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MERRITT'S TROOPS ROUTE SPANISH.

Desperate Night Battle Occurs on the Outskirts of Manila.

Our Raw Recruits Repulse Flower of Spanish Army of 3,000 in the Midst of a Severe Storm.

Loss On Our Side Was Ten Men Killed and Fifty-Four Wounded. Spanish Loss is Placed at Over Three Hundred Killed and Nine Hundred Wounded.

A special from Manila, via Hong Kong, August 9, states that the soil of the Philippines has been drenched with American blood.

On the night of July 31st, at 11 o'clock, the Spaniards made a concerted sortie from Manila city on the outskirts and trenches of Camp Dewey, near Malate, General Greene commanding. The attack was directed at the American right flank, held by the 10th Pennsylvania troops. Ten men were killed in the trenches and pickets and forty-four wounded.

The British admiral reports the Spanish loss to be three hundred and fifty killed and nine hundred wounded. Malate is located half way between Cavite and Manila city. Gen. Greene's force numbers 4,000 men. His line has been advancing and intrenching. The arrival of the third expedition repulsed the Spaniards with rage and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced.

The trenches extended from the beach 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents. Sunday was insurmountable. Their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and E, of the 10th Pennsylvania and Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank.

In the midst of the raging typhoon with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

Pennsylvania Troops in a Tight Place. The Spaniards charged the Americans' right and nearly succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after desperate fighting, the American fire breaking the Spanish center. The Spaniards charged again, but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept a heavy fire going on one of the roads leading to the Americans' trenches in order to prevent reinforcements from coming. The First California regiment and the Utah battery came to the rescue through a withering fire and overpowered, though several were wounded and Captain Richter was killed.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under withering fire. The alarm spread, and the First California regiment, with companies of the Third artillery, to fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches on these reinforcements arrived, but never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery, under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be done but the flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and moved them down with regular volleys. The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself in glory; the men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around in flank and poured a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder.

Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition, and did not follow the enemy. Not an inch of ground was lost, and the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten.

During flashes of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the element of heaven nor the power of man could bring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

On the night of August 1st the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson, and made the attack at long range, with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springsted, First Colorado. Two men were wounded.

Lasted Through a Night. On the night of August 2d the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and were later reported dead, bringing the total dead to thirteen, with ten in the hospital, mortally hurt.

Preparing To Take Manila. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. The troops were formed into one division, under command of General Anderson. The division is composed of two brigades, the First under General MacArthur, and is made up of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth regular infantry and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota volunteers, and the Astor battery. The Second brigade is under command of General Greene and is made up of the Eighteenth regular infantry, Third artillery, engineers, signal corps, and California, Colorado, Nebraska and Pennsylvania volunteers and Utah battery. The two brigades number 2,000 men. The Oregon troops garrison Cavite.

Admiral Dewey's fleet commands the trenches and camps of the Spaniards.

Official Report From Merritt. Tuesday the war department received the following cablegram from Hong Kong: "ADJUTANT GENERAL, Washington. —McArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis.

"Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city, Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery posts behaved well. Held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss, killed: 'Seventh Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter E. Brown, infantry; William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon. First California—Maurice Just. Third artillery—Eli Dawson. First Colorado—Fred Springsted.

"Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson. First California—Captain R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards. Third artillery—Privates Charles Winfield, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

"Merritt." Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack upon the Philippine capital. General Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 460 officers and 10,464 men.

SIGSBEE TRANSFERRED. Former Commander of Maine Will Relieve Captain Philip. Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy have been announced by Secretary Long. Captain Charles D. Sigbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she went into the harbor of Havana, and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since she began, has been ordered to relieve Captain John W. Philip of command of the battleship Texas. It is understood that Captain Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco.

CAMBON INSTRUCTED TO SIGN THE ANSWER IS DELIVERED

SAGASTA'S CABINET CONSIDERS PROTOCOL AND ARE AGREED.

M'KINLEY UNOFFICIALLY INFORMED

After Agreement is Perfected and Properly Signed Up Hostilities Will at Once Cease.

A Madrid special under date of August 11th, says: The government has received the protocol, and the cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it.

The government will wire M. Cambon empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

In Spanish official circles the reply of the United States to Spain in the matter of peace negotiations is regarded as satisfactory.

The press now considers peace a foregone conclusion and echoes the general impatience to see a termination of hostilities and to know the program for the peace commission, at which it is believed either Senor Moret or Duke Almodovar de Rio will preside. It is believed that the negotiations will extend into the second half of September.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

The Washington End.

The Associated Press bulletin received at the capital Thursday from Madrid announcing that the Spanish cabinet had approved the peace protocol and that the French ambassador would receive instructions to sign it was very gratifying to the administration, but it was expected that such would be the course of the Spanish government.

