

**GOMEZ BRANDED  
A TRAITOR.**

**Cuban Military Assembly Re-  
moves General Gomez.**

Havana, March 11.—The Cuban Military Assembly, in public session, this afternoon impeached Gen. Maximilian Gomez and removed him from his command as general-in-chief of the Cuban army, the first ballot taken resulting in 26 votes being cast in support of the motion to impeach and remove Gen. Gomez, against 4 in opposition. The meeting lasted from 2 o'clock until 7.

Gen. Gomez's only supporters were Gen. Cespedes and Gen. Nunez. The original motion, which was introduced by Senor Manuel Sanguilly, provided for the abolition of the grade of general-in-chief, but an amendment was offered to this by Senor Aguerro, which read: "To abolish the grade of general-in-chief and remove Gen. Gomez for failure in his military duties and disobedience to the assembly."

Senor Aguerro declared that Gomez was insubordinate and should be punished, and Senor Sanguilly intimated that the general was a traitor to Cuba.

Much passion was evident in the speeches, in some of which Gomez was declared to have been delinquent in his duties and disobedient because he had accepted the proposition of Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special emissary, without consulting the assembly, because he had taken upon himself the payment and bearing of the Cuban troops independent of the assembly, and because he had declared to the assembly that he would observe its rulings only in so far as he considered them beneficial to Cuba.

The assembly again declared that the \$3,000,000 was insufficient, and that it has not yet accepted the proposition. The discussion of this question will soon be taken up, now that Gen. Gomez has been removed.

Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, who accompanied Mr. Porter in Cuba, was attacked by Senor Guaberto Gomez, Sanguilly and Aguerro, who declared that he had acted in bad faith and had deceived them. Senor Aguerro likened the present conditions confronting the assembly to those that confronted the French chamber when it was proposed to impeach President MacMahon.

Gen. Mora and Gen. Nunez declared that the present step was useless, and would make the assembly ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Among the principal speakers were Senores Sanguilly, Andrade, Aguerro, Guaberto Gomez, Cespedes, Nunez, Villalon and Lastra.

To-morrow Gen. Gomez will be officially notified of the assembly's action. Gen. Gomez is believed to be stronger than the assembly in the affection of the Cuban army. Many privates are anxious to leave the army and go to work, especially when they are able to obtain money to start them in life anew.

The position of the Assembly is notably weak, as the military administration supports Gen. Gomez, as do also the planters and property owning element, who are tired of the Cuban army, which subsists half upon charity and half upon contributions levied by means of threats.

Gen. Gomez received at Molinas this evening a telephone message announcing to him the Assembly's decision. He answered calmly: "All right, I enjoy the situation." He then came to Havana to keep a dinner engagement with his daughter at the house of a friend.

Gen. Carrillo, of Gen. Gomez's staff, as commander of the 6th Cuban army corps, it is reported, is engaged in writing a document discharging from the Assembly those members who represent that corps, declaring that they obtained their posts as army representatives illegally.

At the termination of the session of the Assembly Senor Lastra strongly criticised some of President Arce's rulings and was sharply called to order by President Andrade, who immediately declared the meeting over. A violent discussion ensued between Senor Lastra and the President.

Senor Santa Maria, formerly President of the Cuban Republic, was the second man signing the Sanguilly motion for impeachment, as attended by Senor Aguerro.

The news of the action of the Assembly is all over Havana, and the cafes around the plaza are filled with excited men, discussing the subject. The general expression is one of strong censure of the Assembly. The next meeting of that body will be held on Monday.

The surrendered arms of the Cuban troops will, in accordance with an agreement between Governor General Brooke, and Gen. Gomez, be stored at Havana and Santiago, in the general custody of the United States, but under the immediate charge of Cubans in the employ of the Military Governor. Every Cuban soldier must give up his arms, even if they were bought by himself, or else he will receive no share of the money advanced by the United States.

Havana, March 12.—General Gomez

has issued the following statement to the Cuban people and the army:

"By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed, the assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As commander-in-chief I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs. I endeavored in all circumstances to fulfill my duty.

