THE HOME RULE.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898. NO. 18.

A NUTSHELL WAR DIARY.

Complete Record From Beginning to Close of Hostilities.

NOT QUITE FOUR MONTHS LONG

Great Armies Have Been Put in the Field, Great Fleets Have Sailed and Great Victories Have Been Won in That Comparatively Short Time.

The following is a diary of the Spanish-American war:

President McKinley asked congress for power to intervene in Cuba Monday, April 11th.

Intervention ordered by congress Tuesday, April 19.

Resolutions signed by the President Wednesday, April 20, 11:24 a. m.

Ultimatum cabled to Minister Woodford Wednesday, April 20.

Ultimatum given to Spanish minister, Polo y Bernabe, Wednesday, April 20, noon.

Minister Polo received his passports Wednesday, April 20, 3:50 p. m., and left Washington at 7 p. m. the same day.

Minister Woodford got his passports Thursday, April 21.

Beginning of the war Thursday, April 21, 7 a. m.; Admiral Sampson's fleet sailed from Key West to blockade ports of Cuba Friday, April 22, 5:45 a. m; first gun of the war fired by the gunboat Nashville Friday, April 22; first prize of the war—the Buena Ventura—captured by the Nashville Friday, April 22; official proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports Friday, April 22; volunteer army call, signed by the President, Friday, April 22, 3:35 p. m; blockade begun Friday, April 22, at night.

The President asked for 125,000 volunteers Saturday, April 23.

Bill declaring war begun passed Monday, April 25.

Secretary of State John Sherman resigned Monday, April 25.

Forts at the mouth of Mantanzas harbor bombarded by the New York, Cincinnati and Puritan Wednesday, April 27, 12:57 p. m till 1:15 p. m.

Cape Verde fleet sailed from St. Vincent Friday, April 29.

A great naval battle fought in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, and the Spanish fleet of ten vessels and a water battery at Cavite destroyed by the United States squadron, in command of Commodore George Dewey. Not a man killed on the United States ships and only a few wounded. The city of Manila at the mercy of American sailors Sunday, May 1, beginning at daylight, Commodore Dewey having made a most daring entrance of the mined bay under cover of the night.

The refusal of the Thirteenth Regiment [New York] to volunteer in the regular army for the war investigated by the state authorities, Wednesday, May 4.

Rear Admiral Sampson went to sea with the most powerful battleships of his squadron Wednesday, May 4.

Frequent rioting in Spain reported and serious trouble apprehended in Madrid Saturday, May 7.

Orders disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, New York, were promulgated Sunday, May 8.

Congress passed a joint resolution tendering the thanks of itself and the American people to Commodore Dewey and the men of his squadron Monday, May 9.

Wheat sold at $1.9. Tuesday, May 10.

Commodore Dewey made a rear admiral Wednesday, May 11.

The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow in the first engagement in Cuban waters; Ensign Bagley and four other men of the Winslow killed and five wounded Wednesday, May 11.

Acting Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, Thursday, May 12.

The Spanish fleet, from the Cape Verde Islands, which was said to have arrived at Cadiz, was located off Martinique Friday, May 13.

The flying squadron sailed from Hampton Roads Friday, May 13.

The Spanish fleet sighted off Curacao, near coast of Venezuela, Saturday, May 14.

Arrival of Admiral Cervera and his squadron at Santiago Thursday, May 19.

The cruiser San Francisco left Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, for Manila Saturday, May 21.

Arrival of the battleship Oregon at Jupiter, Fla., after a voyage of 13,000 miles from San Francisco, Tuesday May 24, 10:30 p. m.

The President's second call for troops—75,000—was issued on Wednesday, May 25.

Admiral Dewey reported from Cavite: "No change in the blockade. Is effective," Saturday, May 28.

The cruiser Baltimore at Manila reported all right Saturday, May 28.

Commodore Schley cannonaded the forts at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago to locate the position of the enemy, afternoon of Tuesday, May 31. Morro castle was destroyed.

First forlorn hope of the war: Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and seven men volunteered to take the collier Merrimac into the narrow channel of Santiago and sink it there so as to close the harbor and prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. The daring expedition was successfully carried out. Lieutenant Hobson and his men attempting to escape to safety by swimming across the harbor under the fire of the enemy and reaching shore only to be made prisoners, two of them being wounded, Friday morning, June 3rd.