It is confidently expected that the signatures will be affixed to this document within a short time and immediately thereafter both governments will begin carrying out its provisions.

The first will be the cessation of hostilities, followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by General Merritt and the United States troops under his command, the occupation of San Juan, in Porto Rico, by General Miles and the evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces.

It is believed that there will be a delay in the evacuation of Havana, Matanzas and other Spanish strongholds in Cuba, as some difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba, and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island at the present time, the preference being to wait for cooler weather.

There is good authority for the statement already published that Secretary Day will be at the head of the peace commission, and that two United States senators will be members of it.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission.

It is now believed by members of the administration that the commission cannot complete its work in time to cause an extra session of congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

The naval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day Thursday noon. It is believed their purpose was to impress upon the secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro castle at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities.

It is a question, however, whether it is now too late to amend the protocol in its substance, as proposed by the war board.

WHISKY'S FEARFUL WORK.

Drunken Policeman Kills His Mother, Children and Wife.

Policeman Henry C. Hawley, of the Tenderloin station, New York city, while in a fit of drunken rage Thursday shot his wife, his mother, Mary Hawley, his four-year-old son and his daughter, six years old. He then shot himself in the head. He was taken to Bellevue hospital, where he died.

The others were taken to the New York hospital, where it was said they would die.

The only explanation of the crime was a statement made by Hawley's mother to the effect that drink had caused all the trouble.

THE ANSWER IS DELIVERED SLEPT OVER RAGING FIRE.

CAMBON HOLDS LONG CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE OUTCOME NOT MADE KNOWN

Impression is That Spain Seeks to Have Some Changes Made in Phraseology of Demands.

A Washington special says: More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note in answer to the president's peace conditions was presented at the white house by the French ambassador. The nature of the answer was not made public, the secretary of state at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the subject. The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes.

While the outcome of the conference is unknown, the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open; that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this government and that another reply from Spain as to some details will be necessary to a final conclusion.

It was noticeable that neither Assistant Secretary John Moore or Assistant Ade, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology, and one or the other of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, were present.

Secretary Day left the white house about 8 o'clock and went to the state department. In response to inquiries concerning the result of the conference with M. Cambon he reiterated that no information could be made public. He could not discuss in any way, he said, the answer which had been submitted by Spain.

Secretary Day returned to the white house about half-past 9 o'clock. Meantime Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the executive mansion. The five members of the cabinet remained in conference with the president until 10:30 o'clock. Assurance was given that the conference did not amount to a formal meeting of the cabinet, although the reply submitted by the Madrid government was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said that nothing could be given out about the reply of the Spanish government, indicating that it was a subject of further consideration than had yet been given it.

FIVE WERE LYNCHED.

Tragic Result of the Assassination of Merchant Orr in Arkansas.

A special from Little Rock, Ark., states that as a tragic denouement of the assassination of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant, at Clarendon a few nights ago, five negroes were found hanging from the limbs of trees near the railroad track Monday night, and the widow of John T. Orr was discovered dead in her cell at the jail.

The wife died of a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens.

The report of the lynching was received at Little Rock at an early hour Tuesday morning after telegraphic communications had suspended for the night, and the only authentic details of the affair came from a railroad telegraph operator at Clarendon, who saw the lynching.

He reported that four bodies, two women and two men were hanging from the limb of a tree not far from his office and a few paces away dangled the body of another negro woman, former cook in the Orr household.

Miss Morris, the Jewess implicated in the assassination, was not hanged, she having disappeared.

Last Saturday night John T. Orr was assassinated while making a glass of lemonade. He had just returned from church, where his wife was organist.

The affair was shrouded in mystery until Miss Morris told somebody that she knew who fired the shot.

A coroner's inquest resulted in the arrest of the five negroes and Mrs. Orr and a warrant for Miss Morris. It was charged that the wife had hired the negroes to do the murder.

Orr's life was insured for \$5,000 and it developed at the inquest that Orr and his wife lived unhappily.

HAS ENOUGH TROOPS.

Further Expeditions For Porto Rico Have Been Stopped.

Orders were sent out from Washington Tuesday morning to stay all troops from embarking for Porto Rico and to hold in port all transports which are not actually under sail. These orders are the result of a protest from General Miles against sending any more troops to him, one reason being that he does not need them, and another that he does not want to be saddled with an unwieldy army in Porto Rico.

SLEPT OVER RAGING FIRE. PROTOCOL IS AGREED UPON.

TRANSPORT MORGAN CITY WAS IN GREAT DANGER.

FLAMES IN HER COAL BUNKERS.

Besides Peril of Fire, a Number of Troops Succumbed to Disease On the Voyage—A Terrible Experience.

