Gastonia, N. C., August 25, 1898.

Coub in Advance.

No 34

MAJOR JONES TRAVELS FIFTY YEAR 50.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 18. To Mr. Thompson: Dear Sir-I left off my last letter to you only a few minits before the employs cam to take me from the hotel to the steambote. Well, I was a little behind the administration in gettin' my tranks packed ag'in, and cum monstrous nigh gettin' left. But Patrick got me down to the wharf jest as the last ring was dylo' out of the bell, and in a few minits I was afoat on sait water for the sectime in my life. You was about I fell in a mill pout and was a few months and if there was may a few months are gettin' round it I wouldn't run no sick risks, you may depend, stration in gettin' my tranks packed

It was a butiful afternoon, and the passengers was all as lively as crickets, talkin' and laughin' and bokin' at the city as the steambote went spankin' along with her flags a flyin' and her wheels turnin' the sea into scapsuds and leavin's white track in the water behind us. Ther was a heap of ships and steambotes all about—sum stand. in' still, som gwine out and som cum-in' in, and little boats not bigger than a feedin' trough was dodgin' all about, with ther white sails a shirin' in the sun like sand-hill cranes in a rice-field. sun like sand-hill cranes in a rice-field. The city kep' gettin' smaller and smaller, till bimeby Fort Moultry, what you know the Carolina boys licked the British so in the revolution, didn't look no bigger than a fodder-stack. I looked around for the shore, but the sky seemed to one down to the water or every side, till it looked jest like the crastal of my watch. erystal of my watch. Thout a spot of yeath to put one's foot on as far as my eyes could see. I begin to feel monstrous akary, and I don't believe I over did draw sich long brethe before in ull my born days. I do b'lleve I thought of all the ship-racks I ever read of in my life, and I would a gin 10 per cent of all I had in the world to had my life insured. I held on to the side of the boat with both hands, and kep as fur off from the side of the biler as I could. But the ladys and the little children didn't seem to mind it a bit, and after we was out of sight of land about a

we was out of sight of land about a ower I got a little over my skeer.

Bimeby a nigger feller commenced ringin' a bell as hard as he could ring, and hollerle' out, "Centlemen what hain't paid their passage will please to walk up to the Captin's office and settle!" As soon as I could git a chauce I paid for my tickets, and pretty soon after that the bell rung agin for supper. We had a fust-rate supper, but sumhow it didn't seem natural to be swimmin' and rockin' about in the sea awimmin' and rockin' about in the sea and eatin' at the same time, and I didn't eat much. Decides, there was a sort of sickish feelin' cum over me in the supper-room, and I went up on the ruof agin as quick as I could to amoke a segar, thinking it mought make me

feel better.
By this time it was night, but the moon and stars was shinin' above and below—the only difference in the sea and the heavens bein' that the stars and the moon in the water was dancin' about like they was out of ther s while them in the sky was winkin' twinklin' in the old places as quietly and sober as eyer. I got a light for my segar and was jest beginnin' to smoke, whon the nigger feller cum up to me and ses he !

"Massa, no smokin' lowed aft the machinery.'

"The mischlef ther ain't !" ses I, and I went away back to the hind cend of the boat and tuck a seat, and commenced a right good smoke to myself But I hadn't been thar more'n a minit before here cum the nigger feller agin.
"You mustn't smoke aft the ma-

chinery" ses he.
"Well," ses I, "I sin't near yer machinery."

"No; but," ses be, "you is aft,"
"Aft what ?" ses I.

"The place for gentlemen to smoke is forard," ses be. "Well," ses I, "my back, I don't understand your gibrish, but if you'll jest show me what I can smoke thout any danger to your machinery, I'll go

With that the bomniable fool begun to smicker, til he seed my cane was taken the measure of his hed for a nock

down, when he straightened up the pucker of his face and sed : Cum this way, sir; this the forard

deck, massa."