The death of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia, announced at the Navy Department Sunday June 5

Bombardment of the forts and shore batteries at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Monday morning, June 6.

The Spanish authorities in Madrid admit that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk, many officers and men were killed and wounded, and that the fortifications were riddled by the American fleet off Santiago on Monday, June 6, Wednesday June 8.

The fortifications at Guantanamo, near the entrance to Santiago, reduced by the cruiser Marblehead, Wednesday, June 8.

All Cuban cables reported cut Wednesday June 8.

The invasion of Cuba begun by the landing of 600 marines, after warships had silenced the enemy's forts at Guantanamo, a few miles east of Santiago, Friday, June 10; tents were pitched and the camp called McCalla, in honor of the commander of the cruiser Marblehead, which had led in the reduction of the Spanish fortifications there.

American troops at Guantanamo attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed. Six Americans killed, including Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, and ten wounded. Spanish losses not known.

On Monday, June 13, the first expedition for Santiago, left Key West. Major General Shafter was in command, and the troops numbered 15,000.

At 3:01 p. m. Monday June 13, President McKinley signed the war revenue measure.

Skirmish between United States marines and Cuban insurgents, under Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, of the United States Marine Corps, and Spanish infantry at Guantanamo. The Spanish defeated with a number killed and wounded, Tuesday, June 14.

The report that Manila had been invested by the Philippine insurgents confirmed, Tuesday June 14.

Brick forts and earthworks at Caimanera, near Guantanamo, demolished by the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee, Wednesday, June 15.

Second Manila expedition, numbering 4,200 men, left San Francisco, Wednesday, June 15

News received on Saturday, June 18, that at a large concourse of insurgent chiefs at Old Cavite General Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippines.

General Blanco refuses to exchange Lieutenant Hobson Saturday, June 18.

Arrival of General Shafter and his army off Santiago Monday, June 20.

The government decided to send two expeditions of 4,000 men each to reinforce Gen. Shafter in Cuba Tuesday June 21. Mobilization at Fernandino and Miami began Tuesday, June 21.

General Shafter's army landed at Baiquiri, a short distance east of the harbor of Santiago, Wednesday, June 22.

Information received by the United States government from General Aguinaldo that the Philippines desire to become a colony of this country Wednesday, June 22.

Advance of the United States forces from Baiquiri to Jaragua Thursday, June 23.

Ten men were killed, including Captain Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., both of Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, and about forty wounded, in a lively skirmish with 2,000 Spaniards in thick brush near Sevilla, and about ten miles from Santiago. The Spaniards retired, leaving a number of dead on the field, Friday, June 24.

General Chaffee took Sevilla on Saturday, June 25.

Camara arrived with his squadron at Port Said Monday, June 27.

President McKinley issued on Monday, June 27, a proclamation increasing the Cuban blockade and also blockading the port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

On Monday, June 27, the Navy Department announced that a flying squadron would be formed at once, to be put under the command of Commodore J. C. Watson, and to be sent against the coast of Spain.

Gen. G. N. Gillespie appointed to the command of the department of the East Monday, June 27.

On Tuesday, June 28, news was received at the Navy Department that the St. Paul on the Wednesday previous had disabled the Terror, a torpedo-boat destroyer of the enemy.

General Merritt sailed from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands on Wednesday, June 29.

A general assault on Santiago by the army and by ships was begun at 7 a. m. Friday, July 1. The fighting lasted till 9 p. m., the American army capturing the enemy's outer line of defenses.

Fighting before Santiago was resumed on Saturday morning, July 2, and continued all day, the American troops capturing and holding the lines of the enemy and driving him into the city with heavy losses on both sides.

General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city of Santiago Sunday July 3.

Admiral Cervera made a dash out of the harbor of Santiago to cut his way through the American ships on Sunday, July 3, and escape, and, after one of the greatest naval battles on record, his squadron of four armored cruisers, the best in the Spanish navy, and two powerful torpedo-boat destroyers, was completely destroyed; Admiral Cervera was captured, hundreds of Spaniards, including many officers, were killed by the fire of the Americans, under Commodore Schley, or drowned by the sinking or burning of their ships, and 1,800 prisoners were taken. Admiral Sampson, who was away reconnoitering, arrived in time to see the last sinking ship of the enemy driven ashore.