The assembly considers the fact that I did not aid it in efforts to raise loans which later would compromise the greatest financial and political interests of Cuba to be an act of insubordination and of want of respect. The primary cause for the action taken against me in my conviction that Cuba should begin the exercise of its own sovereignty as a republic of union and concord, proclaimed at Monte Cristo and sustained unimpaired on the field of battle, free from all compromise, keeping the nation's honor spotless.

"As for the rest, as a sincere man I confess I thank them because they relieve me of great political obligations and also leave me free to return to my abandoned home which, during 30 years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. Foreigner as I am, I did not come to serve this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier; and, consequently, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I had sheathed my sword thinking I had finished the mission which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself. I am owed nothing. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home, there can the Cubans depend upon a friend."

English coal merchants are becoming alarmed by the activity of American coal exporters, who are rapidly capturing the European coal trade.

A movement is on foot in Santiago, Cuba, to induce the United States to purchase San Juan hill, to be used as a public park.

The plant of the Gummer Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla., was burned yesterday; loss \$250,000.

Halifax, N. S., March 12.—The new Allan line steamer Castilian, from Portland for Halifax, went ashore at Cannel Rock light, near Yarmouth at 4:30 o'clock this morning at low tide, in a dense fog, her compasses being deranged. The Castilian sailed from this port at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The ship itself is valued at about \$700,000, and her cargo at \$450,000.

The French government has sent Lieut. De Faramond to this country to serve as the naval attaché at the French legation. He is an expert naval constructor. Germany will shortly send a naval attaché.

President McKinley leaves Washington to-day for a trip through the South the objective point being Thomasville, Ga., where he will spend sometime with Senator Hanna.

**New Railroad Sensation.**

Richmond, Va., March 11.—A Danville special to the Dispatch says it develops there from reliable sources that the North and South Carolina Railroad, recently chartered by the former State, and which, it was given out, was to be a local road to develop copper mining interests, is really intended to connect the Atlantic and Danville Road and the Plant system. The idea is to form a link across North Carolina that will give a system in competition with the Southern Road, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Newgass, the owner of the Atlantic and Danville, is credited with being the prime mover in the new road, and is said to be heavily backed by English capital.

**A Court Room Battle.**

Bristol, Tenn., March 12.—Gen. James A. Walker and Attorney Hamilton, who were wounded in a shooting affray at the court house here last night, are resting easily. Gen. Walker was shot through the shoulder and side, the bullet penetrating the lung. The wound is a dangerous one but not necessarily fatal.

Attorney Hamilton's wound is peculiar, the bullet entering five inches above the navel and ranging downward. Ordinarily it would have penetrated the stomach and caused death, but Hamilton had not dined, and because his stomach was relaxed it is thought the ball missed the vital point and is lodged near the spinal column. His condition, however, is serious, and the physicians hold but slight hope of his recovery.

Various stories are in circulation as to just who did the shooting in the court room. One version is that Gen. Walker did not shoot at all. Another is that Stenographer Davis shot Walker, while others say Walker was shot by J. R. Hickman, one of his friends. Neither of the wounded men will make a statement in regard to the affair. A warrant for Gen. Walker's arrest has been issued, but has not yet been served.

Go to H. G. Osteen & Co. for pretty Paper Dolls, ladies, misc. and babies.

**Progress of the War  
in the Philippines.**

**FURTHER OUTBREAK IN  
CITY OF MANILA NOT  
FEARED.**

Manila, March 12, 6:50 p. m.—The Filipinos apparently had planned an attack upon the lines of Gen. Otis and Gen. Hale this morning, but their courage seemed to fail them, though they fired signals and afterward kept up the fusillade along the American front for an hour. Our troops, in obedience to orders, refrained from shooting, with the exception of two companies of newly arrived men, who replied until they had suppressed a regiment of Anguinaldo's Red brigade. This body of rebels seemed under better leadership than most of the others, and a white man was seen among the officers endeavoring to lead them to the attack, but apparently all efforts to induce them to leave the trenches were futile.

The American authorities in Manila say the city is now so effectively policed that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the natives are cowed.

