Gastonia, N. C., July 21, 1898.

Cheb in Advance.

No 29.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

THE CONGUERRED TROOPS TO H NEXT BACK HOME TO SPAIN.

About 12,000 Mon Arc Prisoners-W Get Santinge and Portifications and 5,000 Square Miles of Cuban Terri tory, as Well as Taral's Army-Ports Rice Next to Be Taken and Then Will Come the Move on Hayana, Vales Pence Ensues-Extent of the Cuba Torritory Surrendered to the United States-Arrangements for the Care o the Fover-Stricken.

Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today when the Spanish colors gave place day when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of troops back to their mative land and the capture of the island of Portu Rico, unless peace soon intervenes. The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects—in none more than the heavy persentage of loss through death, wounds centage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors or sickness of the soldiers. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great frontlad squadron has been destroyed, and that nearly a thousand Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand about 250 Americans have bee killed and to round numbers 2,000 have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our flest had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.
"Next is l'orto Rico," said Secre-

tary Alger, after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surender, "and then, if need be, Havana." The Secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more auxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unbeatthy valley of Santiago. The Secretary said that the Forte Itican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves and it is not become a reader to be in the trenches the said to be in the trenches the said to be in the said to be decemed product to bring them in un-necessary contact with the new troops, in view of the danger of spreading con-tagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to bealth and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Sentiago to garrison the town, and as stated in these dispatches yesterday, two of these regiments are already order orders to pro

The l'orto llioun expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend on theneral Miles' wish, although it is helieved that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santisgo, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines.

General Brooke is now on his way to Washington by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views known to the Department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has de-vised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain, than by carrying them on these transports. That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of to down a specific to the contract of ance. It is believed that the moral effect of to-day's surrender of Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan. There is, however, always the prospect that poace may ensue be-fore hestilities have progressed against Spain's easteramost West India island. Rumors were affect this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish governmen at last had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was the ourrent bolief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to see for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army. The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abondoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally to-day that Commodors Watson's Eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spacish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at

Major Hopkins, the military side to Secretary Alger, this afternoon has spread before him a hogo may of Oubs. ing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Aserradero, about 15 miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about 25 miles to Palma Soriana. Had the line continued due it would have passed west of Jiolguin, thus taking in the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently General Total wished to avoid the inclusion of Holgnin, so the line turns abruptly to the northeast at Palma, and rans to the coast town of Boca del Sagua, on the coast. The extreme length of this sarrendered tract is about 110 miles and the extreme width shout 50 miles, tapering to a less width and making in all about 5,000 square miles. It is a rugged, moustainous country, with very few towns of any a few size. Mantiago, with its fine harbor, is The the maju point, while Guantanamo is and almost

Santiago was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon, and gave him some interesting details as to the character of the country now surrendered to our troops. He said the country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no carming ground for was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable body and in his opinion there was not a point in this sweep of country suitable as a base of operations for an army. Except the Spanish force at Santiago, numbering about 10,000, Mr. Allen says there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says these Spanish garrisons do not exceed 0,000 mon. This, he says, is General Garcia's estimate. Mr. Allen lott Santiago only last Saturiay. At that time he says there were two suspicious cases, thought to be yellow fever, in the hospital at Sibuney.

The Navy Department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what

up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was particiextent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santhago in our hands, the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others, are included in the surrendered sone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, surpose that the fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, surpose the capitulation of the enemy alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they leave all their arms behind and be to accept their parule. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday. under which these strongholds are sur-rendered are not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that her big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing

within the city.

In the matter of transports the De purtment is fully prepared for the next move. The acquisition recently of a number of Trans-Atlantic liners, capable of carrying several times as many men as the smaller transports, has put it on an excellent footing, and it was announced to-day that no more ships were being bought for the Atlantic coast. Many of the transports which carried soldiers in Cuba are now being used for other purposes, chief among which is that of bringing the slok and wounded to the United States. The ships available by the Department are distributed about as follows: Twenty-five at Sautingo; 12 at Tampa, 3 at Charleston; 4 at New York, 4 at Key West and others on route to and foun ifferent ports.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necestitale the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the Department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spaulsh troops to Spain and the most advantageous bid will be scorpted. The advices of Gen-eral Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will between 12,000 and 15 000. and 15,000.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons, the sick oan be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast. where the heat is less severe, and where recovery could proceed without the fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anytions to bring the enter a process. dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be justified by the control of the property of transports are included for the control of the control of transports are included for the control of and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of discass can be coped with

THE SURRESDER.

