

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. VI.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.

NO. 42.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER WAVES OVER HAWAII.

Impressive Ceremonies Characterize the Little Republic's Formal Transfer of Allegiance to Uncle Sam.

Hawaii Annexed.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23.—The steamer Belgic yesterday evening brought the following:

Honolulu, Aug. 12.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock to-day the Hawaiian flag descended from the flag-staffs on all the government buildings, and at five minutes to the same hour the stars and stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flag-staff.

The ceremony of to-day was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position, and to notice the emotion of the many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn. But then came the bright call for the raising of Old Glory, and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes became bright and lighted up when the stars and stripes floated out.

The ceremony began with the departure of the first regiment of the national guard of Hawaii from their drill shed. The parade was headed by a detachment of twenty-six police under command of Capt. Kane and Lieut. Warren. Then came the Hawaiian band and drum corps.

The regiment marched to the boat landing to escort the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican, which were already drawn up on shore. The United States forces were commanded by Lieut. Commander Stevens and consisted of one company of marines and two of blue jackets from the Philadelphia, a company of blue jackets from the Mohican and an artillery detachment of two guns and forty-two men. The naval detachment was headed by the flagship's band. Several hundred of the Citizens' guard preceded the troops up the main avenue and took a station on the left of the stand.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then arose, and addressing President Dole, who had arisen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall as the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the islands. Mr. Sewall replied:

"Mr. President, in the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duties entrusted to him."

"Hawaii Ponoi" was played and then the Hawaiian flag was lowered. "Old Glory" was then run up to the strains by the flagship band of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a salute of twenty-one guns fired.

Minister Sewall read President McKinley's proclamation directing McKinley and civil affairs of Hawaii to continue exercising their functions. A ball wound up the festivities.

Texas Notes.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 23.—On the breaking up of Gen. Wheeler's camp on the Caney road on Friday the tents and general equipment of the division headquarters were left in charge of the quartermaster's department. During the night the Cubans stealthily confiscated all the tents, stores, arms and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers.

Gen. Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents and the soldiers marched into town barefooted, their shoes and everything portable having been stolen. The Cubans equipped themselves with the arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps and constant vigilance is necessary.

President and Sampson Confer.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley yesterday and spent thirty-five minutes with him in discussion of the Cuban commission plans and other matters. He spent some minutes exchanging courtesies with the naval officials at the navy department, when Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen drove with him to the white house, the two joining the president at 4:15. The president shook the admiral's hand cordially and inquired about his experience in commanding the fleet in Cuban waters. Admiral Sampson referred very briefly to a number of important incidents in the war, and in response to an inquiry from the president expressed gratification at the achievement of July 3, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated.

The details of the great battle were gone over quite thoroughly. The president at the outset took occasion to express his thanks to the admiral for the success of the battle and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports. The plans of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba were talked over and the president was asked as to whether formal instructions would be given the commission. Mr. McKinley told the admiral that written instructions would be given the commission in a few days.

Spain's Commissioners.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call from M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the peace protocol each government was to name its military commissioners within ten days, their meetings to begin within thirty days. The ten days were up yesterday and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major Gen. Gonzalez Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Landero and Margulis Montoro.

For Porto Rico—Major Gen. Ortega G. Diaz, Commodore Vallarino y Carrasco, of first rank, and Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

A Kentucky Killing.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 23.—Friday Bratcher Williams and John Head with two young women of bad repute went to a peach orchard on a mountain farm near the head of Poplar creek. Later Marshal Malone and Isaac Lunsford approached them and demanded that the women leave the company of the young men and go with them. The women had not time to answer before their companions entered a strenuous protest and backed it up by placing in evidence two .45 Colt revolvers. Malone and Lunsford accepted the challenge, pulled their revolvers and opened fire. After the firing ceased and the smoke cleared away it was found that Williams, Head and Lunsford were dead and Malone was dangerously wounded.

Plant Destroyed.

Potadam, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The plant of the High Falls Sulphate Pulp and Mining company, located at Pyrites, has been destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown. The loss is placed at 300,000 and there was an insurance of \$200,000. The capital stock of the company is \$159,000, mostly held in Potadam.

Sigsbee Promoted.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The president has promoted Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, of the United States navy, now commanding the St. Paul, advancing him three numbers in the list of captains of the navy, for "extraordinary heroism."

The next meeting of the Texas and Louisiana Baptist association will be held at New Boggy, Tex.

Grand Reception.

New York, Aug. 23.—Hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic people welcomed the Texas, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and Oregon home from their successful campaign in the West Indies. These battleships lay in New York harbor just off Tompkinsville Saturday morning surrounded by vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch to the great ocean liner. Cheers and shouts of welcome rose from every deck and the boats' whistles made the welkin ring.

Suddenly there was a movement on the flagship New York as the big ship started forward with a slow, steady glide. She was immediately followed by the other six vessels in the following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas.