A dispatch to The New York World from Manila Bay, under date of August 4, via Hong Kong, says:

The third Philippine expedition is here, 22 days out from Honolulu. Never did an expedition encounter more dangers or endure more perils. On the voyage six men and one officer died, and fifty more were taken sick. Typhoid and meningitis played havoc with the transports. Two firemen went insane and leaped overboard. But fire was the worst peril of all. Those who died on the voyage were:

Ralph Bowers, Ernest Bokger, Frederick Buckland, Lieut. R. D. Kerr, Stephen Roddy, W. D. Kelly, John Stockville.

The fleet of transports and their convoy, the monitor Monterey, were three days out from Hawaii when fire was discovered aboard the transport Morgan City. One of the crew reported to Captain Dillon that there was a blaze in the coal bunkers.

At midnight when all the troops were asleep Captain Dillon assembled the crew and told them the news. Every man was pledged to secrecy. To let the soldiers know, they were over a raging fire would be to precipitate a panic.

Silently the men couped on the hose and the steampipes. Then they began battling the flames in the hold.

Next morning the fire was as fierce as ever. Night and day the heroic crew fought the fire, but with little success. And still the troops aboard did not know that a fire was burning beneath their feet.

The Morgan City fell off in speed, and the whole fleet was delayed. Captain Dillon did not signal the flagship. He kept his men at work fighting the flames in the bunkers, while the troops went about on deck, all unconscious of their peril.

The bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived at Manila Bay. Then for the first time the troops learned of their danger. The flames were extinguished after the ship had been in port a few hours.

On board the Morgan City were 600 men of the Idaho volunteers and a detachment of Nebraska volunteers.

PARSON HUNG IN EFFIGY.

Action of Chaplain Wear in Resigning Caused Great Disgust.

A Montgomery dispatch says: The sensation of the hour in Alabama is the conduct of Rev. Robert Wear, of Birmingham, the resigned chaplain of the immune regiment which sailed from Savannah for Santiago.

Citizens of Birmingham were so outraged at the parson's conduct that they hung him in effigy before the courthouse door.

A dummy was strung up dressed in the fashion of a chaplain with a placard on its breast, which bore these words: "DR. WEAR, Fifth United States Immune Volunteers."

Rev. Wear explains his conduct by the statement that he can accomplish more of good by administering to the needs of his congregation at Birmingham than by going to Santiago—now that the war has terminated—and dying with yellow fever.

BOTH REAR ADMIRALS.

President Will Recommend the Advancement of Sampson and Schley.

A Washington dispatch says: The president has determined to recommend to congress that acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson.

Captain Clark, of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade, and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

TO ANTICIPATE HURRICANES.

West Indian Weather Service Inaugurated and Ready For Business.

The West Indian weather service was practically inaugurated Wednesday when the Washington office received reports from six of the ten observation stations recently established there.

Professor Moore states that the system is now in complete working order and the department will be enabled to forecast the terrible West Indian hurricanes that for years have swept the Atlantic coast without warning. The whole group of islands has been plotted and meteorological conditions are charted daily.

PROTOCOL IS AGREED UPON. RAPID ADVANCE TOWARD CONSUMMATION OF PEACE.

CONTRACT WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

Agreement Being Prepared in Shape For Final Consideration of the Two Governments.

A Washington special says: The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step Wednesday when the secretary of state and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced these to a form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration's view as to the progress made during the day was set out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed."

There is always the possibility in dealing with the Spanish government that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French ambassador in the difficulties that would follow what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

There must be a short delay before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries—Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes.

The protocol is long. It must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French foreign office. This work was not begun until late Wednesday afternoon after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Ade, of the state department, and M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, in the preparation in formal shape of two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French.

These were prepared carefully, the diplomatic variance in the two languages necessitating the greatest caution in order that the identical character of the two copies should be preserved. The length of the protocol imposed a great amount of labor in rendering the original into cipher, so that altogether it is apparent the consummation of time involved in purely mechanical functions will be considerable as to make the rendition of a very early answer improbable.

As to the character of the protocol, it can be stated on authority that the terms are in all practical points those set in the abstract of the president's conditions published from the white house a week ago.

It is believed that the protocol carries within itself provisions for the cessation of hostilities.

On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without requiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace.

The peace negotiations are now believed to be advanced to a point where the president has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace.

So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon, that of Secretary Day, who will head the commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward.

Will Now Reduce the Navy.

The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service. They are uncomfortable craft to live in and afford the men little opportunity for general training.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Secured the Express Safe But Subsequently Abandoned Their Booty.

The Omaha flyer on the Burlington road was held up at Dug Hill, two miles north of St. Joseph, Mo., at 9 o'clock Thursday night by five or six men.

After securing possession of the express car, the robbers rolled the Adams Express company's small safe out of the car door into a wagon and endeavored to haul it away.

They abandoned their task, however, and soon dumped the safe out upon the highway. The safe was recovered two hours after the holdup, and had not been opened.