I followed him over to the fore send of the beat, what sum more gentlemen was smokin. I hadn't tetched a drap of licker in a coon's age, but I was never so put to walk strait in my life. Sumbow I couldn't make no sort of calkerlation for the floor—one minit it was up to my knee, and the next step

I couldn't hardly reach it -and my legs kep gittin mixed up and tangled so I didn't know one from tother. All the passengers seemed like they was tite—sum of 'em looked monstrous serious, and one or two was ensakadin over the side of the boat into the sea

with all ther might. I felt a little sort o' swimmy in the hed myself, and I begun to spicion I was gettin scasick, so I tuck a seat by the side of the best and smoked my sogar to settle my

Well, thar I sot and smoked till all the passengers went down into the bedroom to sleep. It was a butiful night, and the scene was jeat the kind to set a man's brains a thinkin. The sea is a roomy place and ther's nothio' that to prevent one's givin free scope his imagination-it's a mighty thing, the son is, and if a man me sublime emotions in its pre-

By Major Joseph Jones of Georgia ******************* sonce, it's because his a monetrous small the great, the even out in its star-besses dancing to the star-besses and the star-besses are the star-besses and the star-besses are the star-besses and the star-besses are the star-b WA daucin to the soft

winds, and the let-ever-splashin wa-in its coral cavetar

porpoises was spot to ther aweathart was puttin the thibers of the boat, of the art. I leaned over the side and tout out touched at the flery round, as it reflect any round a way from the boat, but it spuralin away from the bow; but it fuded from the face of the sea while I looked at it, and a few yards behind us ther remained no trace of our passage. felt alone on the vast ocean, and a feelin of isolation cum over me, which fore I got rid of it, made the bout seem fore I got rid of it, made the bout seem no bigger than a teapot, and myself about the size of a young seed tick. I could preached a sermon on the sublimity of ereation, and the insignificance of man and his works, but I had no congregation then, and its too late now. I don't know what made me

now. I don't know what made me think of home—but aunitow I felt like I'd giu a heap to be that. I thought of the butiful bright eyes that was closed in sleep on my pillar, and the dear little out that was nestled in my place. Bless ther dear souls—perhaps they was dreamin of me that very minit—perhaps I was never to see 'em in this world again. These thoughts made me feel monstrous bid, and the more I reflected about it, the worse I felt, til I blieve I would gin all I had in the world feet to be sure I would give the world less to be sure I would give the world less to be sure I would give the world less to be sure I. in the world jest to be sure I wouldn't

in the world jest to be sure I wouldn't die before I got back.
Bimeby, I thought, I'd try to go to sleep, so I went down into the bedroom and tried it. But it was no go. I got luto one of the little boxes, what they call berths, but I couldn't stay born no way I could fix it. In the first place I couldn't git stowed away no how, and in the next place, whenever I shall one in the next place, whenever I shut my eyes, it seemed like the boat was whirleyes, it seemed like the boat was whirfin round and round like a tred wheel.
I got up, went upstairs, and smoked
another segar, til I got pretty tired,
and then I went in the gentlemen's
parlor, and stretched myself on one or
the seats. I fell asleep than sumitime
between that and daylight, and never waked up til most breckfust time the next morriu, when they sed we was in Cape Fear, gwine right up to Wilming-

Cape Fear is a very fine river, and ther's some fine plantations and houses on the banks when you git near to Wilmington. Pretty soon after breckfust we got in sight of the city, and a few minits afterwards we was long side the wharf, and the niggers was cartin our baggago up the bill to the railroad. Wilmington presents bout as curious a aspect from the river as any town in my knowins. The fust thing you see is everlastly piles of turpentine barrels, piled up on the wharf in evry direction, and on the vessels in the river. Cape Fear is a very fine river, and rection, and on the vessels in the river. That's the front rank. The next is a platoon of wind mills, enuff to lick all the Don Quickeots in Spain. In of the gum. The rare rack—and that's that when they passed the grave of our scattered all over the hill—is made up of houses what's been burnt down, their proud banuer, in token of respect with here and that a few more barrels to the illustrious ded—and when I with here and that a few more barrels of turpentine. They've had two or three fires here late, what's burnt up the best part of the town; but I don't wonder at it, for I would as soon think stands high up on the land. wonder as it, for a work of puttin out a powder-house us a place what's so perfectly soaked with turpentine. All I wonder at is that the

what's so perfectly soaked with turpentine. All I wonder at is that the
river don't ketch a fire too.