The Navy Department on Monday, July 4, received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the safe arrival at Manila, of the cruiser Charleston, and three transports, the City of Peking, the Colon and the Australia, with troops on board, on June 30. The squadron stopped at the Ladrone Islands and the Charleston bombarded the Island of Guoban, the largest of the group, and easily captured it. The Spanish government and garrison were taken prisoners and carried to Manila as prisoners of war.

Wednesday, July 6, the Spanish government ordered Camara to return home to protect the Spanish coast from attack by Commodore Watson.

General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, sent a flag of truce on Wednesday to General Shafter asking for three days' grace and cable operators to notify Madrid of Santiago's desire to surrender, all of which was granted.

Orders telegraphed from Washington on Thursday, July 7, detaching Commodore Watson's squadron from the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson and directing him to proceed as speedily as possible to Spain and the Mediterranean. The squadron included the flagship Newark, the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the auxiliary cruisers Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Abarenda, Scindia, Alexander Caesar, Cassius, Justin and Leonidas, and the supply-ship Delmonico.

Major General Miles left Washington for Santiago Thursday night July 7.

Advices received from Admiral Dewey on Friday, July 8, that he would not take Manila until the arrival of Major General Merritt.

General Miles arrives at Santiago July 11 and assumes command.

Yellow fever appeared among the American troops at Santiago July 13 and orders were given that no more parley should be had respecting the surrender of Santiago.

General Toral agreed July 14 to surrender Santiago.

The Spanish government issued a decree July 15 suspending the rights of individual citizens.

Admiral Cervera and the captured officers of his fleet were quartered at Annapolis, Md., July 16, as prisoners of war.

The city of Santiago was formally delivered to General Shafter July 17 and the American flag was hoisted over the palace; the Spanish troops marched out and gave up their arms; all the country east of a line drawn through Accraderos, Palma and Sagua, with the troops and munitions of war in that district, were surrendered also, the United States agreeing to transport the troops back to Spain.

President McKinley issued a proclamation July 18 providing for the government of Santiago.

The United States awarded the contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company July 20. General Wilson started from Charleston for Porto Rico with 4,000 troops.

General Miles and a fleet of transports bearing troops left Guantanamo July 21 for Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico expedition began landing at Guanica July 25.

Spain began negotiations for peace through M. Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, July 26.

The answer of the United States giving terms of peace was received in Madrid July 31.

American troops under General Merrit repulsed an attack by 3,000 Spaniards near Manila July 31.

A note from the Spanish government was received August 8 in Washington, new points as to the terms of peace being raised. A reply to this was sent.

The peace protocol was signed August 12.

Two of a Kind.

Among the advertisements in a provincial paper, there recently appeared the following:

"The gentleman who found a purse with money in Burford street is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he was recognized."

A few days afterwards the reply was inserted:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in Burford street, requests the loser to call at his house."

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

MANILA HAS SURRENDERED.

Gen. Augustin Fled to Hong Kong on German Warship.

TROUBLE EXPECTED IN CUBA.

An Inaccuracy in Article 3. Trouble in San Francisco Between Tennessee Volunteers and a Negro. Cuban Army to Disband.

"The following dispatch has been received at the Department of State from Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong: 'Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila on the 13th. The city surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by the Germans in a launch to the Kaiser Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit the report.'"

The Westminster, England, Gazette says it has received from a London business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Hong Kong agent. According to La Correspondencia de Espana, Madrid, the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attack made upon the city.

Trouble Expected in Cuba.

Trouble with the Cubans is breeding. Their attitude is one of sullen hostility toward Americans. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate; but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans, and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and excites popular discontent. A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the above mentioned source.

General Blanco Resigns.

The Madrid government has received from Captain General Blanco a despatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba. General Blanco in an address at Havana, said: "It having been resolved by the Madrid government to conclude peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country ended, and have solicited my relief from duty. I could not urge upon a pacific solution of the existing trouble, when not long ago I advised you to maintain the war at any event."