Includes All of Eastern Cubn and All the Spanish Troops at Sautings, Guantaname, Calmaners and Sugma, Comprising the Fourth Corps of the Spenish Army.

issociated Press to Charlotte Observer.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 14. p. m.—General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, Indicating his willngness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish com missioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain. This

vill be promutly done. The surrender of General Toral not only means the fall of Santiago but by ern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without s

shot being fired. The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantaname, Caimanera Sagua, composing the Fourth Corps of the Spanish army. The portion of the province of Saatiag de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las l'alman, to Asstradero,

is surrendered to the United States. Persons troubled with diarrhora will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Hush, clerk of Rutel, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completly prostrating me nod rendering me aufit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain,s Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result last beer very satisfactory and almost complete rollef from the second in importance. H. J. Allen, of affliction". For sale by J. E. Curry Kansas City, who had just come from & Co.

ARRANGING THE TERMS.

AUM NIDE MASSES CONCENSION IN NEGOTIATION.

Meeting With Coneral Toral-Ila Declared He Was Merely an Agent and Was Compelled to Do as Mis Government Commanded-tmerienns Accept the Surrender Upon Terms Accoded to Yesterday - Our Men to be Eucamped on the Heights Around Sautingo-Over a Third of the Men in Some Regiments Unfit for Duty. harlotte Observer.

GENERAL WHERGER'S HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SANTAGO, July 13.—White flags still flutter over the opposing lines. The truee has been extended until to-morrow noon and ne-gotiations looking to the succender of Santiago are proceeding. Both sides have yielded somewhat. General Tor-si, the Santish commander results. al, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelerness of further resistance. declined yesterday.

This morning it was decided to hold

personal interview with General Torgot no further than tieneral Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rude out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock under a flag of truee. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock General Miles, Goneral Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Maus rods up, passed our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff, under a spreading mange tree, at the bottom of spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted an hour. The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province, the only condition imposed being that be should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish general who does not small. English exeral, who does not speak English, ex-plained through his interpreter, was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. Re might abandon a place when he found might mondon a place when he found it ustenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. If is government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago, that was all. Further than that, he was powerless.

Without saying so in words, Genernl's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reenforcements were coming up, that he was completely surrounded and that now batteries were being posted, Gencral Toral simply shrugged his should-

"I am but a subordinate," he said, and I obey my governm ary we can die at our posts." send to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the amergency are such that it is felt the question of discase can be coped with snecessfully, now that the military sitnation has been simplified.

General Toral is a man or our years or age, with a strong, rugged face and fine soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration has been simplified.

Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of the bis community was manifest and life in his command was manifest and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response In the course of an interview General Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been jured. He also volunteered the in-formation when General Miles gallantly inquired after General Linares wound, that the latter would probabl necessitate the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. General Miles at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but as general of the United

tions General Shafter offered. Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at General Wheeler's headquarters. Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see General biles. It was a otable group, gathered under the protecting awoing of General Wheeler's tent. General Mites, in bine fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders and his campaign but encir-cled by a sigle strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the centre of the party. On the right of General Miles aut General Shutter and on his left was General Garcia, in mud potted white uniform with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban general wore a large weatherworn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver mounted machete. General Garcia has a strong, swarthy face with a deep bullet soar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of General Miles. General Wheeler with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in a brown campaign unl form, faced the three officers mentioned while about them sat the sides-de namp of the four generals. Assistant Naval Constructor Robson, the hero of Assistant the Merrimae, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps and at the conclusion of the conference, luncheon conclusion of the conference, junctices was served. It consisted of iscaus, bard tack and coffee. After this meal, General Miles, General Shafter and General Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that General Toral was sequency wedged in and that Toral was securely wedged in and that escape was impossible, but owing to delays and the incidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault,

which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assant, the danger of our troops from fover and disease, and above all, the fact that the Spanish flect was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the gaoeral disposition to allow General Toral to ovacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and inval base, permit the atarying refugees to return to their homes and would allow the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Porto Rico campaigo.

