

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME VI.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

NUMBER 8.

TROOPS LAND AT PORTO RICO.

General Miles Captures Town of Guanica After a Sharp Engagement.

SPANIARDS WERE DRIVEN OFF WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN ON OUR SIDE.

Our Islanders Were Killed at One Shot of a Colt Gun--First United States Flag to Float on Porto Rican Soil Was Hoisted Over Guanica by Lieutenant Huse.

A dispatch of Monday morning from Port of Guanica, Island of Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, states that the United States military expedition under command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo July 21st, was landed successfully Monday at Guanica after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair.

Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of Guanica.

The ships left Guantanamo bay suddenly on the date named with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain J. Higginson, leading, Captain Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted, in addition to the Massachusetts, the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on board the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Ponce and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor at Guanica. The voyage from Guantanamo was uneventful.

Miles Changed His Plans.
At noon Sunday General Miles called a consultation, announcing that he had determined not to go by San Juan de los Rios but by the Mona passage instead, and at Guanica, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent north to warn General Brooke at Cape San Juan. Port Guanica had been fully described by Lieutenant Whitney, of General Miles's staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico.

Ponce, which is situated ten or fifteen miles from the place of debarkation, is to the eastward and a harder one to take. In addition, the water at Ponce is too shallow for the transports to be able to get close to shore. Then again, at Ponce, the woods are so dense where the troops would be obliged to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition.

One advantage of Guanica is that it is situated close to the railroad connecting with Ponce. Early Monday morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoiter the place.

With the fleet waiting outside, the small little yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

The Spaniards were taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, commanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating

DELATED REPORT RECEIVED.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Described by Sampson and Schley.
The navy department Tuesday made public the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark, of the Oregon, and Captain Evans, of the Iowa, on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.
Sampson in his report says: When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in the commodore in command on the second division, the captains of the ships, their officers and men.

from a flagstaff, in front of a block house standing to the east of the village.

The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

First United States Flag Raised.
Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil was raised on the flagstaff. Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her 3 and 6-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort which he named Fort Wainwright and laid barbed wire in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the streets of Guanica, but the Colt was turned loose on them, killing four.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the block-house and all her guns were put in service.

Soon afterwards Spanish cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town.

By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood. The Red Cross nurses from the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

After Lieutenant Huse had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon re-enforced by the regulars, who were followed by company G, of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession.

All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner and according to the plans of General Miles. The latter went ashore about noon after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

TROOPS LEAVE TAMPA.

Spicy Interview Between Quartermaster and Railroad Officials.
The Second New York left Tampa, Fla., Tuesday night for Fernandina. There was a little sharp talk between Quartermaster Bellinger and officials of the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad over moving troops from Port Tampa to Fernandina. The road does not reach Fernandina and did not want to work with the Plant system people to get the troops there. The interview between the officials is reported to be a very deeply interesting one, but the government insists that the road must carry out its contract.

CROMARTYSHIRE BLAMELESS

DECISION RENDERED REGARDING LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

STEAMER WAS OUT OF HER COURSE

And the Sailing Vessel Was In No Way Responsible For the Terrible Accident.

The decision of the court of inquiry given at Halifax, N. S., Thursday, according to an Associated Press dispatch, exonerates Captain Henderson and the officers of the ship Cromartyshire from all blame in the matter of Bourgoigne accident.

The report was made by Captain W. H. Smith, of the British royal navy reserve, with whom was associated in the investigation Captain Blomfield Douglas, R. N. R., and Captain Lewis Anderson, nautical assessor. Captain Smith refers briefly to the voyage of the Cromartyshire up to the night of July 3d, and dwells at length on the incidents of the collision as described by the master and crew of the sailing vessel, and says then:

"At the time the two ships came into collision the concussion was so violent and the blow so heavy that the sailing vessel was driven apparently considerably from the course she was heading, although the number of points she was caused to deviate is not exactly stated, but the effect of the blow caused her headway to be stopped and made her unmanageable. The jibboom and bowsprit of the Cromartyshire passed over the side of the steamer and was broken and torn away from the starboard side of the sailing ship with all the gear attached and cast over the lee side. The foremast was also broken and came down from aloft and fell over the same side of the ship. The collision bulkhead remained intact, which saved the ship from foundering."

"From statements made by witnesses in the case, there is an indication that the sailing ship's horn was heard on board the steamer and was answered by her.