We waited about a ower in Wilmington which afforded us a opportunity of lookin at sum very handsum
bildins, among which was the naw
Piscopal Church, a monstrous pretty
bilding, we went back to the cars.
When we got that, I ax'd a nigger fellar what I could git sum segars, and he
told me to go into a house what stood tal what I could git sum segars, and he told me to go into a house what stood rite over a branch, on stilts bout 20 feet high, what he sed Lucy Ann would sell 'em to me. Well, I wont into the house, and see I. 'Is Jucy Ann here?'

"Dat's my name," sed a little outlandish person with a coat and britches

"I want to see Lucy Ann," see i.
"Dat's me," see be. "What shall I have the plaisure to sell you to-day,

I looked up at the old feller's whitybrown sort of a face, and ses I, "I don't spose it makes any difference, but they told me Lucy Ann kept this store "

I keep dis store, and sell you some vary fine orange, banaus, soda water, and so forth."

I bought some segars and sum oranges and went out, but I couldn't help think ther was sum mistake about it. If Lucy Ann was a woman, hor appearance and dress wasn't very flat-

erin to the North Carolina galls.
Bimeby the bell rung, and the peasingers was all aboard agin in the cars. The lokymotive man pulled the wire what sot the steam ag wine, and away we went, lickytelink, rites among the tar and turpentine what was strong all along the road, ovry here and thar, for most a hundred miles. Like all the Southern rodes this railrode don't ran through the most interestin part of the country, so it wouldn't be fair to judge of the old North State by what one sees on the railrode. The country ain't much else but one everother country aim't much essential one evernighty don't millions of pine trees with the bark taprehalf off, and the white turpentine run-

nin down ther sides, and lookin like so many tall ghosts standen in the dark shade, with ther windle-sheets on. The rode runs through a very level country, and is the straitest in the world—havin a single stretch of upwards of 70 miles without a single bend in it. The cars ain't quite so stylish as then on the Georgia Halirode, but the conducthe Georgia Hallrode, but the conduc-tors is very obligin, attentive, clever men, and git along with as few acci-dents as any other conductors in the world, only they don't low no smokin in the cars

We got to Weldon a little after dark we got to we don't nitric after dark and tuck a very good supper. Here we bought tickets agin, and ther was a big, fat feller thar what seemed tormined to make us all go the Bay route, as be called it, whether we would or no. He banged all the feliers to talk I ever heard in all my born days. He got shed of everybody else, passengers and all; and when I told him I'd be very glad to commodate him, only I wanted to go by Washington; he sed he'd he dad fetched if he didn't have he'd he dad fetched if he slidn't have the seat of government moved down on the Bay, jest for the commodation of the public what trayels on his line. He's a monstrous good agent and ought to be well paid for his trouble. I didn't git much good sleep the night before in the steambote, and by the time we got to Petershure I was night before in the steambote, and by the time we get to Petersburg I was pretty well dose over, and I never was so glad in my life to go to bed. I re-member sumthing bout getting up the next mornin' fore daylight, and gittin into a omnibus, and then gettin in som more cars, and whize a along through Virginy like a streak of light-nin. Towns and bridges and street nin. Towns and bridges and rivers, and mountings went whirlin past us so rupld that I hadn't no time to ax anything about 'em. Like Cassio when he got sober, "I remember a heap of things, but nothin very pertickerly" from the time I went to bad in Petersburg till I found myself in the steambote on the Potomac goin to Washing-

There tailrodes play the mischlef with a man's observations. One mought as well try to count the fethera in a pigeon's tail when he's on the wing as to look at the country he's travelin' through in the railrode cara. He gits a kind of flying panorams of trees and houses, and towns and rivtrees and nonses, and towns and rivers, and fences and bridges, all mixed up together—one runnin into tother, and another beginnin before the last one's left off—so he can't make hed nor tail to 'em. And whou he does stop a minute he's so pestered with hack drivers and porters that he hain't got time to buy he tiefs to a cert his got time to buy his ticket or eat his breakfast, let alone doin anything else. I was anxious to have a good look at the Old Dominion, for a good many reasons—I wanted to see the State whar my tather and mother was born, and what had given birth to the great Washington. But I had sich a bomihable pore chance, I don't believe I'd know any more about Virginy when I'd see it again than Captain Marryat did about America when he went home to write his eyerlastin book of lies.