An Inaccuracy in Article 3 Corrected.

Owing to an error in transmission, article 3, of the full text of the peace protocol as cabled from Madrid was not given with accuracy. The text of this article is really as follows:

Article 3.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Don Carlos Will Oppose Uprisings.

A special despatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there: "Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourge any actual rising in spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too devoted followers."

Another Transport Sailed.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon has sailed from Santiago for Spain, having on board 2,136 Spanish soldiers. The mortality is so great in the Spanish camp, where disease is rampant, that no longer are the dead buried. A funeral pile of 10 or 12 bodies is made, saturated with kerosene and set fire to, cremating the bodies in the open air.

Trouble in San Francisco.

Dan Thomas, a negro fisherman, was wounded and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of 500 Tennessee soldiers at San Francisco. Two men of Troop B, of the regular cavalry, which attempted to quell the riot, were dragged from their horses by the volunteers and slightly injured in the tussle. The negro's house, a block and a half from the presidio, was almost wrecked.

Cuban and Porto Rican Commission.

The personnel of the Cuban and Porto Rican military commission wil probably be as follows: Cuban Commission—Major General Wade, Major-General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson. Porto Rico Commission—Major-General John R. Brooke, Major-General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

Roosevelt and Wheeler Landed.

The Rough Riders, with General Wheeler and Colonel Roosevelt, have been landed from the Miami, at Montauk Point. Some of them were so weak that they were hardly able to walk.

The Cuban Army to Disband.

At a secret meeting between American and Cuban army officers at Santiago recently, the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed and it was resolved to disband the Cuban army and that the United States should pay the men off. This involves the expenditure of $15,000,000.

In Justice Landrum's court, at Atlanta, William Bain, a white-haired old man of 71 years, cut the throat of James Phillips, aged 30, whom the aged father claims seduced his daughter.

DRANK WATER FROM THE GRAVES.

Investigation of a Typhoid Epedemic leads to a startling dicovery.

For some time typhoid fever has been epidemic at Orange Mill, Durham county. There have been several deaths, and finally samples of the water used was sent to Raleigh to be analyzed. The analysis showed that the water while seemingly pure, was filled with germs of disease and the health officers declared the wells must be filled and water must be secured from some other source. The wells were filled and then an investigation was begun to determine why the water was filled with typhus germs and where better water could be obtained. This investigation disclosed the startling fact that the wells from which the people had been using water had been sunk in an old abandoned graveyard.

The Way Stores Rent in Charlotte.

Mr. W. T. Wilkinson's handsome new three-story building, opposite the Observer office, in nearing completion. He had no trouble in renting every room in it. There are three stores on the ground floor. These were rented before a brick was laid. Mr. Wilkinson is now regretting that he did not wait until the building was up before renting them, as he has had an offer for two of them at an advance on $500 over what he rented them for.—Charlotte Observer.

The Yadkin Republican Ticket.

The Republicans of Yadkin county held their convention in Elkin and the following ticket was nominated: House of Representatives, H. S. Williams; sheriff, A. P. Woodruff; clerk of Superior Court, W. A. Hall; treasurer, J. B. Doub; register of deeds, J. L. Crater. For the first time in several years the familiar name of Holton does not appear on the county Republican ticket.

Division Postponed Until Autumn.

The division of the state into three military districts, each to contain a regiment of 10 companies of the State Guard, will not be made until autumn. A month ago an outline of this excellent plan was given by the Adjutant General. Each company is to have a strength of 63 officers and enlisted men.

Big Revenue Raid.

Near Rural Hall revenue officers T. C. McCoy and G. W. Means ran afoul of the most complete and extensive blockade distillery establishment that has ever been captured. The still was the latest improved pattern, of 125 gallons capacity and there was on hand 1,300 gallons of beer in eight hogsheads, which the officers cut down and threw out eight bushels of meal.

The Companies Will Appeal.

The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will appeal to the courts from the order of the railroad commission reducing rates of passenger fare. The Western Union Telegraph Company also appeals from the order of the commission that they shall provide an uptown office at Mt. Airy.

A Thief Behind the Bars.

