New Berne Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXI. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.--SECOND SECTION. NUMBER [illegible]

State Library

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

The President Expected to Reply to Spain's Message Today

MANILA REPORTED TAKEN

Great Battle Fought There According to Madrid Dispatch General Miles Moving on Ponce. Will March Next on San Juan.

Special to Journal.

Washington, July 27. President McKinley will probably answer the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, tomorrow to the negotiations begun by the Spanish government looking towards peace.

The Administration will accept Spain's proposition only on the provision that a treaty of peace follows on our terms.

Secretary Edmunds has been called by the President into the consultation on the question of the terms proposed.

The President and Secretary Day have expressed the opinion, it is thought likely to be a Cuban.

The independence of Cuba and the protectorate of the United States.

The cession to the United States of the island of Porto Rico.

The acquisition by the government of a coaling station in the Philippine Islands.

The future control of the archipelago to be amicably arranged, probably under a protectorate of the United States and all the powers holding interests in the Pacific Ocean.

The retention of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones.

Self-government of war indemnity.

Rumor of Battle.

A dispatch in circulation in Madrid this afternoon states that a battle has taken place at Manilla. The report has not yet been confirmed.

Twelve Cuban and American and Dutch vessels and Philippine men-of-war are in Manilla, after Admiral Dewey had bombarded the city with its fleet. Two vessels of each side were sunk and the city surrendered.

Porto Rico Campaign.

The news from Porto Rico by a cable dispatch from St Thomas says that General Miles is marching from Guanica towards Ponce. As soon as Ponce is taken the line of march will be taken up across the Island to San Juan.

Guanica, the point of debarkation is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. It is less than twenty miles distant from Ponce by an air line, and sixty-five miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it is the port. The two towns are connected by a railroad. The town is situated on a bay of the same name which forms one of the best ports in the whole island.

The Chance for Peace.

Washington, July 26. The general opinion in official circles is that the Spaniards have finally decided to make all necessary concessions to the United States, and that the end of the war is probably in sight. It may require a month or two to bring negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, but, in the interim, it is probable that little fighting will be done.

In effect it is said that the message from Spain practically amounts to a request for an armistice until some basis of agreement may be decided upon. It is not regarded as probable that the President will accept this proposition, but as a forerunner of more definite proposals it is looked upon with considerable satisfaction.

It is understood that the new developments in the situation will not, for the present affect any of the plans formed formed for the prosecution of the campaign against Porto Rico. The transportation of troops to the Island will be hurried forward and the operations which had been determined upon for the next two weeks will be carried on.

It is intended that Porto Rico shall be in the hands of an American army before an armistice is declared, and that when such a declaration is made, that the forces of the United States may be in position to accomplish in short order all the objects of the war, in case the Spaniards show any disposition to evade by dispositions as to the direct demands of the United States government.

If the Spaniards have made overtures solely now merely to cause delay so as to prepare as far as possible their own position, they will be disappointed. The President is not inclined to impose needless or unreasonable terms, but he will insist firmly either that negotiations be conducted in a manner to bring about a speedy and satisfactory ending of the war, or he will end it by force along the line now being pursued.

Cubans Feeling Better.

Santiago, July 27. General Shafter has taken a step toward soothing the wounded feelings of the Cubans, who resent the fact that they were not permitted to enter the city of Santiago.

Sonco, a small town eighteen miles from this place and on the railway line, has been surrendered to the American forces and the Cubans under General Castillo have been permitted to occupy it. It was held by a garrison of 350 Spanish soldiers. Captain Carvahal, the Spanish commander, gave up the town as soon as officially advised of the capitulation of General Toral's army.

American soldiers are fretting under the monotony of garrison duty. Colonel Howard, of the Eighth Ohio, has cabled to President McKinley asking that his regiment either be dispatched to Porto Rico for active service or sent home.

Bakers will be permitted to charge only 20 cents in money for a pound. On account of the large quantity of flour which has been shipped into the city the civil governor has ruled that excessive prices for bread are unwarranted. Spanish silver is at a discount of fifty per cent, and storekeepers refused to take it.

Philippines and Indemnity

Washington, July 27. The disposition of the Philippines is a subject that promises to outweigh all others, not so much from the importance of the islands to either Spain or the United States, as the possibilities of entanglement which this country may encounter if it shall take any part of the islands or attempt to exert any protectorate over them.

The fate of Cuba and Porto Rico being settled, that of the Philippines and the Ladrones, and a money indemnity are the questions calling for the deliberations of the administration, and over which there is every probability of wide difference of opinion among members of the cabinet and other influential persons who will be consulted.