The Potomac is a noble river; and as ther was no waves to set the bete a rellin. I had a fust rate chance to look at the scenery on its banks. I never shall forgit my frelings when the ball rung to let us know we was near Washington's grave at Mount Vernon. I felt it was a grate privilege to be allowed to look at that sacred spot, where the ashes of the father of his country was reposin—to look at the mound of yeth that had taken to itself the noble form in which had centered as much visited. never shall forgit my feelings when the so much virtue, so much patriotism, so much valor, so much wisdom, so much of evrything that annohies human mater. I remembered how on the bosom of the very stream on which I down moustrons sassy; and I reckon if

porters, I made out to git my baggage into a back and druv to Gadsby's Hotel, whar I got a good supper and soon went to bed. I dreamed all night of cog-wheels and steam ingines—sum-times my bed was a car, then it was a steambote, and then it was a omnibus. but it was gwine all the time, at the rate of 25 miles a ower. My brains hain't got more'n 'bout half settled hain't got more'n 'cous han metted yet, so you must excuse this mountrous pore letter. I hope to git related in a day or two, and then I will tell you sumthing 'bout Washington City and its lyons. No more from your frend till deth, Jos. Jones. Jos. JONES.

(To be Continued next Wock.)

"Well, sare, my name be Lucy Ann; Protocel, do You Mnow What It Menne W. C. Baptist. It comes from two Greek words -Protos mesning "Grst." and Kolla mesning "glue." The first sheet that was glued to the sheets of payrus and on which the dates and preliminaries were written was called the "protocol." Thas in diplomacy, the preliminaries are the col." nary decument upon which negatia-thus are carried on is called the "protocol." In the present case the "protocol," In the present case the protocol signed between the United States and Spain covers the principle apon which peace is to be gained by Spain, and the details are to be settled

The Best Remedy for Flux. Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulnski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Itemeety, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

MANGROVE'S LAST FIGHT.

NTERRUPTED BY A PLAG OF THECK The Spaniants Had Just Got Her Rang

and the Was Cuder a Shower of Sho and Shell-Maybe the Peace Signal Came in the Kick of Time-Agreeme After the Battle-The Interrupted Sembardment of Calibaries.

Charlotte Ubscrver.

KEY WEST, Aug. 17 .- Further details have been received here as to the bombardment of the port of Calibarie, on the north coast of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, last Sunday, by the Mangrove, which left here last week to protect the landing of an expedition under Col. Boxas, sent on shead on the under Col. Horse, sent on ahead on the schooners Adams and Dallie. When the Mangrove reached Sants Maria Key, near Collbarien, she found the Cuban party had sately disemblarked, but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gun-boat Herman Cortes und a smaller gun-boat, which were evidently making Calbarien their base. Sanday morning ,Captain Stuart, the

commander of the Mangrove, decided to have a shot at the gun-boats. Sounding her way, inch by luch, the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an averdrawing eight feet of water in an average death of eight and a half, until about 9 chock she sighted both Spauish gunboats. The Henande Cortes was suchored near the ahore about 1,000 yards to the right of the town, with her broadside to the sea. The small gun boat lay at the warf. The Spanlards evidently were anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was covered with people anytous to you be red with people anytous to you be set to be searched. ered with people anxious to soo like tight. The Heruando Cortes carried ight. The Mcruando Cortes carrad 2 4.7 inch guus and four one-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three one pounders and a Hotchkies rapid fire gun. The crew of both, numbering in all between 75 and 100 men, could be soon on the lecks. Ashore were several one-pound pieces, while the Spenish troops were