It was some time before the ships could get into review formation, but by the time the New York's prow came in line with Governor's island the other ships had formed a regular line.

The start was made accompanied by tremendous cheering, screaming voices and booming cannon. From Castle William came the first salute. It was merely a flash of bright red, which was immediately smothered in a sheet of smoke before the detonation was heard. Then came a roar across the waters and the ships headed right in the river on the way to Gen. Grant's tomb.

All along the line of piers on sheds, houses and every possible point of vantage people were packed. The river craft, crowding the warships close, were jammed with passengers, sinking the sides of the vessels almost to their guard rails on one side, giving the impression that even the ships themselves bowed in unconscious salute to the returning heroes. The width of the Hudson was a struggling, sputtering, glaring mass of color, confusion and cheers.

As the vessels moved further up the river the water which had been calm at the battery was churned by the action of the hundreds of steamers and waves dashed over the small boats and sheets of spray dampened the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers. As the grim looking battleships moved up the river the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm was more marked.

At Riverside drive, with its deep grassy slope, the scene was like an amphitheater. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope and as the battleships approached a mighty cheer arose and reverberated back and forth across the Hudson.

At the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships, above this the vast sea of humanity and crowning this Gen. Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squadron, where a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white and solemn, far above the waters of the river, looked to be built upon a foundation of faces.

For the first time in the parade the battleships drew together. Just at the point of the turn there was a momentary lull, as if expectant of the climax, suddenly from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash following this a tremendous roar, announcing the first gun of the national salute. The heavy smoke curled and tumbled down toward the water and up into the air until the ships had been almost hidden, but the roar, coming again and again, seemed to rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation, as the warships saluted the final resting place of Gen. Grant and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverential obeisance to the dead president.

The salute ended, the return of the squadron along the line of review was begun. It was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes on the way up the river. Every whistle that could be brought into use, played its part, so every bell, every band joined in honoring the fleet, and above all the resounding echoes of the shouts from on water and from land.

Case Dismissed.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 23.—The indictment against Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Gov. Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed and the case against her dismissed by Judge Blizard in chambers on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson who was only charged as accessory. This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

Probable Peace Terms.

New York, Aug. 23.—A special from Washington says: President McKinley has decided upon his policy regarding the Philippines. A cabinet minister who saw the president yesterday said that the basis of the instructions to our peace commissioners will be substantially as follows:

1. The detention by the United States of the island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is located.
2. Equal trade facilities with Spain in the remainder of the Philippine group.
3. None of the islands to be disposed of to any foreign nation.
4. The severance of all existing relations between church and state in the entire Philippine group.

While the commissioners will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in other matters, the foregoing points will not be departed from or altered.

Although the president has taken great pains to obtain the opinion of the people regarding the disposition of the Philippines, he has not, in reaching his decision, been guided wholly by popular sentiment. He believes that the people favor the retention of all the islands and if he had absolute power it is probable he would instruct his commissioners to demand the entire group. But he realizes that the senate, which must ratify the peace treaty, is not likely to favor the acquisition of all the islands and has for this reason, to use the words of a cabinet official, assumed a "middle ground."

Hot Springs Holocaust.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 22.—A fire which resulted in the loss of two hotels, a livery stable and several private residences and cost at least three human lives started in the National hotel at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. The identified dead are:

Abe Matthews, Greenville, Miss.
W. H. Wills, Randolph county, Ark.
Mr. Hughes, Tulsa, I. T.

Among the most seriously burned are Mrs. Eula Jeffreys, a visitor from the Indian Territory, and Patrolman Wiley of the local police department.

A dozen or more were more or less injured, and it is believed by some of the guests and employes of the hotels that more lives were lost and that when search is made in the ruins several bodies will be found.

The property destroyed was the National hotel, a three-story structure, and two cottages immediately adjoining; the Kentucky livery stable and the Windsor hotel. The fire originated in the National hotel and before it was discovered one entire side and the top of the building was in flames and the roof ready to collapse. The guests were aroused by the intense heat to find the building falling in upon them and the stairway leading to the first floor, which was their only means of escape from the second and third stories burning fiercely.

Six Killed.

Sharon, Mass., Aug. 22.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at 7:30 last night, when an express train which was running as the second section of a long train crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result six persons were killed and twenty-six seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston on a special train, which was met by the ambulances and surgeons. The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled.

Ship Wrecked.

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 22.—The British steamer Toledo, Capt. Wisbart, which sailed from Galveston on July 20 for Rotterdam, struck on Crim rock, Scilly islands, Saturday night in a dense fog and foundered almost immediately in twenty-five fathoms of water. There was sufficient time to launch a large boat and all were saved, some clad in their night-clothes only.

Six hundred flags are to be sent to Porto Rico.

Fatal Explosion.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23.—A tremendous explosion at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder company of Goltewah Station, eighteen miles from this city, killed two white men, Lucius B. Eakin and Hanson Martichke, and wounded seriously if not fatally six others. Another portion of the plant was destroyed by fire.