The question of indemnity will call for serious thought. Spain's well known inability to meet her own war expenses, and the depleted condition of her finances with no promise of her fiscal affairs improving after the war, hold out practically no promise that an indemnity could be met. At least $100,000,000 and, perhaps, twice that amount would be the sum asked if any money payment were demanded, and at the present rate of collection from her revenues, Spain could not meet it in fifty years. With the loss of her richest colonies, from which she has drawn annually large amounts for her public treasury, the position of her finances would be still more weakened.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Destination of the Companies. Chairman Simmons's Reply. Butler on Fusion

JOURNAL BUREAU, Raleigh, N. C., July 28.

The sixth death occurred at Camp Russell yesterday, the result of a malignant case of measles. The comrades of the dead soldier laid him to rest in the the Federal cemetery here. It was private Hagler of Greensboro.

The heavy rain prevented dress parade but Colonel Burgyne later read the order to designate one company to go to Lands End, near Port Royal S. C., one to go to Tybee Island and four to go to St Simon's Island, Ga. Company G, of Gastonia, goes to Lands End, Company E, from Greenville to Tybee Island, Companies B from Rutherfordton, H, from Asheville, I, of Nantahala, and K, of Wilmington, go to St. Simon's Island. Major Dixon will go to Lands End, Major Wilder is already at Tybee Island and Colonel Burgyne, field and staff officers, surgeons and hospital corps go to St Simon's. Colonel Burgyne thinks that orders to move with transportation will come by Saturday or Sunday.

The death here at Rex Hospital Tuesday night, of Mr. T. D. Turner, of Hillsboro, was sad news wherever he was known. Mr Turner had for many years been a travelling salesman, for a long time representing a Richmond house and was a favorite everywhere. He had typhoid fever.

The demand of Hon. F. M. Simmons for a report of the management of the penetentiary under John R. Smith has stirred up a regular hornet's nest. Superintendent Mewborne has made a most vicious attack on Mr. Simmons for asking for certain statements and figures. The reply of Mr. Simmons was just as cutting and straight from the shoulder as Superintendent Mewborne deserved. It is said the report will this week be given to two men here in Raleigh to be put in shape and then given to the public. Russell wrote the letter for Mewborne.

The fact that our North Carolina soldiers stationed at Fort McPherson have to do guard duty and share other duties with negro troops there is not relished by them nor their friends here either but such is the present state of affairs.

Senator Butler was here a few days this week. His paper today editorially intimates that no fusion of Populists and Republicans in this State has been arranged. Fusion is to be left to the various counties to be settled there.

Many dogs have died here during the last three days, having found poisoned meat in Capitol square. It is very loudly intimated that the poisoning is done by one of the State officials.

Troops to Move. A Serious Runaway Accident. The Bankrupt Law.

JOURNAL BUREAU, Raleigh, N. C., July 27.

Thomas D. Turner, well known as a commercial traveler and a son of Hon. Joseph Turner, of Hillsboro, died in a hospital here today of malarial fever. He was brought here last Sunday.

The positive statement is made that the First North Carolina Regiment now at Jacksonville, will go to Porto Rico, and the Second Regiment six Companies now at Raleigh will be sent to various parts in the South, just as its other six companies were scattered.

Late yesterday afternoon two horses which were drawing a wagon on a road near here and which had no driver ran away and dashed into the rear of a carriage in which were Mrs. W. H. Rogers of Raleigh and Miss Wilkie of New Jersey. Both ladies were severely hurt, the carriage wrecked and a leg of one the carriage horses was broken, the county will have to pay heavy damages for the carelessness.

State Auditor Ayer is now a full-fledged candidate for populist nomination for Congress from this distinct and it is said in this county the populists are for him. There is no prospect of the nomination of Congressman Stroud.

Senator Butler was here today. He is understood to be looking after various little details of Populist-Republican fusion.

Though the bankruptcy law goes into effect next Monday, it does not appear that any of the officials necessary to carry it out in this district have been appointed. The Judge will take his time. The law is generally popular.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, Secretary to the State Board of Health, urges the people of of North Carolina to be vaccinated. The percentage of vaccinated people is astonishingly small in this State.

The First Regiment now lacks only 30 men of having its war strength, now the Third Regiment lacks only 29.

Great Man Going.

Special to Journal.

New York, July 27. Prince Bismarck is very ill and is reported from Berlin to be dying.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of the National League Base Ball Games Played Yesterday.

Special to Journal.

Louisville, July 28. Louisville 6, New York 1.

Cincinnati, July 28. Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 4.