The professional thief, Ben Tucker, who, some time ago, robbed a number of country merchants in Anson county of small amounts by threatening to shoot them and in one instance fired at one of his victims, is now behind the bars in the county jail.

Used a Beef Bone.

William Walker, a negro at Wilmington, who gains a livelihood by gathering old bone, was arrested in that city recently, charged with assaulting his wife with a beef bone. The wife appeared in court bleeding profusely from a wound on the side of her head.

New Warehouses at Charlotte.

The Merchants and Farmers' bonded warehouses at Charlotte will soon be on the way. There will be six houses, each 72x100 feet. They will cover an entire block.

TAR HEEL NOTES.

A large brewery will be established at Raleigh; capital stock $200,000.

The Board of Agriculture recently elected an entomologist and biologist.

Mrs. Sallie A. McLean was stricken with paralysis of the brain suddenly at her home in Charlotte.

An army board is to be detailed for an inspection of 3,000 acres of land at Tryon for a military camp.

McDowell Democrats recently held their county convention in the court house at Marion.

It is is said fifty-one members from Caldwell county have joined the Second South Carolina regiment.

The second annual renion of Confederate Veterans of the Ellenboro section was held at Ellenboro recenty and was attended by large numbers of veterans and their families, in spite of the rainy and cloudy weather.

Cotton Weigher Biggers recently handled 127 bales of cotton at Concord, the most of which come from Mecklenburg county.

The dates for the Robeson county Fair Association, at Lumberton, this year, are October 26th, 27th and 28th. All space for exhibits is free.

Two soldiers of the Ninth Cavelry were arreated at Raleigh and fined $2.25, and not paying were sent to jail.

The republicans and populists failed to fuse in Halifax county.

The spacious Hall used by the grand lodge of Masons, at Raleigh, is being refitted and recarpeted in handsome style. It contains a notable collection of portraits, mainly of grand masters. Of these the walls are nearly full.

The stockholders of the Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, held their annual meeting recently and declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The aggregate value of real and personal property in Wake county is $10,072,481. This is an increase of over $300,000. About $250,000 of this increase is in Raleigh township.

The following are the valuations of railroad property for taxation in several prominent counties: Mecklenburg $968,498; Buncombe $681,336; New Hanover $433,518; Charlotte $78,291.

FIRED ON BY MORRO CASTLE.

Blockading Fleet at Havana Ventured Too Near.

FLAG OF TRUCE NOT RESPECTED

Another Rich Find in the Klondike—Counterfeiters Overhauled—The Cost of the War—Custom Receipts at Santiago.

The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomah and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. One 10 or 12-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get out of range, and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters, and smashing his book case to fragments. Nobody was injured, and being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships retreated as fast as their engines could carry them. The evening preceding the warships drew in closer to the shore than ever.

Flag of Truce Not Respected.

COAMO, Porto Rico, (By Cable.)—General Miles sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spanish of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As General Macias has no communication, he may thus cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered.

Counterfeiters Overhauled.

Information has been redeived by Chief Wilkie, of the Treasury Secret Service, of the arrest at Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the governmet considerable trouble. There were also taken fifty $2 Hancock and 500 $2 Windom bills—the latter being regarded as the best all-round counterfeit which made its appearance up to the discovery of the $100 silver certificate, in the spring of last year.

Nebraska's Oldest Woman Gone.

Mrs. Delilah Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, recently died at her home near Table Rock. She was a small girl when Washington was President, and insisted that she was born in 1778. Neighbors who have known her for 30 years believe she was about 110 years old. Her fourth husband died of old age a quarter of a century ago.

Custom Receipts at Santiago.

General Shafter reports to the War Department concerning the custom receipts at Santiago, as follows: "I have the honor to report for your information that there were taken in at the custom house here, from July 30th to August 13th, inclusive, $58,445.24.

"SHAFTER, Maj Gen.

The Cost of the War.

Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far $150,000,000, of which $98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the Treasury. The total charged to the War Department is $65,000,000; total charged to the Navy Department, $32,700,000.

Another Rich Find.

A special from Juneau, Alaska, says: What is regrrded as a most important discovery of rich placer diggings, is reported to have been made on Pine creek, a small stream emptying into Atlin lake, a feeder of Lake Tagish. The discovery is located in the Northwest Territory, Canada.

