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The Messenger.

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...ARE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

...Hours of Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

...CRUISER AND INSURGENTS

...the Spanish Outposts All ...Line and Now Hold the ...Manila.

...A Press dispatch via London says the Spanish ...retreat in all along ...and with great ...it is said that over 3,000 ...killed. There has been ...hand fighting for several ...despite the typhoon which ...the violent winds and for... ...under the rifles of the ...were unavailing. The na... ...won at every step with ...losses.

...hold Malabon, Tala... ...and are attacking Santa ...the suburbs of ...is completely encircled ...of seven miles. The ...a despairing proc... ...the insurgents to ...and meanwhile he is ...to remove all the Spanish ...into the old walled city. ...the moats, testing the ...and placing strong ...principal streets and ar... ...the walls. All the other ...in the suburbs, ...in the course of an ...that the insurgents ...upon Manila north ...Dewey refuses ...of passionate semi... ...civilized metropo...

...intends to await the ...American troops. In the ...insurgents have been ...the Malolo river, ...of Manila; otherwise ...be stationed there to ...

...declared that four ...with colliers, torpedo ...carrying 10,000 ...left Spain for eastern ...Spaniards are utterly un... ...the naval defeat there. ...that their squadron was ...and are confident of ...They are de... ...to the end as the ...

...rebels raided a railway sta... ...Manila and killed ...an officer. There has ...battle at a Spanish ...near Cavite, the ...the insurgents retired. ...casualties were 150.

...the work of constructing ...and there are said ...in all directions. The ...always using their ...but they never interfere ...on the defenses. The ...that they are short ...

...has issued a proclama... ...the natives great conces... ...that the Americans ...the land. Mean... ...are steadily ad... ...the coast supported by ...gunboat Petrel, and ...Spaniards into Manila ...important posi... ...the city, and over ...have been killed.

...From Dewey.

...Department has posted ...Admiral Dewey re... ...insurgents have been ac... ...in the province of Ca... ...last week. They have ...prisoners ...and fifty officers, of ...troops, not native. The ...has been prepared for ...United States troops ...on the transports."

...Bloodiest Battle.

...southward there has been ...on the Zapote river, be... ...and Las Pinas. The ...the recent campaign ...Tuesday, May 31st, ...attacked on the left ...the Spanish, waded across ...stormed the banks for ...

...Spanish Prisoner.

...officer taken to Norfolk ...Cincinnati has been ...Fort Monroe. While it ...the Spaniard is an offi... ...his identity is un... ...confined in a comforta... ...well treated as long ...the garrison.

...domestic troubles, Mrs. ...a New York city widow, ...poisoned gas and com...

