

Asheville Daily Gazette.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1898.

Price 5 Cents

Dissolution Sale

Our one week's slaughter in all departments created quite a stir in shopping circles, and the Good Work goes on, as we find too many Goods to undertake an Inventory yet. We are determined to knife right and left till a minimum point is reached before taking Stock.

FOR THIS WEEK

We offer these Lucious Ripe Plums, which should be plucked at once. One gentle touch lands them in your basket.

SHIRT WAISTS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
Ready for use—Sheet and Pillow Cases.

Prettiest line Lace Curtains ever seen in this City.

For slaughter prices of above named Goods look on page, 7, Columns 1 & 2.

OESTREICHER & CO
28 South Main St.

Not what
We Say

But what

You Know

Is what counts,

And if you have used a Banana Ham, you know 'tis good. The price is 12½¢ per lb. for large ones and 13¢ lb. for small ones. ALL sizes at ALL times and ALL fresh.

G. A. GREER,

Fine Groceries,

CAMARA IS NEXT.

Watson Will Start Out in a Week After the Only Spanish Force Left.

Washington, July 5.—Within a week Commodore Watson's eastern squadron, consisting of the Newark, Iowa and Oregon, Yankee, Dixie and Yosemite, the colliers Abarenda, Scindia and Alexander, and perhaps the supply ship, Delmonico, will sail from Santiago, according to the expectation of the navy department, to seek and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara.

It has been determined that the squadron shall not delay to bombard ports in Spain or the Canaries, but shall proceed after Camara at a clipping rate. Both colliers at Santiago are full of coal and with the Abarenda, the squadron will have plenty of fuel for a long voyage. There is more coal waiting in the Mediterranean and along the route to the Philippines. Official information reached the government today that Admiral Camara's vessels with the exception of the three destroyers entered the Suez canal today

SPANISH FLEET'S ANNIHILATION

Full Account of How Cervera's Ships Were Sent to Destruction—From a Correspondent Aboard the Texas.

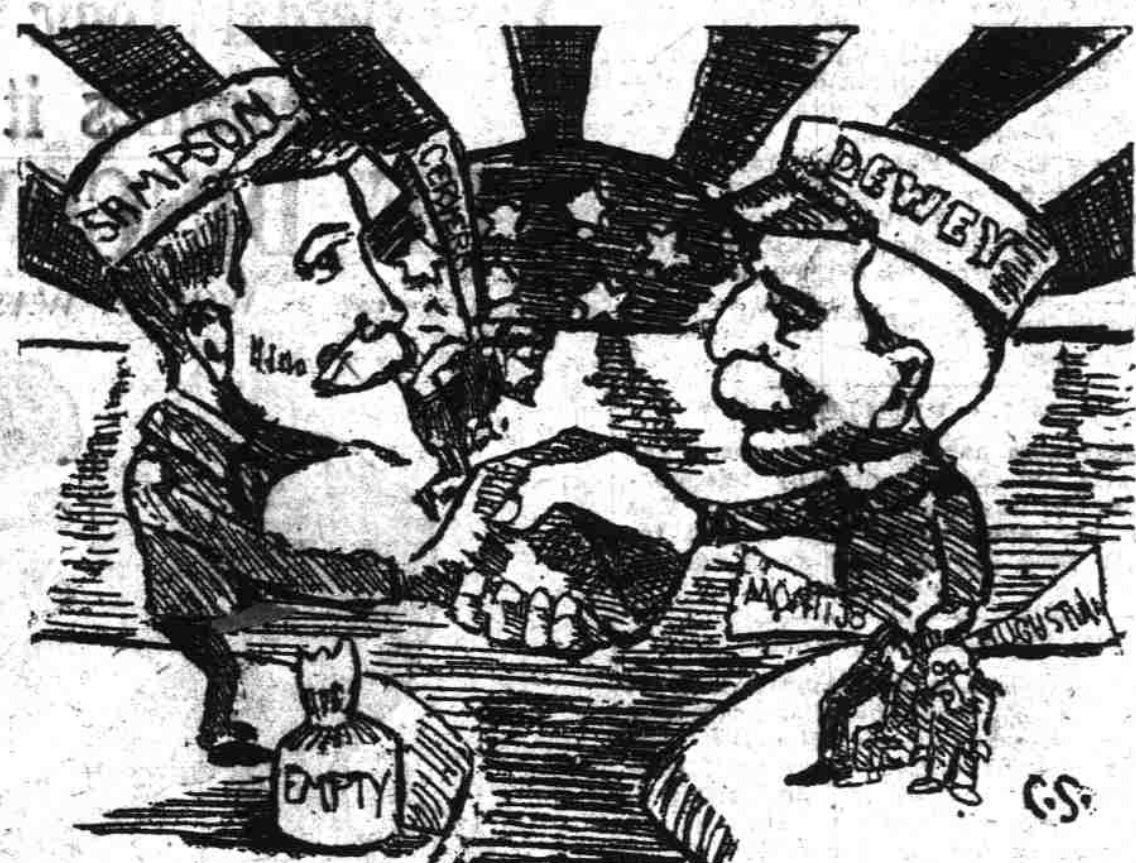
Credit for the Victory Said to Belong to Commodore Schley—His Flagship Brooklyn In the Fight Every Minute—He Caught the Colon.