The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges were carried away this afternoon after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell. The Aguadores river is impassable and the water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Ningara. A mule ambulance, filled with rofugees to Caney, which attempted to cross the river, was carried 200 yards down the stream where the passengers were rescoed with difficulty.

Col Theodore Boosevelt is one of

coed with difficulty.
Col Theodore Buosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threat-tened with a great disaster, unless General Total and his troops are al-lowed to depart. The situation has been communicated to Washington and it is considered probable that the conditions imposed in the American propositions for surrender will be needible.

propositions for surrender will be modified.

Two of General Randolph's batteries reached the front to-day and wore posted in the entre of General Lawton's Division, on the extreme right, where they command the town beyond our lines and over the charches, hospitals and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag at the eastern edge of the city.

of the city.

The belief is common among our officers that the end is close at hand and that Santiago will be ours before next Monday, without further fighting. Already the movements of the army for the future as outlined are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the generals are not to sllow our troops, except a garrison of learnings which will remain here, proof against

the yellow fever, to enter the city.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the height surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water but owners to their ter, but owing to the poverty of their equipments, this almost impossible. The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malarial and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty. Gener-al Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is auffering from fever.

General Miles was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and was greeted with cheers on all sides. The general expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position and at the character of the works thrown up. He comprimented many of the community effects. the works thrown up. Its compilmen-ted many of the commading officers personally on the work accomplished. To a correspondent of the Associated Press General Miles said he was proud ied the lines of hills on which our cen tre rests. He added that there was no pronder page in our military annals han that written on July 1. on General Miles remarked that he felt satisfied from General Total's nanner and words that he was auxions to surrender.

GEN. MILES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:
'Playa, July 14, Before Santiago, July

14.

"To Secretary of War, Washington.

"Goneral Toral has formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops shall be returned to Spain. (Seseral Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of the server of ments for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is yery gratifying and Geoeral Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost in-superable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the array has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be imme-diately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and your-

"NELSON A. MILES."
"Major General."

Congress has set too rapid a pace for the voting of thanks and the conferring of dignities for services in the present war. There are going to be a good many more betoes before it is all over, and although the overcrowding of the floor of the senate and house with these privileged persons is not to be feared, as was suggested in a recent be feared, as was suggested in a recent debate, there is a real danger that the distinction will lose its value, and, moreover, that jealousles will be aroused even if injustice is not done.

ARP MAKES AN APOLOGY.

DID NOT INTEND TO WOUSD ANY. BODT'S PEELIXUS.

Ciniming That Voluntoors Schayed Better Than Regular Army Soldiers-Celebration of the Pourtle. Dill Arp in Atlauta Constitution.

j apologize. Of course I do. When a man does injustice to another, either by word or pen and is convicted of his error, he should apologize. From various letters received from gentlemen (I don't mean Gregg) I have become eatistied that however had the material satisfied that however had the material out of which the average regular is made he can and does in time become disciplined and makes a good soldier. Of course no young man who has pride or ambition or pleasant domestic relations or loves a pretty girl would willingly offer himself to be enciaved as a private in the regular army. The reasons for doing this must be peculiar and extranginary. It is simply an escape—a refuge from a worse condition that is impending. I have known a few of those who suitsted and they did well. I know some who ought to. It is fortunate that there is a regular army for this class of unfortunates to join.

join.

A gentleman writes me from Macon and says: "You are too hard upon the regulars and i doubt if you have had much experience with them." No. I have not, for but few have ever been made down South, especially in the interior, where there are no ports of entry and no floating population. Our only experience was during the civil war, when we were unable to distinguish regulars from volunteers so far as conduct was concerned on their march. conduct was converned on their march to the sea. This Macon gortleman says that the only big camp row that has occurred in this war was in a camp of Georgia volunteers, and he begs me not to write so thoughtlessly, and adds: "You would dismade every decent man from joining the standing army and we would have only as army of toughs and brates who would disgrace Christendom. No camp of regulars was ever guilty of such bestiality as occurred at Chicks-