armed with Mauser rifes. The Mangrove whose entire battery consist of only two six-pounders worked into a range of 8,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be freed at a time. At 10:30 a.m., she get up her port, one at the Harcould be fired at a time. At 10:30 a.m., she got up her port gun, at the Hermando Cortes. The short fell short. Instantly the whole line burst into flame, both gun-boats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American yessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahand of the Mungrove, which continued numping away with her nort six nameders. He conwith her port six-pounders. She con-centrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes and the next five or six shots fell on the Spinlard's deck between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been ailied, although the Spaniards de-ny that they suffered any loss.

For awhile no Spanish gus was fired, but soon the Spanistas got the Man-grove's range, and a veritable avalanche grove's range, and a vertaure avalancing of shot and sholl was lurifed at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that her loss of life was not heavy. In the midst of all this, while the Mangrove was swinging cantiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted, "Fing of trues!" and sure enough not only one, but three white fings could be seen, one flying from the small gun-bost and two from the government houses on shore

The Mangrove acknowledged the sigmai and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who clambered aboard the Mangrove, and in exceed-ingly nervous tones announced: "Peace is proclaimed, and I have inatructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district."

He sided that during the engagement He sided that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Callurien had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bomburding the port, and that immediate response had been recieved informing them that peace had been restored and the firing should cease.

The Spanish crew of the small boat, which brought the officer to the Mangrove, said the Spaniards had not lock

grove, said the Spaniards find not lost a man, but the officer bimself made no allusion to the fight, which had lasted

an hour and ten minuutes. an hour and ten minutes.

As the Mangrove was creeping out of the channel abo went aground and lay there five hours. Had the same lay there five hours. Had the same mishap befallen her during the engage ment the chances are she would have been sent to the bottom with all on

Horse Stealing in Monroe.

The Journal says : Last week told of the steeding of Mr. B. G. Heiros' horse, near Monroe. A few nights after, Owen Jones of Chesterfield and a horse stolen, and still later Mr. Ind a horse stolen, and still later Mr.

B. E. Blakeney, who also lives mear
Monroe had one stolen. A negro by
the name of Randolph Funderburk is
suspicioned of having done all the
stealing. He was originally from
Dudley, and the place the horses were
found and the time of their disappearsuspicion. nan did it all. Mr. Helma, porse was found near Dadley, then Mr. Jones's was found near Mr. Blakeney's, and Mr. Blakeney's afterwards was found man first took Mr. Holms' borso and rode it to Dudley and turned it lo Desiring to come back he treed Mr. Jours' horse for the purpose, leaving it to South Carolina on Mr. Blakeney's horse. He has not been captured,

The Ray, W. B. Costley, of Stock bridge, Ga., while attending to his pas-toral duties at Filen mood, that state, was attacked by cholers morbus. He was attacked by choices morous, me says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diacrhoes Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved us at once, " For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

THE PALL OF MANIEA.

Mgrantin Asked for Being-Wanted 25 Hours and Got a Week-The Callag. Que of the Captured Spanish Ships Made it Particularly Mat for the Spaniards -The Fort Pailed to Respoud-Merrititioes Ashoro and Takes Charge of the Surrendered Town. Searlatto Observer.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17 .- The Amer ican collier Zafiro, from Manila, which arrived here yesterday, is anchored in Junk Bay. She left Manila on the 14th. A typhoon is raging and it is impossible to land the mails with further detalls of the buttle at Manila. It is learned, however, from an American naval officer, that when Admiral Dewey, on August 6, demanded the sorrender of Mautta within 48 hours, surrender of Manila within 48 hours, the Spanish commander replied that the insurgents being outside the walls he had no safe place for the women and children who were in the city and asked for 24 hours' delay. This Admiral Dewey granted. At the expiration of the specified time, Admiral Dowcy and General Marritt consulted and decided to rectange the attack.

Dowcy and General Merritt consulted and decided to postpone the attack.