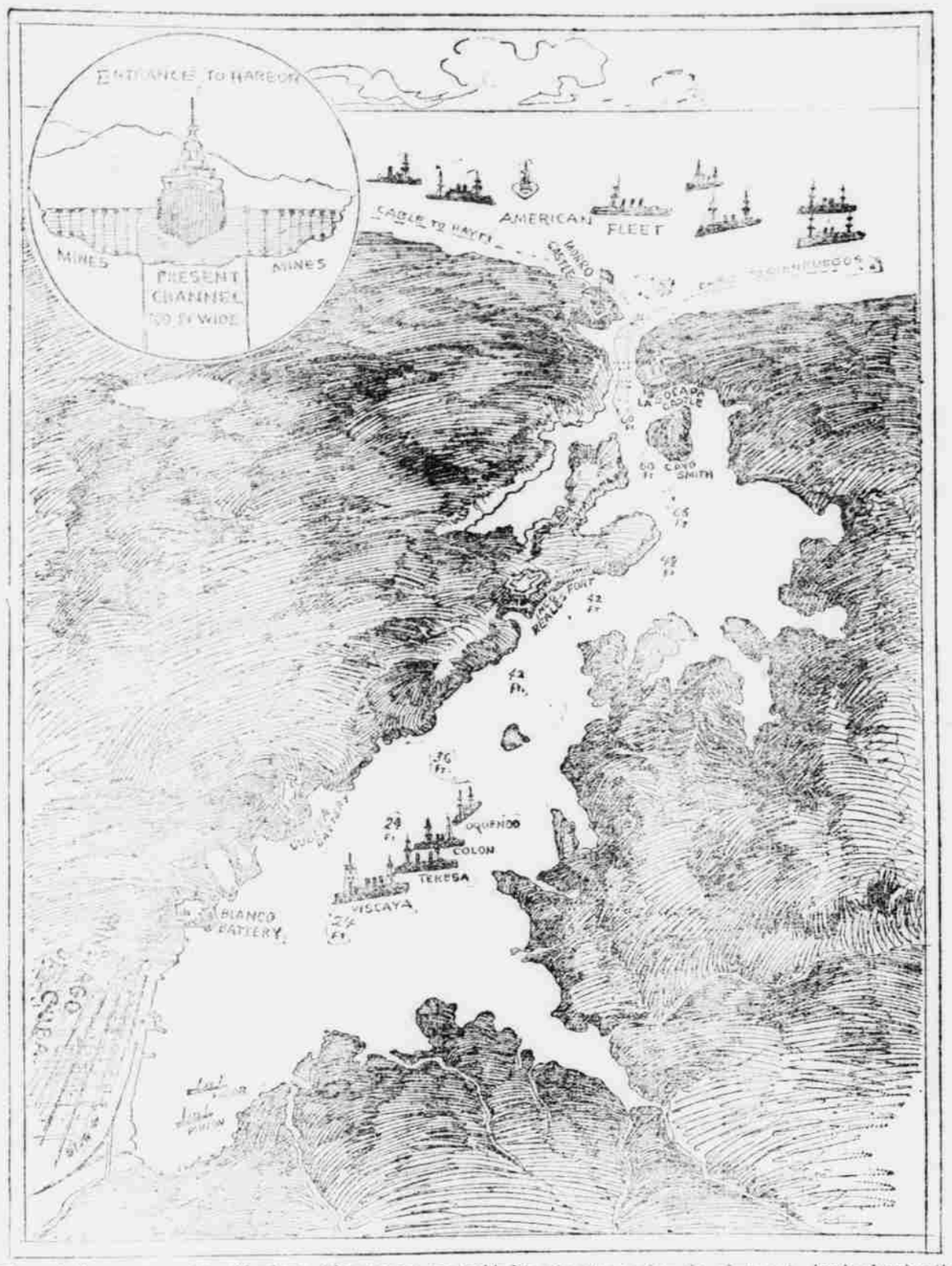
...Get Out of Canada.

...taken by which it is ...Lieutenant Carranza, ...the Spanish spy sys... ...with his associate ...first secretary ...at Washington, ...from Canada unless ...means to leave be... ...question is raised ...there. The Carranza... ...system, was ...the British ambassa... ...Pauncefote, together ...situation bearing on ...Spanish officials in ...ambassador was quick to ...and without waiting ...of the mail, cabled ...to the Foreign Office.

...State Democrats.

...of Georgia voted on ...primary for Governor and ...Senators and mem... ...Legislature and for Con... ...The ticket chosen is as ...Governor, Allen D. ...Secretary of State, Phillip ...Comptroller General, William ...Commissioner of Agricul... ...State School Com... ...E. Gleun; Attorney ...Terrill, Prison Com... ...Turner; State Treas... ...Wm. J. Spear.

SANTIAGO HARBOR, THE RETREAT OF CERVERA, SHOWING THE FORTS BOMBARDED.



Through the courtesy of the Charlotte Observer we are enabled to give our readers the above cut, clearly showing the situation at Santiago de Cuba.

The phrase, "bottled up in Santiago harbor," applied to Admiral Cervera's fleet, seems particularly expressive when the situation is fully understood. The harbor, with the very narrow mouth of neck, is the bottle, and Schley's fleet is the cork. It is only 200 feet between the shores of the opening of the harbor, and in times of peace the ship channel in some places, as shown on a chart published by the English admiralty office, is but 300 feet wide. This channel has been partly filled with obstructions, and at present the actual ship channel is only 100 feet wide. In depth it ranges from 30 to 60 feet, and further in toward Santiago, seven miles from the entrance, the water is but 15 or 20 feet deep.