"With regard to speed of the steamer at the time of the collision," the report says, "nothing can be absolutely and correctly known as to its rate, except from the inferences drawn from the various statements made in the evidence. Perhaps her speed will never be accurately known. From the sudden manner the steamer first came in sight upon the short bow of the sailing vessel, and her equally quick disappearance in the fog immediately after the casualty, as shown by the evidence, the court is forced to the conclusion that the steamer was proceeding at a very high rate of speed."

"Article 2 states that when a steam vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such direction as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel. For reasons unknown to the court the steamer did not keep clear of the sailing vessel.

Sailing Vessel Was Careful.
Captain Smith's report set forth the measures taken on the Cromartyshire to discover if there was loss of life on the steamship, and special attention is drawn to the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which the report says, "should have been observed by those vessels."

There can be no doubt, it is said, "that the steamer was supplied with an efficient steam whistle and that it was sounded at regular intervals. The officers of the sailing ship and most of the crew heard it several minutes before the collision. Proof is also produced that the sailing ship had an efficient horn and was using it according to regulations."

The report concludes with the recommendation that the new lane routes be established for fast passenger steamers between America and European points.

MILES IN CAMP.

Madrid Advances State That Our Troops Are Still At Guanica.

According to an official dispatch received at Madrid Thursday from San Juan de Porto Rico, the American forces under Major General Miles were then occupying the same positions at Port Guanica as they did after landing.

SHAPTEY'S FEVER REPORT.

Commander Shows 822 New Cases Among Soldiers For One Day.

The war department posted the following Thursday night:
"Adjutant General of the Army--Condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,193; new cases of fever, 822; cases returned to duty 542."
"Deaths--Private J. H. Farrell, company H, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Rolson, company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Bers, company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy."
SHAPTEY, Major General."

THE TERMS SUIT SPANIARDS

IF THEY CAN HOLD PHILIPPINES AND PAY NO INDEMNITY.

THEY ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Disturbances Over New Order of Things Are Improbable as the People Are Listless.

Advices from Madrid state that with the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine islands will be respected, the newspapers of the Spanish capital consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable.

The papers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain has sued for peace.

The minister for war, General Correa, is arranging for the transportation of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago and is preparing sanitary stations in order to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

At the close of the cabinet council Thursday the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French ambassador at Washington during the afternoon of the 26th, presented in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley with a view to bringing the war to an end and make known the conditions of peace. The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the white house again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

But however unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not produce the slightest disturbance in Spain where listless indifference is predominant, and there is little probability of popular discontent and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Cerralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it.

CERVERA SENDS REPORT.

Notifies Madrid Officially of Destruction of His Ships.

A Washington special says: Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government through the French embassy his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the admiral's own writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the navy department.

Through the vicissitudes of war Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was submitted first to the American navy department in order that the precautions might be taken usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities at Washington was solely for purposes of precaution and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Camdon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty.

The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and in order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the report, it can be stated that no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whom it has passed en route to the Spanish minister of marine.

If the Cervera report ever reaches the public it will be through the Spanish government, though it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

BISMARCK IS FAILING.

His Condition at Present Gives Employment to His Doctors.

Advices from Hamburg state that Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The pain from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparatively good.
The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says: "In spite of the optimistic reports, it seems certain that Prince Bismarck's condition is critical. Baron von Grailsheim, the Bavarian minister, has arrived at Friedrichsruhe, but was not permitted to see the prince."

HAWAIIANS ARE MADE HAPPY

DEMONSTRATION ON RECEIPT OF ANNEXATION NEWS.

SEWALL TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.

Elaborate Program For Changing Flag of the Island For That of the Stars and Stripes.

The steamship Mariposa arrived at San Francisco Wednesday, having left Sydney July 4th, Auckland July 9th and Honolulu on the 21st. On July 25th, about 4 p. m., the Mariposa sighted the transport steamer City of Rio Janeiro, with all well on board. She carries South Dakota troops.

The Mariposa brings Honolulu advices as follows:

The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th instant, with the important news that the United States senate had ratified the Newlands resolutions making Hawaii a part of the United States. When approaching land the Coptic signalled the welcome news. Whistles of foundries, of mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned.

The committee of the Honolulu Annexation Club and the executive council have arranged the official programme of exercises. In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the warships and the full strength of the national guard.

After parading the principal streets the procession will move to the government building where President Dole, the cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood and others will be grouped. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs. President Dole will then deliver an address and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired as the Hawaiian flag is lowered. The audience will then sing "The Star Spangled Banner" to the music of the band, when Admiral Miller will hoist the stars and stripes, which will be saluted by twenty-one guns.

Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood and others will deliver short addresses, and the ceremony will close with the presentation by President Dole of an American flag to the Hawaiian National Guard. The flag is the original silk one used by the Boston battalions in 1893, when that warship was at Honolulu.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks, and the government buildings will be illuminated on a magnificent scale. A banquet will be tendered to Admiral Miller and a ball will follow at the opera house. The citizens have subscribed \$15,000 for the day's celebration and the most important event in the history of the island will be celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the occasion. Returning steamers from the other islands all report vociferous receptions of the annexation news and scenes similar to the one which occurred in Honolulu. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to officially celebrate the raising of the stars and stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

The banks have commenced to use the war revenue stamps on checks and drafts, a consignment having been sent down on the Coptic.

The leading men of Honolulu met today and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

TENNESSEE TROOPS

Ordered to Break Camp at Knoxville and Proceed to Chickamauga.

The Sixth Tennessee United States volunteer, immune regiment, Colonel L. D. Tyson commanding, is under orders to break camp at Knoxville and proceed to Chickamauga park. Colonel Tyson also received orders to wire the subsistence and commissary officials at Chicago for field rations and supplies for ten days. He also wired the secretary of war for authority to purchase these supplies in Knoxville and thereby enable him to move at once instead of awaiting the arrival of supplies from Chicago. The regiment is composed of men recruited in eastern Tennessee and eastern Kentucky.

COMING AFTER PRISONERS.

Several Ships Leave Spain and Will Report Of Santiago.

A Washington special says: It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed Tuesday from Martinique and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed Wednesday. The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Panay sailed from Cadiz for Santiago. The Leon XII, the Saturnegui, the Carondeja and the Colon, all at Cadiz, are expected to sail very soon. The total capacity of these various ships is 14,700. The provisioning and loading of the ships at Santiago may take some time, but no time will be lost.

A PETITION FOR PEACE

Is Finally Made For Spain.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ACTS

Comes Direct From Senor Sagasta--President Is Ready and Willing to Consider the Matter.

A Washington special says: The Spanish government, acting through the medium of the French ambassador, sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through M. Cambon, the French ambassador.

The following official statement was given out at the white house:

"The French Ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the white house a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

Though nothing else official was given out concerning this conference between the French ambassador and the president, several other important facts are known. Two questions were asked the president. First, was this government willing to entertain the suggestion of peace; and second, if so, would the president indicate upon what terms peace would be considered. To both of these questions the president replied in the affirmative--this government would entertain a peace proposition and he would within a few days indicate upon what terms.

There was nothing more to the message to the president than is covered by those two questions. There were no suggestion of terms by Spain. Nothing of that kind was expected. Spain has taken the logical natural means of securing the end she desires. She has cried "enough" and asks her conqueror upon what terms she will quit. This step on the part of the enemy means the beginning of the end. The suggestion of peace comes from the only source from which it could be considered by this government and that is from Spain herself.

There is no outside interference, no mediation by the pope or the powers or anybody else.

President McKinley made it clear to the representatives of the powers some time ago that Spain must take the initiative in any peace movement and that the rest of Europe would be expected to keep hands off. The attitude of this government from that time has been clearly understood at the capitals of Europe and it has been respected.

The president did not state when he would give formal reply to Spain's message except that it would be within a few days. The method of procedure will, of course, be for this government to state its terms and then Spain must say whether she will accede to them or not.

"REUNITED COUNTRY DAY."

Col. Hemphill, of Atlanta, to Address Grand Army Men.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of Atlanta, Ga., has been invited to deliver an address at the Grand Army encampment to be held at Washington Park, on the Delaware river, from August 8th to the 14th, inclusive.

The invitation comes from Mr. John W. Frazier, chairman of the committee, who states that they wish to make August 9th, "Reunited Country's Day," an interesting chapter in the history of the country, and that to make it a more important and interesting chapter it is the earnest desire of the association that Hon. W. A. Hemphill shall deliver an address on that day "fraught with fraternity and renewed devotion to our country."

STATEMENT FROM FRANCE.

Government Issues Official Note, Regarding Peace Negotiations.

The following official note was issued at Paris Wednesday:

"At the request of the Spanish government the French ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French government to present a note to the president of the United States. It is in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States, made this communication to President McKinley at the white house yesterday afternoon in the presence of Secretary Day."