Pittsburg, July 28.--Pittsburg 6, Philadelphia 7.

St Louis, July 28.--St Louis 2, Boston, 6.

Baltimore-Cleveland game postponed wet grounds.

Where They Play To-day.

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

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P. C't.
Cincinnati,	50	29	.670
Boston,	55	30	.647
Cleveland,	52	33	.619
Baltimore,	49	37	.605
Chicago,	47	40	.540
New York,	44	40	.524
Pittsburg,	44	43	.506
Philadelphia,	40	42	.487
Brooklyn,	34	46	.402
Washington,	31	51	.384
Louisville,	32	55	.368
St. Louis,	21	63	.250

THE MARKETS.

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

NEW YORK, July 28.

STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Sugar,	137¼	138¼	136½	136½
Peoples Gas,	99⅞	100¼	98½	100
C. B. & Q.	106¼	106¼	105½	105½

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.85	5.94	5.85	5.94

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
September	65	65¼	65	65¼
CORN—				
September	34	34¼	34	34

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

Latest

PEACE THE TALK.

Spain will have the Chance to Secure Terms at once.

THEY WILL BE LIBERAL.

Sickness Great Among the Troops at Santiago, Ordered to be Moved, General Miles advancing on Ponce. Starving in Havana.

Special to JOURNAL.

Washington, July 28th. "Our terms will meet the approval of the whole world."

Thus said a cabinet member in regard to the terms of peace to be offered to Spain by the administration as a result of the communication through the French Ambassador.

Secretary Day says that the draft of the reply of the united States to Spain will be submitted to a meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

The answer to Spain will not only set forth the general terms upon which the United States will agree to end the war this time, but will be in the nature of an ultimatum. There is to be no parleying over the question of opening peace negotiations. Spain, by her action in seeking peace through the French Ambassador practically asked America's price for peace.

It will be so worded as to require either immediate acceptance of the United States' terms or put an end to peace negotiations at once. Delay on the part of Spain will mean more extreme terms, when the subject of peace is again submitted.

In Porto Rico.

The Americans under General Miles are gradually making their way toward Ponce from Guanica.

Ponce, the second in the island in size and importance and the point at which the railway ends and the highway across the island to San Juan begins. This is a fine military road and seventy five miles in length. Its direction for the first forty five miles is almost northeast, and thence for the remainder of the distance generally due north to San Juan. The road is twenty feet in width throughout its length.

Going Forward.

General Brooke sailed from Newport News today for Porto Rico with five thousand troops. General Lee will certainly go to Porto Rico. A strike of two hundred loaders of transports occurred at Jacksonville today.

The Spanish forces are being withdrawn from all parts of Porto Rico and are concentrating for the defense of San Juan which is being put in a state of defense.

Sickness or Hunger

Nearly four thousand cases of sickness are among the troops at Santiago. There are mostly fever cases and many of them are yellow fever.

General Shafter has been ordered to move his men from Santiago to the United States as fast as possible.

Reports from Havana say that hundreds are dying from starvation, the food supplies being exhausted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

A Good Telephone

SERVICE IS A BUSINESS NECESSITY, A HOME CONVENIENCE, A COMBINED . . . . . .

Necessity, Convenience, Luxury!

Order Your Phone at Once!

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MODERN SHRAPNEL.

DEADLY EFFECT OF THIS FEARFUL IMPLEMENT OF WAR

What Happens When a Single Projectile Suddenly Bursts Into Two Hundred Separate Messengers of Death--Shells and Solid Shot.

The improvements in modern guns have embraced all calibers, from that of the small rifle firing a projectile only one-third of an inch in diameter to the monster which sends a solid piece of steel 12 inches through and weighing over half a ton. Not only have the guns improved, but also all their accessories, especially powder and projectiles. The smokeless powder of the present has changed the conditions of war almost as much as modern armament.

Keeping step with these advances have been those made in the various classes of projectiles. Even the smallest of these, with its case hardened bullet, is far ahead of the old fashioned lead bullet used in the small arms of 30 years ago.

One of the most effective of modern projectiles is the shrapnel. It is one of the forms of case shot. The others were the old fashioned grape and canister. A case shot may be said to be a collection of missiles in a case, which breaks up either in the gun or at some point in flight, thus setting free its death dealing particles.

As soon as the case is broken each of these particles goes on a separate path, and it's a sorry day for the man struck by one of them. All of these falling upon a piece of level ground would mark out an irregular oval, whose area varies with differing conditions. It has been found that the best point to burst the shrapnel is about six yards above and 50 in front of the enemy.