If Schley attempts to enter the "bottle" after the Spaniards, he will find the task a most difficult one. Maneuvering a battleship 350 feet long and 70 feet broad, like the Massachusetts, or a 400 by 40 foot cruiser, like the Brooklyn, in a well mined channel 100 feet wide under the guns of several forts is a practical impossibility. But so long as the "cork" is in, Cervera will remain well bottled up, and Sampson can proceed with the work of demolishing Havana and San Juan and covering the landing of General Miles' armies of invasion.

several miles along and carried the Spanish trenches with knives. Dazed they fled the right branch of the Zapote, but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are reported.

Hot Times About Manila.

The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside of the town and have advanced to within four miles of the city. A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officers. Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assist the insurgents with boats and navy guns. The Swift reports a rumor that the insurgents had captured and killed a number of priests. The British residents at the time the Swift left, still resided in Manila, but the other foreigners were taking refuge in foreign ships.

Ordered Not to Give Out Information

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, at Madrid, has ordered every one connected with the admiralty throughout the country to abstain from giving information of any kind as to preparations for naval movements and also to be on guard against persons visiting the Department on more or less legitimate pretext seeking information."

Klondikers' $20,000,000

Reports from the Klondike region indicate that within the next two months about $20,000,000 will be shipped from Dawson City to San Francisco. Most of the treasure is said to be the property of the Alaska Commercial Company, these agents having bought the gold dust from the miners and given checks in payment.

Will be Exchanged.

Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men who are now prisoners at Santiago, for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson.

A Respite for Carranza.

Lieutenant Carranza and Senor du Bosc, who are conducting their Spanish operations from Montreal, have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion, through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him.

United States Troops Landed.

A special from Cape Haytien reports that under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns, a force of United States troops was landed at Aguadores, a short distance east of Santiago harbor.

New Spanish Loan.

The Temps publishes a dispatch from Madrid which announces that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Senor Duigcerver, has submitted to the cabinet the arrangements for the new loan, which, it is understood, is to be made without the guarantee of the tobacco monopoly and without the assistance of foreign capital. The Bank of Spain, it is said, will advance, when necessary, in installments, the sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, the amount of the loan, and undertakes the foreign expenses of the army and navy. The government, it is added, estimates that it has sufficient resources for several months.

Medals for the Merrimac Men.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson and each member of his crew.

Death of Captain Gridley.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the Navy Department, late Saturday afternoon, in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, date at Kobe, Japan, June 4th, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement: "Captain Gridley died today. Remains accompany me on Coptic."

A Car Load of Sick Men From Tampa.

A car-load of sick men from Tampa has reached Fort McPherson in charge of Dr. Woodson, of the hospital corps at Tampa. The men are suffering mostly from measles, sprained ankles and sore eyes, and one of them has been made helpless by a tarantula bite. The general hospital at Fort McPherson now contains 75 men.

The Mohican Sails for Manila.

The United States sloop of war Mohican has sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Pennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

Soldiers May Vote in the Field.

The committee on election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress have directed Mr. Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan, to make a favorable report upon Mr. Lacey's bill to enable soldiers in the field to vote for members of Congress. It was agreed by the committee to recommend an amendment which will make the law general, the bill as introduced restricting its operations to the period during which the United States should be at war with Spain.

Alfonso XII On His Deathbed.

In the light of present events it is interesting to recall the last words of Alfonso XII. When the King lay a-dying he was heard to utter several times: "What a conflict! My God, what a conflict!" These words puzzled those who were at the royal bedside. Some thought they had reference to the last struggle between life and death. Others, however, satisfied that the pain he was suffering was not great, begged of him to explain himself. Alfonso then replied: "I see a conflict in the future." The words were prophetic, and Spain remembers them today.

Santiago Again Attacked.

On the morning of the 6th twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor and along the coast. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known.

Spain Wants Peace.