mauga." Manga."
Well, there is now a good chance for a moral fight between the regulars and the volunteers and I hope the discussion will do good, and raise the standard of our soldiers. Hundreds of them have disgraced their calling and spread their sailing and spread. paralyzed their march to the gulf and paralyzed the patriotian of our people. aly Macon friend says: "I traveled with a few regulars not long ago who had just re-enlisted for another dive years, and I talked to one who was noted than ordinarily intelligent and years, and I talked to one who was more than ordinarily intelligent, and when I expressed surprise that he should re-chilst be said there was a fascination about army life and it operated alike on the private and the enaulet, and that it offered a fice opportunity for self-culture and the acquisition of book learning. He gave me new views upon the subject and I was glad to see him." Well, of course there is a light to every shadow and there are many men of many minds. there are many men of many minds. pointed hopes or for contempla lon; and I suppose that a private in the regular army who draws \$10 a month and is fed and clothed and has no responsibility and there is no prospect of war can pass self-satisfied existence. Self-satisfied! but who class does he

live for ?

My ideal of the patriot soldier in the volunteer—the men who is the revolu-tion of 1770 left the plows and their shops, and seizing their guns and Those are the kind that fought for the South in the late civil war, fought against the odds of four to one and put s million on the pension rolls. Can it be possible that the sons of those yeterans are the soldiers who are disgrac-ing their fathers and their uniforms and their State by their shameful conduct. No! My Macon friend is mistaken. The rioters were not Georgia volunteers. I'll bet on it. The Constitution tells of some lows soldiers, the Twenty-ninth regiment, who went down on the Southern the other night and broke all the lamps and window glass in the cars, and at a station where the train stopped awhile they went out

and ran the people out of their houses in the dead of night.

But a thoughtful Atlanta friend says: "My friend, it is useless and impolite to criticise the army during the war. We must suffer in silence and during the war. and endure what we cannot help." reckon that is good advice, and I am reminded of the old woman whose little dog barked incessantly at the sol diers as they massed, and she said:
"Hush, Fido bush, you'll bark your
little saif to death. You can't bite an

And so I will hush and let the pro occasion proceed, but I am pleased see that Captain Davies, of Atlanta, drawing the lines and rejects all tramps and vagabonds and lawless en who apply to join his command. Every veteran of the army of Nothern Virginia remembers how much trouble the Louisiana Tigers gave the officers. They were the wharf rate of New Orleans—devils bearmate who feared not that one regarded man, but they fought like tigers and fell with their faces to the foe. This is their best epitaph. Just so even the worst of our soldiers I reckon will fight the Maniards. Support these parts of the control Spaniards. Some of them have already fought and fallen, and se they

ready fought and fallen, and as they are all now at the front and in constant peril, let us draw the curtain over the past and say, "Allah is meroiful-great is Allah."

And the Press says the army is going to colorate the Fourth by attacking and taking Santiago. It will be an inspiring day for Americans to fight and a glorious way of codelections the dodistinction will lose its value, and, moreover, that jealousies will be aroused even if injectice is not done.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Bemedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. For small children we find it especially effective.

For sale by J. K. Omrry & Co.

York, New Jersey, Kew Hampshire, Pennayivania and Pelaware, which colonies hestitated and were also to act. They did not have to wait to hear from Virginia or the Carolinas or Georgia. On the first day of July the resolution was passed and a committee appointed to draft the desiaration of independence. Thomas Jefferson drew it and the house where he did it is still standing, a grand old mansion in Virginia, the property of the Page family, the lineal ancestors of Thomas Netson Page, our much loved southern author. With a Lee to write it and Washington and the Lees to fight for it, we should calclarate it as often as its anxiversary returns. We are going to celebrate it here in our peaceful little city and try to keep alive those seatiments of true patriotism that make good citizens in peace and good soldlers in war. The delegates from Georgia were the first to sign and Briton and Gwinnette heads the list and Lyman Itali and George Walton come next in order. Our fathers named three counties for these three patriots and like them they stand side by side in brotherly touch and both in war and peace have boured the noble names that were given them.

Torpedoes and Torpedo Bants, delphia Record.

Patinulophia Record.

