

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10.—The Gazette, in a 5 o'clock edition, prints the following account of the lynching at Clarendon:

Five people, three men and two women, were lynched at Clarendon at an early hour this morning.

Such was the startling news reaching Little Rock shortly after 1 o'clock. Every effort to confirm the news was made by the Gazette and although telegraphic communication was suspended for the night and it was impossible to reach a correspondent, all doubts as to the truth of the report was cleared away when at 3 o'clock this morning the telegraph operator in the Cotton Belt railroad office at Clarendon was reached.

"Is it a fact that a lynching has occurred there?" he was asked.

"Not just one, but five," he clicked back. "I saw the bodies myself. Four of them are hanging to the limb of a tree not far away and a few yards further the body of the fifth is dangling from a gallows of the same kind."

According to this source of information, all five victims of the mob were negroes. They were the parties accused of the murder of Mr. John T. Orr, the wealthy young merchant, who was assassinated a few nights ago.

While the five bodies swung in the early morning breeze, the body of the widow of the murdered man lay rigid in death in her cell in the county jail with only the soft, sweet voice of her three-year-old child to break the midnight silence of the gloomy jail, as the innocent little tot vainly cried for mamma.

Somewhere a young woman, once prominent in Clarendon society, is a fugitive from justice, hunted by the officers of the law, charged with murder. Her name is Miss Rachel Morris, and she is the only survivor of the coterie of seven named in the coroner's verdict as being responsible for the tragic death of John T. Orr.

Mrs. Orr died by her own hand. After completely breaking down and making a partial confession, she obtained in some manner a quantity of poison, and took the dose about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She never regained consciousness.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 10.—While a northbound train was coming from Norton, Va., it struck a landslide near Pennington Gap, and three coaches rolled down an embankment sixty feet. About twenty persons were aboard, all of whom were more or less injured. Supt. J. W. Legsdon of Cumberland Valley division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, had a rib broken and was otherwise badly bruised.

Charles P. Perin, manager of Watts Steel & Iron syndicate, was badly bruised about the head, and W. W. Tinsley, of Knox county, and little son were considerably bruised. Mr. Tinsley's wounds may prove fatal. Several women were also hurt.

New York, Aug. 10.—The World's advices from Manila of August 4th referring to the arrival of the third expedition from San Francisco says:

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 on the transports. Two firemen went insane and leaped overboard. But a fire on one of the ships was the worst peril of all.

The fleet of transports and their convoy, the monitor Monterey, were three days out from Hawaii when fire was detected aboard the Morgan City.

One of the crew reported 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. Silently the men coupled on the hose and steam pipes. Then they began battling with the flames in the hold. Night and day the heroic crew fought the fire, but the bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived here. Then for the first time the truth was 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.

The most interesting incident of the voyage was the sight of the active volcano Farallon de Pajares. The ships passed in on the night of July 23rd, when it was in full operation. A column of flames mounted far into the air and illuminated the sea. The men crowded to the rails and enjoyed the spectacle until it sank beneath the horizon leaving only pillars of flames. All through the voyage a watchful eye was kept for hostile sail, but none was seen. All the talk was of Camara and his fleet that was to do so much. The men half expected to encounter his squadron in midocean. Dewey was prepared for Camara had he come through the Suez canal and the officers of the American fleet say there would have been a repetition of the battle of Manila, when Dewey disposed of Montejó's fleet without the loss of a single life or any injury of importance to any ship.

About 12,000 pounds of fresh beef was spoiled on the Indiana and several thousand pounds more on the other transports.

Cavite, Manila Bay, Aug. 3, via Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The Americans are disgusted with the conduct of Aguinaldo the insurgent leader, whose power is weakening, owing to the fact that the Filipinos are realizing the unsubstantiality of his promises. Two insurgent steamers are now in Manila Bay provisioning, in order to insure Aguinaldo's escape if necessary.

The American field hospital worked splendidly under a galling fire at the battle of Malate, and the remarkable courage and steadiness of all ranks, regular and volunteers, caused General Greene to officially thank the troops.

The Spaniards used Mauser and Remington rifles with brass coated bullets.

Yokohama, Aug. 9.—Reports from Seoul state that Corea has adopted the gold standard.

Violent storms and floods have occurred at Talpeh and Formosa. Hundreds of lives have been lost and great damage has been done to property.

New York, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Powerful influences are being brought to bear again on the government in the interests of monastic orders in the Philippines, whose fate excites much apprehension in church circles and at the vatican. The papal nuncio visited Premier Sagasta today in the name of the pope to plead the cause of the monks and Jesuits, who have suffered sorely in person and property in the past and present insurrections.

The nuncio displayed the most anxiety to know if the government could give assurance that the standing and the property of the religious orders will

be respected after peace is restored and order is re-established.

Premier Sagasta promised that the authorities shall give protection to the orders wherever Spanish rule still prevails in the Pacific archipelago, but he could do nothing on the island of Luzon, which is now in the possession of the insurgents and the Americans. Beyond this the premier would only give evasive answers. He told the nuncio that if the American government assents to the terms of the Spanish note forwarded Sunday night a mixed commission will meet soon to settle all Philippine questions and therefore the Madrid government must await the results of the labors of that commission before it can reply fully to the query by the vatican.

The Madrid press believes that it will go hard with the monks, as it is an open secret that both the natives and the Americans contemplate putting an end to their sway in the Spanish Pacific possessions.

The cause of the religious orders is warmly espoused not only by the Carlists and the ultramontanes, but by the conservatives. Their newspapers say the vatican will appeal to the European powers and negotiate direct on the matter with the American government through American Catholic prelates and politicians.

Today's newspapers report that some uneasiness, even alarm, prevails about the manner in which President McKinley will view the latest Spanish note.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter:

Santiago, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Wm. G. Elliot, Twelfth infantry, died here at 3 o'clock this morning.

SHAFTER.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Secretary Long has cabled Admirals Sampson and Dewey and other naval commanders that the peace protocol has been signed and to cease hostilities.

As soon as the peace protocol was signed the President sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and General Corbin and by his direction, orders to cease hostilities were sent to Generals Miles, Merritt and Shafter, to Admirals Dewey and Sampson and military commanders generally.

The orders to Gen. Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1898:

Merritt, Manila:

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War,
H. C. CORBIN, Adj. General.

The order sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names.

As the order states further instructions will be sent to each general, Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to Gen. Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals. The navy department is also preparing orders to all commanders, on lines similar to the war department orders.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The peace protocol was signed at 4:23 p. m.