Capt. Bob Evans is ill at the Roosevelt hospital, New York, with typhoid malarial fever.

Sagasta's Views.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—El Liberal publishes remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the premier as follows:

From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace or war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases on which each minister may make any observation which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph.

In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the Greater Antilles, but there will remain the question of edifices and all other properties. There are lawsuits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, where a large number of criminals have been condemned by the Spanish tribunals, what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other problems of greater importance, there is a preliminary question to be discussed.

According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from Gen. Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong.

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accord with information from other sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style.

The public is still anxious for an explanation of Gov. Gen. August's mysterious departure from Manila, but its curiosity is not likely to be satisfied for some time, the government declining to say anything.

Probable Questions.

Havana, Aug. 20.—The government has appointed a Spanish commission to consider a definite basis for a treaty of peace. It is reported that the questions to be discussed are as follows:

1. Cession of territory and the determination of the conditions and indemnifications by the United States against the damage to public buildings, courts and the state's lands.
2. Indemnity for war and navy material, mutually agreed on to come into possession of the United States.
3. Conditions of and time for the evacuation by troops and volunteers with the war material to be conceded.
4. The recognition of property of all kinds of all Spanish citizens and guarantees to be offered them during their stay in the island.
5. The form of government to be established in Cuba.

Damages Claimed.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20.—Zero L. Thomas, whose home near the Presidio was so badly wrecked by a mob of soldiers last Monday, has filed a claim for \$5000 with Brig. Gen. Miller, which he claims to be due as compensation for the damage done his property and for the injuries inflicted on his wife and children by the infuriated soldiers, who were trying to gain possession of his son to lynch him for striking a soldier in a barroom brawl. Brig. Gen. Miller will consider the complaint.

Slaughter Continues.

London, Aug. 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: The slaughter in southern China continues. Corpses float past Wu Chau daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai Wong Hong were defeated by Gen. Mawho, who killed 100 of the rebels and took 60 of them prisoners. The gentry in the districts of Paklan and Wu Gun daily send to the magistrates between ten and twenty rebels for execution.

Ships From Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 30.—The hospital ship Relief arrived yesterday. The Relief left Ponce on the 14th and Mayaguez on the 15th instant. She carried 245 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Miles' army. Ten deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the voyage. Nine of the victims were buried at sea. The body of Major Lawrence Smith of Philadelphia, surgeon United States volunteers, who died at sea on Aug. 15, was enclosed in a metallic coffin and brought here. Four deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the Relief while she was lying in Ponce harbor. The bodies of the four were taken ashore and buried. They were Philip Koph, corporal company K, sixteenth Pennsylvania; Aaron Sullivan, private troop A, fifth United States cavalry; Theodore Bronson, private company A, second Wisconsin, and Chas. A. Currier, private United States hospital corps.

Below are the nine buried at sea: Richard M. Stevens of Texas, packer; Charles M. Ward, private company C, sixteenth infantry; Holland Thompson, private hospital corps; Royal Young, private company F, nineteenth infantry; Leslie R. Brown, private company B, sixth Illinois; John T. Barney, private company A, sixteenth Pennsylvania; George Warden, quartermaster sergeant company A, sixth Massachusetts; W. Reed, private company K, fourth Ohio; Irving Campbell, corporal company C, third Illinois.

The total number of cases of typhoid on the Relief, including those who have died, was 167, and the number aboard of her when she arrived yesterday was 153. The Relief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers, the most of whom were shot in the battle near Mayaguez on Aug. 10.

Spanish Commissioners.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The cabinet has decided to appoint Gen. Gonzalez Parrado, second in command in Cuba; Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Gen. Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallarino shall be one of the commissioners.

The peace commissioners have not been named, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a cabinet crisis.

Large Failure.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 20.—One of the largest failures in east Tennessee in several months was recorded yesterday. The Black Diamond Coal company, operating mines in the Jellico coal district, was thrown in the hands of a receiver upon application of local creditors. The liabilities of the company are placed at \$185,000, of which amount \$45,000 is due the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing company, owners of the coal lands leased to the Black Diamond. The assets, aside from these lands, are placed at \$22,000.

The lands are mortgaged to secure a bond issue, but the company claims this will be set aside sufficient to pay indebtedness. T. H. Heald is temporary receiver.

Gould Accepts.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Charles W. Gould of New York has accepted the appointment of special representative of the department of justice on the Cuban military commission. Mr. Gould is a lawyer of prominence and is said to have special qualifications for this important service.

Col. Stacy, of the first voluntary infantry, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., has resigned.

Soldier Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 20.—D. M. Fontaine, company A, first Mississippi, was ambushed and robbed in the Southern railroad yard Thursday night. His skull was crushed and he died from the wound last night. He was the son of the famous Confederate scout.

W. J. Boyer, a newsboy at Denison, Tex., was severely injured by a horse falling on him.