Spain Thanks France.

Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked M. Pafenotre, the French ambassador at Madrid, to transmit to his government the thanks of Spain for the good offices which have resulted in the earliest possible signature of a protocol of peace with the United States.

His Majesty Has a Fall.

Emperor William, while out riding at Wilhelmsruhe, was approached by two ladies carrying bouquets, which they offered to His Majesty. The Emperor reached down to accept the bouquets, when his horse reared and unseated him. His Majesty was uninjured, and, joking about the accident, mounted a fresh steed and returned to the castle.

Admiral Matsunaga Arrives.

Rear Admiral Matsunaga Oki, of the Imperial Japanese navy, has arrived in Seattle, Wash., on the steamer Rio Jun Maru, on his way to London, where he will remain for some time, superintending the construction of two cruisers and a battleship for his government and studying the navies of the world.

Colored Companies for Garrison Duty.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, has received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin, assigning the two independent colored companies at Camp Mount under colored captains, to Santiago for garrison duty. The companies are anxious to go.

The Insurgents Will Cease Firing.

The War Department has been advised through the Cuban junta, that the Cuban insurgents will accept the terms of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain, and that hostilities will cease on their part.

Accident on a French Railroad.

The night train on the railway to Lisieux, 34 miles east of Caon, was derailed near Bonvillers, and six persons were killed and 41 were injured.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

General Fitzhugh Lee announces that he will enter tha senatorial race in Virginia.

Fire which started in Osborne's Turkish bath establishment, at New Orleans, damaged several Canal street retail stores to the extent of $200,000.

Governor Silas A. Holcomb, of Nebraska, accompanied by Adjutant General P. A. Barry, is at Jacksonville, Fla., on a visit to the Third Nebraska Regiment.

The Fourth District convention of Mississippi nominated Hon. H. A. Fox for re-election to Congress and reaffirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform.

Mrs. Orr and two negroes have been arrested at Clarendon, Monroe county, Ark., charged with the killing of Mr. Orr, husband of Mrs. Orr. Great excitement prevailed and a lynching bee seemed imminent.

In a raid by sheriff and posse on a crowd of negro gamblers at Bayboro, Ga., the sheriff and two of the posse were painfully wounded. Five negroes were killed outright, three mortally wounded, and three painfully wounded.

At the Republican State convention, held at Ocala, Fla., State candidates were nominated, and at the second district Republican convention, held at the same place, H. L. Anderson, a lawyer of Ocala, was nominated as a candidate for Congressman.

Near Pennington, Va., a west-bound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad went down a 50-foot fill. There were about 30 persons on the train. All were more or less hurt, except the fireman and engineer, but no one was killed.

Five lives have paid the penalty for the murder of John T. Orr at Clarendon, Ark. Mrs. Orr, the wife of the murdered man, died from a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens.

William H. Kimberly, "the Pioneer of Old Point," died at Fort Monroe, Va. Kimbberly was born in Baltimore, 78 years ago. He went to Old Point in 1861, as an army contractor, afterward engaging in the mercantile business.

The North.

Sarahsville, O., was recently visited by a terrific storm. Much damage was done to crops.

Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as "The Father of the Greenbackers," died at La Salle, Ill.

Governor Briggs, of North Dakota, died at Bismarck, of consumption. J. M. Devine is Lieutenant-Governor.

A heavily-laden row boat was upset in the Potomac river, near Washington, by the frolic of two of its passengers, and three young men were drowned.

Mrs. Margaret Fallon, said to be one hundred and seventeen years old, was buried recently at King's Ferry, Cayuga county, N. Y.

The Republican State convention of Nebraska nominated M. L. Haywood, of Nebraska City, for Governor. Resolutions were passed endorsing President McKinley.

The coal mines lockout at Pana, Ill., culminated recently in a serious shooting affray. It is reported that two non-union men fired upon a body of union men without provocation, seriously wounding one union man and slightly wounding another.

The sloop yacht Leona, with seventeen men aboard, while anchored outside the Boston light, was run into by a barge in tow of the tug Henry Brook, and five men were swept from the deck by the heavy tow line. Two of the number were drowned, another was killed by being jammed to death between the tow line and the deck.