As an offensive engine in naval warfare the torpedo, whether launched from a gun or of the automobile class, is still an unknown quantity. When our ships of var were dist set in battle array against these of Spain there was some apparent trapidation in Paderal naval circles over the assumed superiority of the enemy in this regard. It was believed that the three thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers with Cervera's dest night create havoc almost at will among our creasers and battleships, and even make a dash at our seaports and navy yards. Costly messares of defense against these dangerous sea raiders were adopted, a mosquito coast defense fleet organized, submarine minus sown thickly in our chief harbocs and near the Government decks, and naval ingenuity well-nigh exhausted in efforts to minimize the effects of dreaded torpede attacks.

Within a few brief weeks, however, our naval officers and crews learned to regard the torpede from an altomether

dreaded torpedo attacks.

Within a few brief weeks, however, our naval officers and crews learned to regard the torpedo from an altogether different point of view from that inculcated by mere theoretical sensighters. The limited range of the automobile enissile, its slow rate of speed when launched and the extreme vulnerability of the vessels depended upon to send forth the floating projectiles were handleaps in naval action rendered torpedoes of little or ne account. They are effective only at from 500 to 800 yards range; naval battics are fought with a far greater distance intervening between the contending fleets. Admiral hewey destroyed Montoja's squadron in Mauths Bay at from 2000 to 3000 yards distance, while the closest range of actual firing off bantiago was 1000 yards. At this latter distance the smallest guns of the war ships' secondary hatteries could be used with deadly effect; and, as a matter of fact, the two torpedo bost destroyers which emerged from stantiago harbor on that eventful July morning were rendered helpless and set on fire long before coming within the range at which an automobile torpedo might have been need.

For all purposes of offense or defense, then the torpedo tubes and tor-

For all purposes of offense or de-fense, then the torpedo tubes and tor-pednes on hoard the Spanish ships might be regarded as non-existent. The single syidence of the presence of torpednes in the Santisgo fight is in report that a shell from the Texas struck a torpedo in the bow of the Vizcaya, exploding it and killing twen-Vikeys, exploding it and silling twen-ty-three of her crew. If this story be true, torpedoes on board of war slips must be regarded as increasing the danger to the vessel and crew in action. rather than as valuable adjuncts of offensive naval warfare. The effective range of high power gans, as shown in the operations of the American fleet, is so great that the torpedo be-

There can be no doubt that in a night attack upon a squadron of armored ships by a large fleet of torpedo boats the conditions would be more to the conditions would be care nearly equalized. One torpedo, going straight to the mark, would make ship juck of the stoutest battleship affect. The difficulty is in securing an shoat. The difficulty is in securing an opportualty to fire this single shot. Torpedo bosts avidently can perform their designed task only under cover of darkness, while the torpedoes themselves seem to be but useless incumbrances on fighting ships. If these missiles are to become factors in the naval contests of the fature they must be given the range and deadly accuracy. be given the range and deadly accuracy of modern high power guns, which as yet they co not pomess.

Imperialism and Democracy. Brracuse Standard.

If the United States becomes an em If the United States becomes an empire by proclaiming the annexation of the Phillippines or a protectorate, then it has been an empire from the foundation. Then, too, England, in some respects the freest nation on the globe, is an empire. There is a British empire, but England is not an empire, and her most advanced colonies, like Canada, are free states. The casence of empire is an authorate central authority, and the withholding of political privileges in the interest of the government, not of the governed. The United States withholds such privileges in her territories only until privileges in her territories only until those who come under its authority are fitted to exercise them. The liaunians and the inhabitants of the

Hawaians and the inhebitants of the Philippines will no more be subjects of an empire than the North American Indiana, or the Mexican population of New Mexico and Arizona. The rapid colopization of those lands by Americans will insure their political advancement and their final adoption into the Fuderal republic.

ngton Post, Being a very practical man, General Shafter was unable to understand why sampson should be afraid of the re-luced forts. WHY SCHLEY IS HELD BACK

The roust that the papers are giving Sampson and the praise they are insteading on Schley have caused much inquiry as to the reason that operated to give Captain Sampson command at the fleet over Commodore Schley. The papers have referred to some "mysterious inflaences" exerted to power Schley having just treatment, and yet none of them have indicated the trus reason.

