New Berne Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXI. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY [illegible] 1898 — EIGHT SECTION NUMBER 37.

PORTO RICO TODAY.

Army Expected To Reach That Port.

GERMANY STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Reports From Manila. Aguinaldo Assuming Authority. Lieut Hobson at New York. Gen. Wood Not Governor of Santiago

On to Porto Rico.

Special to Journal.

Washington, July 25. The three expeditions under General Miles are reported as continuing on their way to Porto Rico.

Early this morning several heavy rains were reported a furious pressel to the northward of Haiti, and the troops will probably be landed at Granica, a point on the northwest coast of Porto Rico, one of the Spanish

That Garcia Letter.

The famous letter of General Garcia to General Gomez, explaining the reason for his no longer cooperating with the American forces, which has caused so much discussion, proves to be a veritable fake, the letter having been written by a local paper correspondent, to now unnamed General Garcia being ignorant of it.

Is It a Cuban Trick?

A dispatch from Santiago says that General Garcia, who left Santiago with his army because, instead of General Shafter expected to have first a look of Spanish troops on their way from Holguin to meet the Americans according to the terms of General Toral's capitulation. The Cubans could see no use for the spectacle, but were utterly and completely routed, forty one Cubans being killed and a large number wounded.

It is said that the Spanish commander could have avoided the ambush easily by a round of the Atlantic coast, but time did not permit, he fearing desertion from continuing for so long a stretch.

It is reported on board of Gallego, that a guard of a dozen Spanish soldiers at each would be utterly powerless to the weapons of modern warfare. Serious trouble will ensue if the prisoners, although unarmed, are not to be attached to the guard.

Not Governor of Santiago

The War Department says that the report of General Leonard Wood being Governor General of Santiago is not true, as no such office exists.

Hobson is Busy

Lieut Hobson was in New York today for the purpose of looking up the arrangements and making up a team to play Yale for raising the money to buy a certain fleet, which it is thought possible can be raised.

After completing his business at New York Lieut Hobson probably will get a month's leave of absence to visit his home in Alabama.

As to the Philippines.

General Otis with one hundred troops sailed today from San Francisco, bound for Manila.

Dispatches from Manila say that the Spaniard there do not think that Admiral Camara is coming to help them, and that he will reach Manila early this week.

Aguinaldo the insurgent leader continues assuming greater authority, his latest being to proclaim himself dictator of the Philippines.

Germany All Right

The Administration has been assured by the German Ambassador to the United States of the friendliness of the Berlin government, and that the policy of Germany at Manila will be a strictly neutral one.

Again the government will not be recognized by the German Government, and whatever comes this country takes at Manila, the same will be followed by Germany.

Move to Annex

New York, July 24. Dr. J. Jacob Henry, president of the Porto Rican revolutionary junta, today said:

"In a few days the junta will issue a manifesto to the Porto Ricans, pointing out that the great North American people are coming not to impose a new yoke on the Porto Ricans, but to liberate them and incorporate them as a part of the American nation and its own free institutions."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Army Matters. Ex Governor Jarvis For Congress. Farmers Institutes. Restraining Order on Telegraph Company.

JOURNAL BUREAU, Raleigh, N. C., July 25.

Many requests for the Second Regiment have been received. Among other things are 10,000 ball cartridges to be used in target practice. It is said now that with the exception of 1,000 pairs, the complaint of shoes, etc., which came yesterday the regiment is fully equipped except a few minor things.

Another practice march will be had this week. Saturday afternoon your correspondent went with Colonel Burgwyne on a lovely drive through heavy pine forest along the banks of a broad stream seeking a suitable place to which he could take his men for another outing, where tents could be pitched, where they could have bathing facilities and a good supply of drinking water.

There is a hot war of words, on paper going on pro and con over the cleanliness of Camp Russell. Any how the camp will not be removed at present.

There was one case of desertion before the court martial today.

There was no dress parade Saturday, but instead there was quarters inspection, and a skirmish drill by Captain Wagner's company from Asheville which was very creditable.

Ex Governor Jarvis will probably be pushed as Congressman from the 1st District by the Democrats of that part of the State.

A letter from Battalion Adjutant Wootten at Fort Frances Barracks, Fla., gives glowing accounts of their quarters and surroundings there. Two of the six companies of the Second Regiment that left here last week are stationed there under command of Major Cotton, whose adjutant is R. J. Wootten.