Miscellaneous.

Rear Admiral Kirkland commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, died at Vallejo, Cal.

Lieut. Wood died of Malarial fever at Santiago.

The receipts of Klondike gold at the government assay office at Seattle, aggregated $2,120,000 in value.

Japanese papers received at Seattle, Wash., contain a story to the effect that the Japanese ministry will protest against the United State holding the Hawaiian Islands in order to remove the opposition of the upper house to it by raising an issue of foreign complications.

Cholera is epidemic at Madras. One hundred and seventy-two fatalities have been reported.

Brigadier-General Wm. A. Bancroft, of the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, has tendered his resignation to the Adjutant-General, and requested permission to return to his home in Cambridge, Mass., to resume his business occupation. His resignation has been accepted, as there is no longer any need of his services.

Mrs. Lola Small-Jackson-Ford, the daughter of the Rev. Sam Small, is going on the stage. The Atlanta girl when 18 years old married James A. Jackson, son of Mayor Jackson, of Knoxville, and after getting a divorce tried a second venture as Mrs. Stewart Ford.

El Liberal, Madrid, says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

Foreign.

Sanitary conditions at Santiago are improving.

The corner-stone of a monument to Wolfe Tonso was recently laid at Dublin.

Peru has adopted the gold standard, under the pressure of financial disabilities hard to contend against. Even distant Korea has also declared for the single gold standard.

Late Advices received from Sitka, Alaska, state that large and extensive coal deposits have been discovered at Whale Bay, on Buranoff Islands, about forty miles from Sitka.

Violent storms and floods, it is announced in advices received at Yokohama from the island of Formosa, have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives at Tai Peh, that island. Great damage was done to property there.

An old Yorkshire woman being much distressed at the sudden loss of her only son, the dissenting minister assured her, consolingly: "He is now with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." "That's the worst on it," she sobbed, "and he was always so shy among strangers."—Moonshine.

The National Farmers' Alliance And Industrial Union.

President—Mann Page, Brandon, Va.

Vice-President—C. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SOUTHBOUND.

		No. 403	No 41
Lv New York,	Penn. R.R.	*11 00am	*5 00pm
Philadelphia	"	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	"	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	"	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond,	A. C. L.	8 55pm	9 05am
Lv. Norfolk,	S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth,	"	8 45pm	9 20am
Lv. Weldon,	"	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar. Henderson,	"	*12 56am	*1 43pm
Ar. Durham,	"	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv. Durham,	"	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar. Raleigh,	"	*2 16am	*8 40pm
Sanford,	"	3 33am	5 05pm
Southern Pines,	"	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet,	"	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro,	"	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe,	"	6 43am	9 12pm
Ar. Wilmington,	"	.....	*12 05pm
Ar. Charlotte,	"	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar. Chester,	"	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv. Columbia,	C. N. & N. L. R.	.....	*6 00 m
Ar. Clinton,	S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 18am
Greenwood,	"	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville,	"	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton,	"	12 07pm	2 41am
Athens,	"	1 13pm	3 43am
Winder,	"	1 56pm	4 28am
Atlanta, (Central time)		2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

Lv. Atlanta (Central time)	S. A. L.	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Winder,	"	2 40pm	10 40pm
Athens,	"	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton,	"	4 15pm	12 31am
Abbeville,	"	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood,	"	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton,	"	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar. Columbia,	C. N. & N. L. R.	.....	*7 45am
Lv. Chester,	S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte,	"	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv. Monroe,	"	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet,	"	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar. Wilmington,	"	.....	*12 05pm
Lv. Southern Pines,	"	*12 00am	*9 00am
Raleigh,	"	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar. Henderson,	"	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar. Durham,	"	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv. Durham,	"	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar. Weldon,	"	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond,	A. C. L.	8 20am	7 35am
Washington,	Penn. R.R.	12 31pm	11 30
Baltimore,	"	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia,	"	3 50pm	3 50am
New York,	"	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar. Portsmouth,	S. A. L.	7 25am	5 20pm
Norfolk,	"	*7 35am	*5 35pm

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

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