An August 13, the Americans formed in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at the Malate fort. The shots of the Americans fell short and some time was occupied in finding the range. The Calian, one of the ganboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spaniards, got under the fort and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done with the rapid fire gaus. The fort falled to reply, but fired on the American troops, who were storming the Spaniarh trenches. The large American ships were ordered to cause firing after an hour's work, owing to the failure of the fort to respond. The righting in the trenches was most figree. Fifteen minutes after the Spaniarhs were driven to the second line of defences, they were forced to retreat to the walled city, where, seeing the use-lossess of resistance, they surrendered and soon afterwards a white flag was hoisted over Malate.

The Belgian consulat Manila M hoisted over Malate.

The Belgiau consul at Mania, M. Andre, beared the Olympia, and returned with an American lieutoment to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender. General Merritt proceeded to the palace at 3.30 o'clock, and these formet he Search and there found the Smutsh formed in line. The troops surrendered their arms, but were permitted to retain

their swords.

The American Lass is reported to be six or eight killed and 40 wounded. The Spanish loss was considerable, but The Spanish loss was considerable, but the exact number is not obtainable. The trenches were filled with badly wounded Spanisads. Manila is now under martial law, with General Mer-ritt as military governor. Purfect order prevailed in Manila, ou

the evening of August 13. As the Americans marched in guards were placed around the houses of all forsigners in order to prevent their being looted. The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the uttack upon lowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodeled they were forbidden to onter the city after the surrender unless they were unarmed. Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu, in the Pasig river. It is supposed that Admiral Dewey was unaware of the departure of Goveraor General Augustin. The Zafiro's officers first heard the news of the goverhere. General's flight on their arrival here. General Augustiu's escape is considered to have been pre-arranged, as he brought with him his family en suite.

DETAILS BY WAY OF LONDON.

Appalards Made a Show of Resistance for the Nake of National Honor-The Agreement of Capitulation.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Manila cor-respondent of the Times telegraphs in-der date of August 13th. 5 p. m.: "The capture of the town to-day was not without certain melodramatic elenents. Notwithstanding the fact that ments. Nutwithstanding the fact that the Spanish made a serious resistance against the advance of the right wing of the American force, it could not have been difficult to force that a surrender would follow a display by the land forces to satisfy the Spanish honor, nor has it been well kept secret that the captain general practically suggested the manner in which the American troops should advance to prevent lass of life on both sides. At first it was not intended to attack the trenches, but quietly to advance after the bombardment had cassed.

"At the last moment however the

programme was changed, and orders were issued for the land battery to fire simultaneously with the fleet, and for an advance to be made as soon as for an advance to be made as soon as it was considered practicable to assault the Spanish trunches. The reason for this change of plan is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted. General Anderson placed his division, according to directions from Ges. Merritt. There were eight buttallions of the First Brigade under General McTurthur in the fighting line on the right, with three battalions in reserve, while seven buttalions of the Second Brigade, under General Greene, were in the tranches soones the Calle road to in the tranches sorose the Calle read to the senshore, three others forming a the season to troops left the camp at 0:30 in a heavy thunderstorm. They carried 300 rounds of semmunition per

carried 300 rounds of minimum per man and two days' cooked rations. "Shortly after 8:35 the floet got on-der way with flags masthess. At 0 o'clock the Olympis led the way, at-tended by the Kaleigh and the Petret.

tended by the Italeigh and the Petrel, while the Callon, under Lieutenant Tappan, and the launch Barcolo crept close inshute in the heavy breakers.

"Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships cleared for action, sileatly advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalts. The Montrey, with the Baltimore, Churleson and Boston formed the reserve. At 1930 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white against the stormy sky.

completely hid the Olympia; a shell screamed across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanist fort at Malate, San Antonis de Abed.
Then the Petrel and Haleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire, directed toward the shore end of the entrenchments. In the heavy rais it was difficult to judge the range and shots fell short, but the fire soon became accurate, and the shells rendered the fort untanable. While the four guns of the Utah battery made excellent practice on the east works and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spanisrds replied feebly with a few shells.

