members of the hospital corps, a total of 843 men. The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth

> > Carlist Outbreak Eminent. The Madrid correspondent of the doubt a source of annoyance agitation is assuming proportions in

The Subig Bay Incident.

ASCERRADEROS

SANTIAGO DE LU

BOCA DEL SAGUA

The London Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent cables that it is "now known here that Admiral Dewey requested the correspondent at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident, for fear of arousing feeling in America which might lead to complications with Germany. When the full de tails became known it would be seen that the incident was more serious than it first appeared to be.

Peace, Says Sagasta. The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba, and that the Americans knew this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish

bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible. Corbett and McCoy to Meet. George F. Consodine, representing ames J. Corbett, and W. B. Gray. representing "Kid" McCoy, met and came to an agreement for the men to meet at Buffalo on September 19th, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club in a 20-round boxing match.

Cotton Mill Faffure. John H. Mason & Sons, one of the ldest manufacturing firms in Provi-R. I., are fluancially embar-The liabilities of the firm are Inssed

An Alaskan Steamer Comes In. A private dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that the steamer Cuttage City, arrived there from Alaska, with a number of passengers from Dawson who have a large amount of gold dust and drafts, estimated at \$1,000,-

Arrived at Fort Mouroe.

The transport Breakwater, arrived at Cubs, bringing (4) wounded and sick