The presence of the families of officers is discouraged, and many are leaving on board the United States transport, some going to Japan for temporary residence. Gen. Otis has remarked: "Manila is no place for women. This is a war, not a picnic."

The British cruiser Narcisus has sailed for various ports in the island of Luzon to take on board British subjects who desire protection.

This afternoon the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry and seven companies of the Oregon volunteers marched to San Pedro Macati to join Gen. Wheaton's new divisional brigade which is to consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of cavalry (mounted) and a battalion of light artillery. Although the rain which fell this morning has cooled the temperature to 82 degrees, many dropped from the ranks overcome by the heat.

Several soldiers were sunstruck in the streets of Manila this morning. Most of them were men not yet acclimated.

Brig. Gen. Charles King has recovered from his indisposition and resumed command at the San Pedro Macati bridge. The enemy are very active north of the river, though not doing any fighting just now.

**Severe Fighting Renewed.**

Manila, March 13, 4:50 p. m.—Gen. Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila, this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat.

**STORY OF THE ATTACK.**

At daylight today Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's divisional brigade, consisting of the Twentieth United States infantry, the Twenty-second United States infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town. The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot, across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon volunteers the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handfuls of men in every covert. While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m. a river gunboat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her Gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of rapid fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column then wheeled toward the river, driving the enemy toward his supports and then advanced on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Parteros.

By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making an attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only eight Americans were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

**A SHORT REST.**

Manila, March 13, 7:55 p. m.—After a short rest Gen. Wheaton began the attack on Pasig.

Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth regiment and the Twenty-second regiment followed with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers.

At 11:30 a. m., the column came in contact with the enemy and a gunboat steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot of the American field pieces, at 1,200 yards range, dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the town had been shelled, the Twentieth regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty-second took up a position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the centre, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town.

The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 p. m., our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, passing her to the lake.

At 3:30 p. m., a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank and the Twentieth regiment was moved to a commanding ridge.

The rebels were met opposite Parteros but the enemy boited.

Thirty of the rebels were killed and 16 were taken prisoners, and the Americans lost six men wounded.

The whole American line bivouaced at 5 o'clock.

About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

**SPANISH GUNBOATS SOLD.**

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Karagna, Pampanga, Albany, Calamianez, Ordanote, Bases, Gordoque, Panoa, Manileno, Mindoro and Marveles, lying at Zamboango, Island of Mindanao, have been sold here to Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will either be resold to the highest bidder or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

**THE CASUALTIES.**

New York, March 13.—The following is The Journal's revised list of casualties in to-day's fighting at Manila:

Killed—Private Stewart, Twentieth infantry; Private Mueson, Twenty-second infantry; James L. Kline, Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded—Corporal Chris Thompson and privates L. Folger, Charles Davis, Thomas Miller, R. Piper, C. Sumner, and Matthew Sharkey, of the Twentieth infantry; Privates Charles Easley, Theodore Misner, John Blazek, Wm. O'Brien, Wm. Rhinehard, and Willet Harmoo, Twenty-second infantry; Private Walter Irvine.

**THE SITUATION THIS MORNING.**

Manila, March 14, noon.—At 7 o'clock this morning, hearing the insurgents sounding Scott's battery dropped three shrapnell shells into the woods on the left of the Pasig church. No reply was made and at 7:45 the Twenty-second regular infantry advanced until they encountered a number of volleys. This fire was returned with interest.

The line then wheeled toward Parteros in the following order: The Oregon volunteers, the cavalry detachment, the Twenty-second regulars and the reserve artillery. The troops followed the roads while the gunboats Oeste and Laguna de Bay assisted in suppressing the fire on the left flank. Three rebel canoes were captured on the river.

The rebel sharpshooters at Caloocan continue active, but no casualties are reported.

Madrid, March 13.—Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, in an official dispatch acquainting the government with the fact that Maj. Gen. Otis has stopped the negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels, say: "I protest in the name of humanity and believe the time has arrived to appeal through the consul to the good officers of the powers."

James A. Riser, the white man of Prosperity who last year was convicted of stealing from the railroad company at that place, has been pardoned by the governor. He was sentenced to eighteen months and his term lacked but a short time of being completed. He was pardoned by reason of a numerous signed petition and in order to restore him to citizenship.