Spaniards replied feebly with a few shells.

"Less than half an hour after the bumbardment began, General Greene decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing wore diaregarded by the steet, being probably invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado Regiment went over their breastworks, dashed into the awamp and opened volley firing from the partial shelter of low hedges within three hundred yards of the Spanish lines. A few moments later, the remaining six companies moved along the seasinore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge, formed by an injet under the outworks of the fort, and at 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. McCoy hunded down the Spanish fing and raised the Stars and Stripes amid wild cheers along the

Stripes smid wild cheers along the line.

'Meanwhile the fleet, observing the movement of the truops along the boach withheld its dre. The bombardment lasted exactly an heur and a half. An hour later, General Greens and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under a hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth Begulars and the Third Regular Artillery were engaging the enemy and directing the movements for an advance into Mainte The vicinity of the fort was uncomfortable on account of numbers of elarp shooters in the buildings on both sides, 300 yards distant. The forward movement was therefore has forward movement was therefore has-tened and in a few minutes the out-skirts of the suburis were well occu-pled, and the sharpshooters were driven

away.

The terms of surrender agreed on may be outlined as follows:

"An agreement for the capitulation of the Phillippines.

"A provision for disatining the men who remained organized under comcommand of their officers, no parole command of Light omners, no partie being exacted. "Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by

the Americans.

The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

"The question of transporting the troops to Smin to be referred to the decision of the Washington government and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discre-cretion of General Merritt.

"Banks and institutions to continue

operations under existing regulations, unless these are changed by the United States authorities."

Edwestion for Cubons.

tlanta Journal. President Booker T. Washington of the Tuskeges Normal and Industrial institute, has done more, we believe, than any other man for the useful educating of the negroes of the south. He has written a letter to the New York Ecrainy Post in which he says that it is "our duty to follow the work of destruction in Cubs with that of construction."

He is convinced that education of the right sort would elevate the Cu-bans very rapidly, and says: "All who have visited Calls agree

"All who have visited Calls agree that what they need to put them on their feet is the strength that they can get by thorough intellectual, religious, and industrial training, such as is given at Hampton and Tuskegee. In the present depleted condition of the island, industrial education for the young men and women is a matter of the first importance. In will do for he first importance. It will do for them what it is doing for our people in

the south." Pesident Washington says that if the funds can be secured it is the plan of the Taskegee institute to bring a number of the most premising young Cuban men and women to that institution and give them the training
it affords. It is believed that these
Cubans after receiving such training
could return to Cuba and do much
tu create among the people of that
island an interest in industrial training. It will cost for traveling expenses and education at Taskeges of a Cuban student about \$150 a year.

I'resident Washington extends his
suggestion to Porte Rico and expresses
the hops that the fauds may be provided which will enable him to make
this experiment.

this experiment.

The suggestion is an emicently practical one and we hope to see the means of carrying it out supplied promptly.

About one month ago my shild, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vom-iting. I gave it such remedies as are iting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given to such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twesty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that anless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chanabartain's Colle. Cholora less it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chausteriain's Colin, Cholora and Divisions Remedy was renommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete care was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by J. E. Cherry & Co.

thre Minete Closer's Copy surprises people by its quick curves and children may date it is large quantilities without the least danger. It now seen for steed the best reportation of any properties used to day to: cools, struct (fecting) in the Chauge of properties.

WHERE THE REGRO RULES.

west of the C of Affishes to Nowbern and Conve

County.

A gentleman whose business makes it necessary that he should travel al-most constantly around the State, surprised the citizens of Newbern by telling the following story: "In a county of western North Carolina during term of the Superior Court the de

of western North Carolina during a term of the Superior Court the deputy sheriff summoned a negro man to ace as jaror. This being an unusual proceeding in this particular county, the white men who had taken their places in the box become incensed at the action of the daputy and enpassed their unwillingness to sit upon a jury with a nagro. Whether the negro was withdrawn or not is not stated, but it is well known that the deputy received a good round of abuse from at least eleven indignant white man."