Farmers institutes will begin to be held tomorrow. Commissioner of Agriculture John R. Smith, President Holladay of the A. & M. College, President Mabry and Dr. Reid Parker have gone to Boone, Watauga county, to begin this work.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has gotten Judge Purnell to issue an order restraining the Railroad Commission from enforcing the order of 1896, making the rate in a 10 word message, from one point in the State to another point in the State, 10 cents, and also restraining the order to charge only 25cts for a message if the sender has to put on the 1c tax stamp. The restraining order was on Commissioner Abbott, and will be heard here before Judge Purnell on the first Monday in September.

There cannot be found any charges against the management of the hospital at the camp here, sufficient to prove any incompetency on the part of the Hospital Corps. More system could be used with advantage.

New Cylindrical Cotton Bale. Judge Ewart's Successor. North Carolina's Quota Causes Discussion.

JOURNAL BUREAU, Raleigh, N. C., July 25.

It has been about decided that if Colonel Withers finds the water in the wells at the Fair grounds where the second regiment is in camps pure, the regiment will not have the camp site changed. It is claimed that now the camp is thoroughly cleaned and that more soldiers are discharged from the hospital daily than are admitted.

Adjutant General Cowles, on yesterday reviewed the troops on the field for the first time since his arrival at nearly two months ago.

A bale of cotton is here on exhibition shipped from Waco, Texas. It is what has been discussed right much lately, a cylindrical bale. The one here is 35 inches high, 22 inches in diameter, and weighs 720 pounds. It is said that plants for baling cotton in this form will be put up in North Carolina.

The Agricultural Board did not at its meeting make any appropriation to the State Agricultural society. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder has resigned as a member of the board. He was one of Russell's appointees.

No report of the work of the Penitentiary Board could be gotten for the press.

Governor Russell has appointed D. A. S. Blythe of Hendersonville the successor of H. G. Ewart as Judge of the Western Criminal court.

Col. Cowles is now president of the General Court Martial at Camp Russell.

The officers of the Second Regiment here say that the men from the cities and towns stand camp hardships, and the practice marches much better than those from the country.

And still comes hot indignant denials of the slander of North Carolina to furnish only 55 men under the second call for volunteers. North Carolina's quota is 2890 and Adjutant General Cowles gives the straight statement that the State is only short 84 men of this number.

Letters come here from other States where there are North Carolinians living who are anxious and willing to join the army under North Carolina commands and thus save their State's reputation, but fortunately the State does not need any help except the truth told of how well she comes to the front always. One of these offers comes from far off Detroit.

Quartermaster Z. P. Smith of the 1st Regiment is here on a furlough from Jacksonville. He has on the Khaki (Brown canvass) uniform which in a few days he says will be issued to the entire regiment. Tan shoes will also be issued to the men, and the officers will use them also.

Latest

LANDING HIS MEN.

General Miles Beginning the Porto Rico Campaign.

WILL RECEIVE SUPPORT.

Departure of Spanish Troops From Santiago to Begin at Once. Blockade of San Juan Complete. Havana to be Attacked in October.

Special to Journal.

Washington, July 25. The administration does not expect to hear from General Miles for some days owing to the distance he has to send to reach a cable station.

Washington officials believe however that General Miles has landed troops at Fagerdo and that General Brooke will land at Granica and Generals Wilson and Barcelonita.

The armies will unite and move together to attack San Juan. The points of landing are so far from San Juan that it will be almost impossible for the Spanish commander to concentrate enough troops to make much resistance, and before troops could be sent from San Juan General Miles will be reinforced by the troops which the War Department is sending after him as rapidly as possible.

General Miles has less than 5,000 effective men with him. The officials of the War Department are confident that he will be able to accomplish all that he expects to do before the arrival of reinforcements. He will establish his landing base under the protection of the guns of the naval convoy.

The transports sailed from New Orleans today with two immune regiments. The transport Morgan sailed from Tampa for Porto Rico and the steamer Panama sailed from Santiago with supplies for General Miles, consisting of tools, pile drivers and other appliances.

Admiral Sampson's warships stopped a merchantman off San Juan making for one of the ports. It is believed that the blockade of Porto Rico is complete.

The Spanish steamer Alicante sails from Martinique for Santiago to take the Spanish prisoners to Spain under the contract with the company.

The Spanish civil officials at Santiago are deserting and Cubans are being appointed to the vacancies.

Spaniards at Havana declare that the only way to lift the blockade of the port is to concentrate privateers in Cuban waters, issuing letters of marque to many ocean steamers.

The Assault on Havana.

Washington, July 24. Notwithstanding the Havana campaign is perhaps ten weeks in the future, diligent preparations are going on, and when the time comes to move it is confidently anticipated the expedition will be complete in all its parts.