Spanish Officials Made Men Stick to Guns at Pistol's Point—Shot Those Who Didn't—Gave Wine and Liquor to Instill Drunken Courage—Coast Strewn With Wreckage and Corpses.

Off Santiago, July 4.—Early this morning the Sun's despatch boat started down the coast to make a closer inspection of the wrecked Spanish warships than was possible yesterday when fire was sweeping over them. The Almirante Oquendo was first in-

were taken aboard the despatch boat which headed for the fleet. When the flagship was reached Admiral Sampson thanked the newspaper men and asked that the prisoners be delivered to the St. Louis, which was done. Eulate and Cervera were on the

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.



DEWEY TO SAMPSON, "SHAKE, OLD MAN!"

spected. She was run ashore in a small bay and lies well up on the beach where she is likely to stay until time completes the work begun by the American guns. Her sides are scarred by many shots and on her port bow is a tremendous hole made by a thirteen inch shell.

Your correspondent pulled ashore in a small boat. Dead Spaniards were floating about in the water. They were stripped to waist as they had stood to man the guns.

About this time the Suwanee came up and Lieutenant Blue started ashore in a whale boat to round up the prisoners. Finally twenty-nine men were found huddled together. The newspaper men made them prisoners. Most of the prisoners were wounded.

They told how the gunnery of Americans became more fierce and deadly until the Spanish crews deserted their guns, when they had been shot down by their own officers.

As the battle grew more and more desperate the wines and liquors of the officers were handed out to the crews so that with drunken courage they would keep up the hopeless fight.

At last even the officers gave up and ordered the sea valves opened and the ships driven on the beach.

Sixteen of the prisoners were from the Vizcaya, six from the Oquendo and seven from the Teresa Maria. They

St. Louis. Then the despatch boat visited the wreck of the Vizcaya which had great holes in her bow and tangle of iron work on deck.

Off Santiago, July 3.—At half past nine o'clock this morning the Texas was lying directly in front of the harbor, when the nose of a ship poked out from behind the Estrella battery.

Clash! went the gongs, calling the ship's company to general quarters. Full speed was put on and ahead plunged the Texas toward the enemy and signalled "Enemy trying to escape."

The Brooklyn, Iowa and Oregon responded immediately, all heading towards the mouth of the harbor. The first of the Spaniards to come into view was the flagship, Oquendo, closely followed by the Colon. Then came the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa.

Almost before the leading ship was clear of Morro's shadow, the fight had begun, Admiral Cervera starting it by a shell from his ship. The big guns of the Texas belched forth followed by a heavy fire from other ships.

The Spaniards turned westward at full steam, pouring a constant fire on our ships. The Brooklyn turned her course parallel with that of the Spaniards and began a running fight. The

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CITY WANTS TO GIVE IN

Officials and Archbishop of Santiago Reported to Desire to Surrender.

Have Telegraphed the Permission of Madrid and Blanco to Lower the Flag.

Hard Times—Little Food and Water—Stray Shots Enter the City.

Eight Hundred Spaniards Killed at San Juan—One Thousand at El Caney.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—The British cruisers, Pallias and Alert, and the Austrian cruiser, Maria Teresa, arrived this afternoon from Santiago with refugees. The warships brought the intelligence that stray shots had entered dooryards in the city of Santiago and that it was dangerous to walk the streets.