This is strange to the people of Newbern, because 49 juries out of 100 sitting in court in Uravan county are camposed of as many negroes as white men. Furthermore, they are summoned by a negro deputy. Sheriff Hahn, upon receiving the momination, at the Hepublican county convention, made a speech in which he said: "No white men need apply for places as deputies nor as cleria." He has been as good as his word, and all of his clerks and deputies are negroes. If there should be occasion to arrust the sheriff, a negro man would do it, for we have a negro coroner. This same negro coroner, Lassiter, some time ago displayed his bigness thusly: "An aged white man from the country, trading is a city store, dropped dead, lifs wife, sorrow-stricken upon learning that an inquest would be held, begged that a jury of white men be summoned. Lassiter said that he would attend to that and returned with a full jury of negro men to decide how the decessed came to his death. This is how the negro ladulges in puty and men delights, without regard for the white person's feelings.

The register of deeds is a negro man, and of course all of his clerks are negroes, too. Being naturally incompetent, there must of necessity be more of them than there would be if they were white.

The keeper of the county commissioners to

The keeper of the county jail, being ander the sheriff, is likewise a negroons of the county commissioners negro man. The county standard-keeper is a ne-

gro.

The candidate and nomines of the Rapublican party for the position of county treasurer is a negro salson

county treasurer is a negro saleon kerper.

One of the members of the county board of education is a negro, about committeemen in Crayen county.

It the way, the negroes in this county, according to the county supervisor's annual report, form July 1st, 1897, to July 1st, 1898, have property valued and assessed at \$363,321. The assessed value of property of the whites is \$3,733,330, more than seven times the value of the property of the negroes, but read: The total amount apportioned to the magness during the year (from July 1st, 1897, to July 1st, 1898), was \$8,571.23; the total amount apportioned to the whites during the same period was \$5,730.35. The white people pay more than seven times as people pay more than seven times as much and draw tack just a little more than half as much as the negroes. Yet we have negro man to select teachers for the white schools. The

tegroes are not in the majority on the school committee, but their votes elect.

A negro township constable surves the papers for 20 magistrates, who disgrace the law and justice by their ignorance and partiality. Teneday, August 10th, one of the negro justices of the peace was tried on a warrant sworn out by a negro woman for majoratice in office. A strong case was made out against him and other negro magistrates will be tried for the made out against him and other ne-gro magistrates will be tried for his same offense. They have extorted out-rageous costs and illegal fees until men have grown tired of this rescality in office and will prosecute the guilty offi-cers. At trials the negro magistrates parade their authority to impraes the by standing negroes. So much for the county.

ounty.

The city government is largely administered by negro officers. In the town council there are three negroes. The city attorney, the legal adviser of the town authorities, is a negro lawyer. He is also the Republican partyle nomices for colleiter. George II. White, colered, at present member of Colleges, was at one lime our solicit. Congress, was at one time our solici-

Four negro policemen and a nagro sergeant of police structure streets of Newbern in bine uniforms.

Around all the public buildings negro janitors, engineers, etc., are seen until one cannot help admitting the truth of the negro Bishop Petry's statement: "Eastern Carolina is the statement: "Eastern Carolina is the truth of the negro Bishop Petrys statement: "Eastern Carolina is the place for the negro." It is true, he has more privileges here than elsewhere and unless the relax of government are taken from him we are threatless with an inflax of negroes from all parts of the Union.

This is a plain statement of facts, which can be verified. No comment is made, It is believed that the people of western North Carolina will realize the evil of such conditions without reading of any perticular breaches of conduct and decemby.

The negro moidlers from Fort Macon overrun the street, crowd into public carriages, drink until rowdy and are met on every hand, accompanied with dirty negro wenches. The negro police bother them not.

At Morehead City segro soldiers rectus one another from the civil authorities. A crowd of them met a white man and by threats of violence compelled him to show them a knows of ill reputs.

police near to be a provided that the provided and it is indeed that they will be removed.

Montrary A. Winner.

Nowbern, August 18th.