As outlined just now, the decisive movement against the city of Cuba will not begin much if any before the middle of October, when the weather will be all that can be desired, and all fears of the yellow fever may be dismissed.

From seventy five to one hundred thousand troops will probably compose the invading army, for it is intended to make the demonstration so overwhelming in point of strength as to give no hope or excuse for protracted resistance.

The army will be supported by a fleet for which the reduction of the forts which encircle Havana will be an easy task. Army and navy will go in a condition to give their blows with telling and fatal effect.

While the contingency of a desperate stand by the garrison has been provided for, it is not, as above intimated, thought this will occur. Weakened by hunger, dispirited by continued reverses, the Spanish troops, it is believed, will be only too glad to surrender to superior force, and Blanco, the blatant, should he still be in command, will not hesitate to offer his sword to Fitzhugh Lee, who, it is understood, is to have that honor.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WILL SURELY GO

Watson To Sail After Porto Rican Invasion. Schley To Be Kept In Western Waters.

New York, July 25. A Washington dispatch to the Herald says: Considerable of the advisability of dispatching the eastern squadron to Spain, even the matter to the President and Secretary Long today has convinced those officials of the necessity of such action. It can be announced on authority that it was determined to make all arrangements for sending the fleet abroad as soon as the army of invasion is landed in Porto Rico.

The fleet of colliers which have been assembled at Hampton Roads will be retained at that point in anticipation of the early departure of the fighting ships.

Secretary Long has definitely determined, I understand, to retain Commodore Schley in western waters and although his flagship, the Brooklyn, will probably be assigned to the squadron, he will be retained on duty in Cuban and Porto Rican waters. He will undoubtedly be given a protected cruiser, perhaps the Cincinnati, for his flagship.

It is believed in official naval circles that Commodore Watson will be able to handle the dozen vessels which will be placed under his command without the assistance of another flag officer, and, if necessary, it was pointed out today, the senoir captain of his fleet could be placed in charge of a division.

The call of Ambassador von Holleben, of Germany, upon the President today gave rise to the report that he protested to the President against the dispatch of the Eastern squadron to European waters. Officials with whom I talked declared the report ridiculous, and a member of the cabinet emphatically asserts that no objection had been filed in opposition to the campaign which the Eastern squadron or any other squadron may engage in.

Commodore Watson has made all arrangements for sailing, and as soon as the army of invasion is landed and no further assistance from vessels selected for his squadron is required, he will be ordered to proceed on his mission.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of the National League Base Ball Games Played Yesterday.

Special to Journal.

New York, July 24. New York 0 Baltimore 9. Forfeited.

Brooklyn July 25. Brooklyn 4, Boston 2.

Philadelphia, July 24. Philadelphia 4 Washington 8.

Cleveland, July 25. Cleveland 0, Chicago 7.

Pittsburg, July 24. Pittsburg Cincinnati Rain.

Louisville July 25. St Louis Louisville Rain.

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Chicago 9, Cleveland 5.
Pittsburg 6, Cincinnati 6.
St Louis 1, Louisville 2.

Where They Play Today

Boston at Brooklyn
Baltimore at New York
Washington at Philadelphia
St Louis at Louisville
Cincinnati at Pittsburg

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P. Ct.
Cincinnati	57	28	671
Boston	55	30	647
Cleveland	51	37	611
Baltimore	48	37	600
Chicago	47	39	547
New York	44	39	530
Pittsburg	43	39	524
Philadelphia	37	47	440
Brooklyn	34	47	420
Washington	31	51	378
Louisville	29	54	349
St Louis	24	62	279

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

THE MARKETS.

Yesterday's market quotations furnished by W. A. Porter Field & Co. Commission Brokers.

NEW YORK, July 25.

STOCKS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Sugar	122	126	120½	126
Peoples Gas	90	100	90	100
C. B. & Q.	105	106	105½	106

COTTON

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
August	5 80	5 80	5 77	5 77

CHICAGO MARKETS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
September	67¼	67¼	67	67¼
CORN—				
September	34½	35¼	34½	35¼

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DRAKE'S BOLD DASH.

THE ENGLISH HERO'S DARING RAID INTO CADIZ HARBOR

A Feat of War That Astonished Europe and Moved the Brave Briton to Jestingly Boast That He Had Singed the Beard of the King of Spain.