Before his downfall he was a man of the highest standing and respectability in the neighborhood and his arrest and conviction caused the biggest kind of sensation in Newberry county.—Columbia Record.

Smallpox has become epidemic in the Parkville section of Edgefield County. The board of health has taken charge and the town of Edgefield will quarantine against Parkville.

The "White" is the pride of home.

**As Seen by Northern Eyes.**

Mr. John E. Searles of New York, the well-known financier, has recently made a tour of the South in company with Mr. Richard M. Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. In this tour he visited most of the Southern States East and West of the Mississippi river. The special object in the visit is not stated, but as Mr. Searles has become President of the American Cotton Company, which is interested in the establishment of the round baling cotton, we presume this had something to do with it, the object being to take observations of the cotton fields, the present methods of procedure, baling, marketing, warehouse facilities, etc., in all of which his company is more or less interested, its object being to revolutionize the present methods. As far as we learn by reading Mr. Searles is a man of close observation, of fine business capacity and has been remarkably successful in the management of the enterprises with which he has connected himself, and hence the South has been congratulated upon the fact that he has turned his attention to the South as an inviting field for enterprises.

On his return home he was met by a representative of the Baltimore Sun and asked his impressions of the South as he had seen it on his tour. After giving his opinion of the climate, natural resources, etc., as he had seen and learned of them, he said:

"Given these resources, and with a favorable climate and a productive soil, both of which the South enjoys, there ought not to be any limit to the possible profitable development of that country. If England could create its enormous industrial interests, based largely on imported cotton and iron ore, and spending, as she does, about \$750,000,000 a year for foodstuffs; if New England, with but few natural advantages, could, by the great energy of its people and the force of circumstances, build up its marvelous industrial prosperity, based upon imported coal, imported iron and imported cotton, what may we not expect of the South now that it has fairly entered upon the broad development of its mineral wealth and its cotton and lumber manufacture?"

"A careful study of the business conditions of that whole section, of the spirit of the people, of the splendid progress already made in cotton manufacturing, of the truly marvelous iron and steel making advantages, as illustrated in Birmingham—and remembering that while Birmingham is necessarily destined to be one of the world's leading metallurgical centers, there are many other points where iron and steel can be profitably manufactured, thus giving assurance of the upbuilding of many other iron cities as the work of development goes on—remembering all these facts, the thoughtful student of business conditions must see that the South has an exceedingly bright future."

"The progress of that section seems to be well rounded, with a steady upbuilding in cotton and iron manufacturing, and now Birmingham is preparing to take a dominant position in steel-making. The two great steel plants now under construction at Birmingham will, I understand, cost about \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. As a factor in building up that city and in creating diversity of manufacturing interests, these steel works will probably be of more value than everything that Birmingham has up to the present time accomplished in iron matters. We found a very marked activity in cotton mill building, and in Alabama learned of the closing of a contract by the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, to build at Huntsville one of the largest cotton mills in the world. This plant, so I was informed, will have 200,000 spindles, a bleachery and print, works and will, I believe, be the first print works in the South. It will probably cost over \$2,500,000."

"In all parts of the South the cotton mills were reported as profitable and crowded with orders. The splendid cotton duck mill at Columbia, S. C., is one of the finest mill plants I have ever seen, and its electrical equipment is superior to that of any mill with which I am familiar in New England. Its general manager stated that it could sell double its present output, the demand for its goods coming from all parts of the world. In North Carolina I found that one county had twenty-two cotton mills in operation, with five more projected. In that county the farmers are said to be so prosperous, owing to the local demand for diversified agricultural products, as to be free from debt, with a good supply of cash to their credit, their barns filled with corn and their meat houses with provisions."

"Added to the general industrial advance everywhere noticeable is the very striking progress that is being made in the development of Southern ports. At Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Newport News and other ports, extensive enlargements of terminal facilities, involving a good many millions of dollars, are being made. And at Newport News Mr. Huntington's great shipyard, employing about 5,000 hands, has, I learn, about \$20,000,000 of work under contract.