The belief is growing in the best informed government circles that Spain is sincerely anxious to make peace, and that even now she is seeking a favorable opportunity to make overtures in that direction. Numerous evidences of this have come to the attention of the authorities at Washington, but up to this time no move has been made to ascertain on what basis the United States would consider peace.

Settled With the Pirates.

Details have been received at Malaga, Spain, as to the punishment recently inflicted upon Riff pirates by the Shereefian troops, at Alhucemas, a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near Cape Morroko. It appears that the Beccoy and Kabyle tribes were assembled to pay a fine of $20,000, when suddenly, at the sound of a trumpet, the troops attacked them and slaughtered many.

The following military nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Brigadier generals—Fred D. Grant, New York; W. W. Gordon, Georgia. Tobacco second lieutenant, Albert J. Dillon, Florida.

Rejoicing in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, concerning the enthusiasm over the Merrimac affair, says: "Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, on learning that the contents of the official telegram excited great enthusiasm in the Cortes, remarked that it was undesirable for the country to excite itself over matters which were relatively small in comparison with those the war might yet bring forth, lest it suffer disappointment, if the fortune of war should bring the reverse."

FORTS SUCCUMB TO THE FIRE

Schley and Sampson Rain Shells On Santiago.

AMERICAN FLEET UNSCATHED.

Spanish Losses Heavy--Estrella, Cave and Catalina Forts Damaged--In-Shore Batteries Silenced.

An Associated Press Dispatch via Kingston, June 7, says: The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cave batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon following, turned westward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York, attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore.

The Spanish battleships remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spanish were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features. Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell, which struck the base of Estrella battery and tore up the works.

Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manoeuvring of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadron was so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hill tops, but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment, orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Castle somewhat.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small in-shore batteries opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon them and quickly placing the batteries out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward, the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up.

Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed and the Spanish gunners retired. Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns.

The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock when the Spanish fire ceased entirely and Rear Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally, the firing of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces and the Estrella and Catalina forts were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war. After the fleet had retired, the Spaniards repaired to some of their guns and sent twelve shots after the fleet. But no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the Collier Justin. Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

Spanish Losses

It is also understood that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of the day an attack by land on Santiago and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following were severely wounded among the land forces: Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar, of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, whose rank is not mentioned. The Spaniards also admit the loss of 21 infantry soldiers severely wounded and say one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy.

In the naval forces, the Spaniards say that the officer who was in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and five sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish soldiers wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the cruiser Reina Mercedes and they say Morro Castle shows great, gaping breaches in its walls.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago. Later an engagement took place between the American forces and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. It seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so effective that the Spanish were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

Maria Teresa Sunk.

There is a report current at Cape Haytien that the first-class armored Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by the fire of the American ships. It is said that only 500 American troops were landed at Daiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the two places being seemingly confused in the reports.

SUBMARINE CRUISE.

Beautiful Scenery Unveiled to the View of the Navigators.

Mr. Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine wrecking boat Argonaut, in a recent cruise, gives his experience as follows:

"During the trip we made various experiments to demonstrate the practicability of our system of submarine navigation. The whole trip was made without our own power. The Argonaut was handled very easily either on or under the surface, or when running on the bottom, and we proved that the boat was perfectly seaworthy. At one place we struck a bank of sand on the bottom which appeared like a hill of shelled corn. The roller wheel would not work satisfactory over it as it buried, but we found this was overcome easily by working the propeller, which drove the Argonaut over it with ease.

"On hard bottom, where the water was comparatively clear, the door was opened and it was a beautiful sight to see the bottom through the opening and the crabs and small fish scattering as we approached them. We picked up a few oysters as we were traveling along, but as we had but a crab net to catch them with, we got but few, because our speed was too great.

"We discovered that we could see farther under the surface at night with our electric lights than in daytime. The greatest distance seen in the bay was about 20 feet.

Mr. Lake expresses his perfect confidence in being able to cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world. He says if the Argonaut was at Santiago, Cuba, he would not be long in destroying every possibility of explosion from the Spaniards nests of mines.