Burghley and Walsingham you can see from their letters, believed now that Elizabeth had ruined herself at last. Happily her fleets were valuable as the weather. She was forced to see the condition to which she had reduced her affairs in the Low Countries by the appearance of a number of starving wretches who had deserted from the garrisons there and had come across to clamor for their pay at her own palace gates. If she had no troops in the field but a mutinous and starving rabble, she might get no terms at all. It might be well to show Philip that on one element at least she could still be dangerous. She had lost nothing by the bold actions of Drake and the privateers. With half a heart she allowed Drake to fit them out again, take the Buonaventura, a ship of her own, to carry his flag and go down to the coast of Spain and see what was going on. He was not to do too much. She sent a vice admiral with him in the Lion to be a check on overaudacity. Drake knew how to deal with embarrassing vice admirals. His own adventurers would sail if he ordered, to the mountains of the moon and be quite certain that it was the right place to go to. Once under way and on the blue water he would go his own course and run his own risks.

Cadiz harbor was thronged with transports, provision ships, powder vessels—a hundred sail of them, many of a thousand tons and over, loading with stores for the armada. There were 30 sail of adventurers, the smartest afloat on the ocean and sailed by the smartest seamen that ever handled rope or tiller. Something might be done at Cadiz if he did not say too much about it. The leave had been given him to go, but he knew by experience, and Burghley again warned him, that it might and probably would be revoked if he waited too long. The moment was his own, and he used it. He was just in time. Before his sails were under the horizon a courier galloped into Plymouth with orders that under no condition was he to enter port or haven of the king of Spain or injure Spanish subjects. What else was he going out for? He had guessed how it would be. Comedy or earnest he could not tell. If earnest, some such order would be sent after him, and he had not an instant to lose.

He sailed on the morning of April 12. Off Ushant he fell in with a northwest gale, and he flew on, spreading every stitch of canvas which his spars would bear. In five days he was at Cape St. Vincent. On the 18th he had the white houses of Cadiz right in front of him and could see for himself the forests of masts from the ships and transports with which the harbor was choked. Here was a chance for a piece of service if there was courage for the venture. He signaled for his officers to come on board the Buonaventura. There before their eyes was, it for the armada itself, the materials which were to fit the armada for the sea. Did they dare to go in with him and destroy them? There were batteries at the harbor mouth, but Drake's marines had faced Spanish batteries at St. Domingo and Cartagena and had not found them very formidable. Going in? Of course they would. When Drake would lead the corsairs of Plymouth were never afraid to follow.

The vice admiral pleaded danger to her majesty's ships. It was not the business of an English fleet to be particular about danger. Straight in they went with a fair wind and a flood tide, ran past the batteries and under a storm of shot to which they did not trouble themselves to want to reply. The poor vice admiral followed reluctantly in the Lion. A single shot hit the Lion and he edged away out of range, anchored and drifted to sea again with the ebb. But Drake and all the rest dashed on, sank the guard ships, a large galleon and sent flying a fleet of galleys which ventured too near them and were never seen again.

Further resistance there was none, absolutely none. The crews of the ships escaped in their boats to land. The governor of Cadiz, the same Duke of Medina Sidonia who the next year was to gain a disastrous immortality, fled like a gentleman, berated troops and present Drake from landing. Drake had no intention of landing. At his extreme leisure he took possession of the Spanish shipping, searched every vessel and carried off everything that he could use. He detained as prisoners the few men that he found on board, and then, after doing his work deliberately and completely, he set the hulls on fire, cut the cables and left them to drive on the rising tide under the walls of the town, a confused mass of blazing ruin. On April 15 he had sailed from Plymouth. On the 20th he entered Cadiz harbor. On May 1 he passed out again without the loss of a boat or a man. He said in jest that he had singed the beard of the king of Spain for him. In sober prose he had shot the king of Spain's ancestral stables, which a million ducats and a year's labor would hopelessly replace.

The daring rapidity of the enterprise astonished Spain and astonished Europe more than the sacking of the West Indian towns. The English had king Sebastian of Portugal on board. Philip's turn would be coming on if Westminster. The Spanish navy was a good one, and valiant beyond doubt. Such a blow as this could be answered by the competent commander. The power of the navy was Drake. For the rest, as Elizabeth said, if he was not a "sea dog" there would not be the like of him in the world. (Froude's English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century.)

Gladstone as a Horse Breaker.

The famous American horse tamer, Rarey, when he was in England, spoke of Gladstone as one of the best and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once when chancellor of the exchequer as he was taking his usual ride in Hyde park on a spirited young horse the horse plunged and got away from off the ordinary track of riders and over a broad of turf divided by railings and gates of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gates. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that kind. The horse at the horse leaped the gate. The rider turned him around and put him at the gate again. Again and again he leaped it, and his master turned him and made him go at it once more and surmount it, yet another time. So it went on until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.—Argonaut.

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