Colonel Shrapnel of the British service first invented shrapnel in 1803. This early form consisted simply of a spherical shell filled with bullets and a bursting charge of powder in the spaces between. This was a crude invention, which scattered the fragments too much and was liable to go off when not expected and not do so when desired. This form was improved upon during our civil war, and the modern shrapnel can be considered the most dangerous of all life destroying projectiles. It consists of three parts—the tube, the base and the head. The powder charge is in the base, which is firmly attached to the body either by electric welding or by screwing. Leading from the base through the center of the body is a tube which is also filled with powder, which is ignited by the fuse at the point of the shrapnel and carries the fire to the main charge. Between 200 and 300 bullet rest upon a diaphragm just over the powder charge. These are held in place by a matrix of rosin which is melted and poured upon the bullets when in place. A skeleton case of cast iron containing receptacles for each bullet is sometimes used instead of the resin.

The head is put on in the same manner as the base, and when the fuse is inserted the projectile is ready for use. Some shrapnel have the bursting charge in the head instead of the base. The fuse used is rather complicated, but the United States has as good a one as there is. It is a time fuse and in actual test has shown its reliability.

It can readily be seen that one great objection to the shrapnel is its high cost. The fuse alone costs about $2 50. The same gun is usually supplied with three styles of ammunition—the solid shot, the shell and the shrapnel. Some batteries are also supplied with canister for use at close quarters. The bullets in the canister have a wider dispersion, because the case breaks up in the gun. Canister was used to repel the famous charge led by the Confederate general Pickett at Gettysburg. A perfect hail of missiles swept the slope leading up to Cemetery Hill, against whose destructive effects human valor was of no avail.

The shell is used to destroy inanimate objects as well as animate ones. It consists of a hollow cast iron shell, with a fuse and bursting charge of powder. The famous shot fired during the cutting of the cables at Cienfuegos is a good example of its use. The Spaniards having taken refuge in and behind a lighthouse, a shell was fired by one of our ships, which, striking it fairly, burst and utterly destroyed the structure, killing many of the soldiers.

But against men in battle formation the shrapnel is the more effective. It sends a perfect shower of missiles which, falling in the midst of a company, would almost annihilate it. Many tests have been made to show this.

Shrapnels fired from a gun a mile away in one instance and a mile and two thirds in the other were made to strike a board target one inch thick. The fuses were set off by the contact and burst the projectile into 200 or 300 parts, each of which was capable of dealing death to any living thing in its path. Screens were placed at indicated distances behind the target. These may be considered as representing a battalion of infantry in column of companies. From the number of hits upon all of them the efficiency of shrapnel fire against close order formation may be judged.

In one shot 152 hits were made by a single shrapnel. In another 274 hits are recorded, but these are not so well attested. Imagine then the effect of a well placed shrapnel upon a group of men such as is here represented.

The reader can readily understand why wars are now waged at greater distances and why hand to hand conflicts are almost unheard of.—New York Herald.

His Mistake.

"That politician I met has been lucky, isn't he?" remarked the observer.

"No," replied the captious friend, "he isn't even that. He's merely a used to think he was."—Washington Star.

When in Bayboro stop at the Lupton House for good accommodations.

TOBACCO GROWERS!

TAKE NOTICE!

We have laid in for you a supply of

COTTON TWINE,

Suitable for Tying Tobacco, as Ever can have what you want at

15 CENTS POUND.

Which is just about what it cost.

We have also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, SYRUP, MOLASSES, &c., to be found in New Berne.

We will be pleased to have you call and examine our Stock and get prices before buying.

GOOD STABLES FREE.

Respectfully,

McDaniel & Gaskill, GROCERS,

71 Broad Street, NEW BERNE, N. C.

GOOD QUALITY TOBACCO CLOTH, 11-4c Yard.

O. Marks Co.

...CONTINUATION OF...

BOY'S SHIRT WAIST SALE!

At Duffy's Store.

This line of Boy's Shirt Waists are being rapidly closed out. It now looks as if all will be sold before Saturday night.

The low price of 10c for choice has done the quick work!

Why not profit by the opportunity?

H. B. Duffy.

WILLENBRINK'S
Restaurant and Dining Rooms,
120 MIDDLE ST.,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

Everything New And First-Class. MEALS 25c!

Electric Fans. Special Rates By the Week.

Real Estate Agency!

Houses For Rent.
Houses For Sale.
Farms For Sale.
Collections of Rent.

Any business in our line will be given prompt attention by leaving word at the store of N. Nunn & Co., opposite the Post Office.

E. E. HARPER.