"mysterious inflaence" exercial to mose yent Schley having just trustment, and yet none of them lave indicated the trus reason.

In a way not to be disclosed the story has come to us and in brief it is as follows: When Schley was an analgu or lieuteeant, he was on bourd situ with a fellow officer, new a Bear Admiral, who shall be nameless here, and a difficulty occurred between them which has always rankled in the breast of the Rear Admiral. It means that he has had the influence to prejudice the apparior officers against schley. The story is that one day the Bear Admiral, then a lieutenant, missed some bananas which he had hung up in ship to rises. He was very much pat out at the loss of his fruit and tried to find the thief, sent for bim, and accoused him of taking life bananas. The marine replied indignantly that he had not seen the bananas and was not thef. This infuriated the officer who said. "I will mentally out for lying as well as stealing," and sending for the druggist gave the poor marine an immense dose of poose. At that time Schley was ashare, but upon his return saw the marine suffering faerfully, and enquired of the officer, who had administered the slose, what had caused the suffering of the sailor. The future Rear Admiral told him the whole incident. The injustice and beartlessness of it everpowered Schlay, and in a passion of indignation, he turned to his brother officer and said: "No gentleman would treat a poor marine that way," and slapped the officer in the face. A scene followed, perhaps an exchange of blows, when the officer struck domanded satisfaction. Schley reminded him that it was against regulations for naval officers to receive or send challenges, but added, "That need not receive and so have been attruck did not receive able to make Schley feel the weight of his wrath in a manner that makes the incident one of national interest.

The American people when aroused are a just people. They will give hon-

makes the incident one of national in-terest.

The American people when aroused are a just people. They will give hen-or to whom henor is due. The naval authorities may dony Schley the com-nanding position to which his ability and rank entitle him. Coogress may adjourn without giving him a vote of thanks, but in the heart of the Ameri-can people he is the hero of Santiago just as Dewey is the hero of Manila.

Blawall.

Rverything pertaining to Hawaii is interesting to the people of this country, since it has become part of the United States.
We have for a long time had a far larger commercial interest in those is lands than any other nation. In 18th nearly all the exports from Hawaii, 30 64 per part 99.64 per endt. came to the United States. Of all the imports into Ha-wall 70.97 per cent, went from this country. It is practically cartain that country. It is practically certain that our exports to flawaif will increase and that we will sell much more of our products there, for nader our flag the development of Hawaii will surely progress rapidly. The currency of Hawaii is already of the same unit value as ours. The gold there is all of Auscrican uniotage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, the paper heing secured by silver held in reserve.

Every bank keeps two accounts with its depositors, silver and gold. Cheeks are no worded that the depositor may specify the scount from which the check fues not state in what carrency it is to be paid the haw provides that the holder may demand gold if the amount is over \$10. The Hawaiian silver money amounts to \$1,000,000, of our exports to flawaif will inc

the holder may demand gold if the amount is over \$10. The Hawalian silver money amounts to \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 is held by the government to secure a like amount of paper. The total money in circulation is estimated at \$1,500,000. The rate of atcohange is 11-4 per cent, on eastern cross of the United States, and I per cent on the Paulic coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent. The annual laternal taxes average \$6.48 per aspita, the total revenue from all sources \$4.245,070 in 1806, expenditures \$9,137,107, and the public debt, \$4,101,172 bearing interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

The main line of travel between one shores and Hawali is by the Oceanic Steamship Company's vessels, which charge \$75 for a first class passage from San Francisco and \$35 for etectage \$40 for first class cabin passage. A number of excellent sailing years in make regular trips and charge \$40 for first class cabin passage. The steaments make regular trips and charge \$40 for first class cabin passage. The steaments make regular trips and charge \$40 for first class cabin passage. The steaments make regular trips and charge \$40 for first class cabin passage.

self for first class cabin passage. The steenars make the trip in six days moder favorable conditions.

Hawaii offers fine opportunities for American enterprise and we have no doubt that there will soon be a runh from this country to these plansant islands.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colle and cholers infantum ainon his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem in give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colse, Cholera and Diarrhoos Bemedy. Since giving that remedy he has not heat troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an avidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your markerious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keskuk, Iows. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.