Owens Acquitted.

The case of J. P. Owens, indicted jointly with Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, on the charge of complicity in alleged forgeries, went to the jury and a verdict of not guilty was returned. A demurrer was entered to the second indictment against Mrs Atkinson, and argument was begun. Her friends are confident of her acquittal since the Owens verdict.

Threats of Russia.

London Cable, 5th, to the New York Sun.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Telegraph, says: An article in the St. Petersburg Novisti, which is regarded by diplomats as a paper in close touch with the Russian government, declares: "The appeal of Spain to European powers was a sort of capitulation, both senseless and criminal. The war must end, and America must voluntarily subordinate her wishes to the judgment of the powers." The article closes with a menace to the United States, "whose position with two long and open coast lines could not stand the united fleets of two or three European powers."

Brought in Her Captain Dead.

The United States collier Pompey, formerly the British steamer Harlech, arrived at Key West from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieutenant Commander E. W. Sturdy, dead on board, and Lieutenant K. C. Norton in charge of the ship.

Large Wheat Crop.

Oklahoma farmers are happy over a wheat yield of at least 40,000,000 bushels, and other cereals are promising.

War Bonds Soon to Issue.

A Washington dispatch June 5th says preparations are substantially complete at the Treasury Department to invite offers for the bonds for carrying on the Spanish war as soon as the issue be authorized by Congress. Envelopes have been addressed to every national bank, to the postmaster at every money order office and to the representatives of express companies who have offered to aid in the placement of the loan.

A Monument to Gladstone.

In the House of Commons a message from Queen Victoria was read, announcing Her Majesty's intention to direct the erection of a monument to the late William E. Gladstone, in Westminster Abbey, in accordance with the wishes expressed in the address of the House of Commons to the Queen.

The Buffalo Arrives.

The United States cruiser Buffalo, has arrived at Old Point. No one is allowed to go on board. The Buffalo is in such a filthy condition that is said she will be fumigated before being released from quarantine. Her crew is made up of several nationalities.

Monterey and Brutus Off.

The monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus have left for Manila. The wharves and docks on the water front were crowded with people anxious to witness the departure of the formidable fighting machine, and the collier which is to accompany her. Every steam whistle on the water front blew a farewell, and as the two vessels moved down the harbor toward the golden gate the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer.

SHAFTER MOVES ON SANTIAGO

Twenty-Seven Thousand the First Army of Invasion.

SAMPSON, SCHLEY, SHAFTER

And Free Cuba--Landing Will Be Effected Near Santiago--Sixteen Regulars, Eleven Volunteer Troops.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, with the approval of General Greeley, cabled the following: "The army sailed from Tampa (Wednesday) June 8th. The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and a signal corps. The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments—sixteen regulars and eleven volunteers, as follows:

Of the regular regiments, the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

Of the volunteer regiments there were the Seventy-first New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Indiana and the Third Pennsylvania.

COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF INVASION

The total infantry force is 21,600 men. In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery.

General Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is convoyed by the battleship Indiana, and the gun-boat Helena, with the training Bancroft, as General Shafter's floating home.

Thirty-Nine Killed On One Ship.

The Reina Mercedes suffered most from the shell fire, which mortally wounded her commander, Captain Acosta. The total number of casualties on the ship was 39, the captain, five seamen and 33 marines killed and a lieutenant and eleven men wounded. Most of the Hontoria and Krupp guns had before the action been placed in the Socapa battery.

Case Against Mrs. Atkinson Ended.

A special from Glenville, W. Va., says: "The jury have at last returned a verdict of not guilty in the indictment in which Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Governor, was co-defendant.

The Ministers Resign.

The following semi-official note has been issued at Paris: "The ministers have placed their resignations at the disposal of M. Meline, the Premier, who, if his policy is approved by the Chamber, will remodel the cabinet on the broadest basis, in accordance with the conditions of the recent elections."

Harvey's Nomination Confirmed

The Senate confirmed the nomination of S. S. Harvey, of Florida, to be an additional paymaster in the army.

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Systematic study of the Bible in all departments.

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