A conference was held in Santiago yesterday between the archbishop, civil governor, and military governor at which it was resolved to telegraph to the government at Madrid and to Captain General Blanco, asking for permission to surrender the city and thus prevent its bombardment.

The Spaniards are suffering greatly, owing to the scarcity of food and drinking water. The hospitals are full of wounded and sick soldiers. It is estimated that the Spanish loss in the fight on July 1, at San Juan was eight hundred killed. General Deley and all of his staff and more than a thousand men are reported have been killed at El Caney.

MILES TO STAY HOME

Shafter Will Remain Supreme in the Coming Battle.

Naval Prisons at Annapolis and Portsmouth.

Washington, July 5.—It can be said tonight on indisputable authority that General Miles will not go to Santiago at all. On Sunday he telegraphed General Shafter he would join him within a week. The ostensible reason for the change is that General Shafter is competent to conduct the campaign and the sending of Miles might seem a reflection on Shafter's ability.

Admiral Cervera and the 1600 prisoners will be brought to the United States for safe keeping this week. The naval prison will be located either at Annapolis, Md., or at Portsmouth, N. H., or possibly at both places. No disposition has been manifested by the government to exchange Hobson for Cervera.

GAVE THE QUEEN A PAIN.

London, July 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The official dispatches with reference to the fighting at Santiago de Cuba have caused a painful sensation. The Queen Regent has sent an expression of her sympathy to Senora Linares, wife of Gen. Linares, who is residing in Madrid. The greatest anxiety is felt by all classes."

INSURGENTS WANT CONSULS.

Hong Kong, July 5.—The Philippine insurgent cabinet is very anxious that the American Consuls Wildman and Williams should be in the commission to organize the provisional government. The cabinet fears that new men will not understand them nor the local situation.

SHAFTER TOLD TO AWAIT MORE MEN

The President Advises Prudence and That Shafter Hold Off Till the Coming of Aiding Army Before Beginning the Final Assault on Santiago.

Decision Reached Mainly Because of the News From the Front That Pando had Joined Linares—Fourteen Thousand Soldiers Start for Santiago Thursday.

Graphic, Thrilling and Complete Description of the Fighting on the Outskirts of Santiago—How Roosevelt and His Men Charged the Heights of San Juan.

Washington, July 5.—The desire to observe great prudence in the campaign against Santiago led the president and his advisers today to suggest to General Shafter the postponement of the assault until the arrival of reinforcements.

General Shafter's belief, expressed in a message Sunday that though he had the town well invested on the north and east his line was very thin and that it would be impossible to carry it by storm without reinforcements is believed to hold good now, despite the fact of Admiral Cervera's destruction. A more potent factor in arriving at the decision to postpone the bombardment was the information from General Shafter today that General Pando had joined the Spaniards in Santiago city, bringing the total force in the city up to 16,000.

It is regretted somewhat that General Shafter sent his ultimatum for surrender under the penalty of bombardment at noon today although the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements excuses him from fulfilling the threat. The government is now more than ever resolved to lose no time in sending reinforcements and it is expected that additional troops will have left their camps tonight and embark tomorrow or Thursday for Santiago.

About 14,000 men will be sent. The Garretson brigade will leave immediately. The Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts are going from Charleston on the Yale and Harvard and the Eighth Ohio from New York on the St. Paul. The First Rhode Island will go from Newport News on La Grande Duchesse. Two brigades will go from Chichamauga, embarking at Charleston and Savannah.

The forces under Gen. Lawton were sent north to make the attack on El Caney. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, under Sumner, Gen. Wheeler being ill, had the center of the line up the valley which the town of San Juan overlooks, while Gen. Duffield was at the seaside to fight in conjunction with the fleet and the Michigan Volunteers against Aguadores. The Seventy-first New York, the rough riders and Col. Wheeler's Mass-

(Continued on Seventh Page)

STORY OF FIGHTING.

The Laffan Bureau correspondent in his account of the fighting that preceded the arrival of the American troops at their last station, immediately in part, Gen. Shafter's men were in their

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One car load just received direct from the mills.

Wholesale or Retail.

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Leading Jeweler,
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