"Looking over the whole situation, as I have tried to do, and appreciating something of what the South has already accomplished, and what its many advantages are, I am thoroughly convinced that there are great opportunities in that section for broad and comprehensive development."

**The Pinckney Inquest.**

**A Verdict Found by the Jury  
Yesterday.**

The Pinckney case is over with as far as the coroner's jury is concerned. This body, which has worked on the evidence obtainable in the matter for about ten days, rendered its verdict yesterday afternoon. The verdict is no surprise in any way, shape or form. From the evidence presented the jurors had no selection in the matter of verdicts, and could give only one. The identity of the person or persons doing the shooting has never been brought to light. The only fact brought out clearly was that Thomas Pinckney, Jr., was shot and died from the wounds, which were inflicted by unknown parties. The following is the verdict:

"That the said Thomas Pinckney, Jr., was feloniously killed by gunshot wound or wounds, inflicted on the body of the said Thomas Pinckney, Jr., between the hours of 12 m and 1 a. m., on 26th day of February, A. D., 1899, on the west side of Pitt Street, a short distance south of Calhoun Street, in the City of Charleston, S. C., by some person or persons to the jury unknown, of which wound, or wounds, the said Thomas Pinckney, Jr., died on February 28, A. D. 1899, at about 1 o'clock a. m. And so the said jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Thomas Pinckney, Jr., was killed and murdered by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, against the peace and dignity of the State aforesaid."

All agree that the verdict is in accordance with the facts as brought before the jury, but the conclusion arrived at does not satisfy the people, who want the murderer or murderers of the young man brought to justice. The jury did all it could in the premises, but sufficient facts were not laid before it.—News and Courier, March 12.

**Villamil's Bones Found  
Among the Cuban Rocks.**

Santiago, Cuba, March 13.—Yesterday Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the department of Santiago, in the presence of the adjutants general of the department, Col. Beason and Capt. Gilmore; of Capt. Scott, captain of the port, and other officers, positively identified the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago among the rocks on the shore about four miles west of El Morro, as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Accompanied by the officers named, and by others, Gen. Wood went in a tug to investigate personally as to the truth of the report that the body of a Spanish officer had been found, tied in an arm chair, with ropes around it, a skull bone on the ground and the ragged remnants of the uniform of a captain in the Spanish navy. It was evident that the buzzards had stripped the bones of flesh.

It is understood here—though as to this there is no certainty—that Admiral Villamil was taken ashore from the Platon in a dying condition, tied in an arm chair, and the supposition is that he died immediately on reaching the shore, the body being left abandoned among the rocks, where it remained undiscovered until a few days ago.

Admiral Villamil, it is known, was wounded in the right arm and the left leg. Gen. Wood put the bones together, showing the unmistakable marks of wounds in these places. The identification was in every respect complete. In the pocket of the coat was found the fleet countersign for June 26, signed by the late Capt. Oviedo y Bustamante, then Admiral Cervera's chief of staff.

Col. Beason and Capt. Gilmore carried the arm chair, the tattered uniform and the bones, tied together with a handkerchief of the dead officer and one of Col. Beason to the tug, which lay about four miles off.

The identification caused a sensation among the Spaniards here as Admiral Villamil was one of the best known strategists in the Spanish navy and a man held in high esteem by his countrymen.

Gen. Wood, through the war department, will notify the secretary of state of the finding of the remains so that they can be removed to Spain, if the Spanish government so desires. Pending final disposition, they will be kept at the arsenal here. The tattered uniform will also be held subject to Spain's wishes. The arm chair is at present in charge of Capt. Scott.

The mild but earnest invitation to our delinquent subscribers, made in these columns a few weeks ago, that they come up and settle without being dunned, has not met with the unanimous response hoped for. Some have paid promptly, but these who have not paid are again requested to do so. We want money, but will take country produce of any kind, provided it is sound and in good condition. The full market price will be allowed for everything—poultry, eggs, grain, forage, meat, wood, and even pine-straw included. Now is a good time to bring in a load of something while wagons are coming to town to carry back farm supplies.