

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 96.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1898.

RICE FIVE CENTS.

Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

SPANISH FORTS ARE SHELLED

The Works at Caimanera Demolished by the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee— The Spanish Driven Inland.

MARBLEHEAD STEAM LAUNCH'S HOT FIGHT

Attacked by the Enemy in Ambush, It Headed Toward the Shore Pouring in a Fierce Fire Before Which the Bushwhackers Fleed Wildly--Preparing for Porto Rican Expedition on a Grand Scale.

(Copyright by the Associated Press.)

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday June 15, 3:30 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 16.—The brick forts and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 p. m., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes. The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off the west side of the channel and opened with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall.

The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead stood further into the harbor and shelled the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage.

After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for forty-eight hours. He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers left-up, but who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity. The Spaniards were given a good dinner and some clothing and was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon and escaped without the loss of a man after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime, the enemy was fleeing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

THE PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Preparations Will Be Made for it on a Large Scale.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The War Department expects to utilize approximately thirty-five transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement was made officially at the Department to-day. It seems to indicate that the Porto Rico army will equal, if not exceed, in numbers that which left for Santiago. The estimate is made that the thirty-five vessels will carry between 15,000 and 20,000 men with their equipments and subsistence. Army officials say that reports which have been received from reliable sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in that country is probably 10,000 men, although other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number. It is stated positively that the embarkation point for the troops for Porto Rico has not yet been finally determined, and will not be until Secretary Alger and the President have had an opportunity to confer with Major General Miles. There is no doubt, however, that this embarkation will take place from some point on the Atlantic coast with a probability in favor of Fernandina or Savannah, Ga. The merits of the first-named place have been fully set out, and as to the latter place favorable comment was made upon it by the board of army officers, which recently conducted the examination of various points in the South. Jacksonville also is considered by the board a good place for the assembling of troops, although it is not believed that

the water in the St. Johns River is of satisfactory depth to permit of the easy movement of a large number of vessels to and from the harbor. Miami, Fla., was examined by the board, but their conclusion is that it is not big enough for the accommodation of any great number of men who might be brought there prior to embarkation. Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, were examined, but for good reasons Secretary Alger says they will not be used as localities for the rendezvous of troops.

For the purposes of the Porto Rican expedition Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day the Department had now available eleven transports, some of which are already at Southern points. The War Department is now communicating with the Coastwise Steamship Company on the Atlantic and Gulf with a view to securing the additional vessels needed.

Mr. Meiklejohn said it had not been determined whether any of the vessels to reach Santiago would be utilized in the Porto Rican expedition. That was a matter entirely contingent upon the military aspect of affairs as they might develop in eastern Cuba. It is stated not to be the intention of the government at this time to abandon Tampa as a base of military operations as has been reported. The War Department has a vast quantity of rations, beside a large number of men at that place. While it is possible that future large military movements may not be embarked from that point, yet it is believed that it will continue to be used as a reserve base for such work as may be more conveniently done from there.

THE PURISIMA CONCEPTION.

Sails, Loaded With Food Believed to Be for Blanco's Troops—Sampson Will Doubtless Take Care of Her.

(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)

Kingston, Jamaica, June 16.—2:15 p. m.—The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, loaded with food for Manzanillo, left Kingston at 2 o'clock this morning, taking a westward course. The colonial authorities ignored the protest of United States Consul Dent, as not based on sufficient evidence, and gave the ship her clearance.

The Purisima Concepcion arrived at Kingston in the latter part of May from Manzanillo with a Spanish commissary officer in disguise, seeking supplies. She already had on board a large amount, which had been obtained elsewhere, but at Kingston she began at once to take on flour, corn and rice, purchasing in all 2,800 bags of corn from Jamaica merchants.

The Colonial authorities were informed by her officers that clearance papers would be asked for a non-blockaded port, like Manzanillo on the south coast on the bay of Guanayaro. United States Consul Dent made representations to the government of the island against the vessel, and a careful inquiry was instituted, the authorities promising that if Mr. Dent could furnish specific proof that her captain intended to run for a blockaded port they would refuse to allow her to land. An unsuccessful attempt was then made by her owners to change her register.

Mr. Dent's protest failing, the Purisima Concepcion, according to dispatches from Kingston to the Associated Press, has been planning to leave as secretly as possible in the hope under cover of darkness of evading capture. There has never been the least doubt in the mind of Mr. Dent that the supplies and provisions, though loaded nominally for an unblockaded port, are destined ultimately for General Blanco's troops.

There is little likelihood that she will reach her destination, as Admiral Sampson is fully aware of her plans and has probably detailed a fast auxiliary cruiser to capture her and the Spanish officer, Lieutenant Commander Joaquin Montague, who is understood to have left Kingston on her.

THE PURISIMA IN LUCK.

Slipped Through the Fingers of the Yosemite's Captain.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 16.—6 p. m.—The captain and officers of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, (formerly the El Rio) cruiser Yosemite, and are thoroughly vexed. As the Yosemite approached Port Royal about 5 o'clock this morning, she passed a large steamer going out. No attempt was made to ascertain her name, but on arriving here the Yosemite's captain learned that the steamer was the Purisima Concepcion.

The Yosemite, with other American cruisers, had been specially warned

about this Spaniard, as she would be a rich prize. She is said to have \$100,000 in gold on board. Her cargo of food and medicine is destined ultimately for Cienfuegos and Havana.

It is by no means certain that the auxiliary cruiser Prairie (formerly the El Sol), will catch her, though the Prairie was yesterday evening in the course the Purisima Concepcion was taken this morning.

AN AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

And a Lynching Has Probably by Now Followed.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—On Tuesday night seven miles from Wetumpka, Wm. Carden and his wife, an old couple, and William Canice, also an old man, were murdered and their house burned to conceal the crime. Carden hoarded his money and the party were murdered to secure it. Yesterday Sol Jackson, Lewis Speir and another negro were arrested for the crime. Late this afternoon a crowd of 500 men from the neighborhood of the crime gathered at Wetumpka to mob the prisoners. Since they have been in jail two of the murderers, Jackson and Speir, confessed and told where they buried the money, \$1,200. The mob broke into the jail at 5 o'clock but were unable to get into the inner cage where the prisoners were. Tonight about ninety of the former members of the militia companies left here on a special train. A few minutes after 8 o'clock word was received that the mob succeeded in getting blacksmith tools, broke the cage open and secured the prisoners. The intention of the mob, it is stated, is to take them to the scene of the crime and hang them.

The military company will not reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the mob.

MEANT TO SHOOT COL. HAY.

John Trodd, Who Shot Count Arco-Valley, Probably Insane.

London, June 16.—In the Bow Street Police court this morning John Trodd, who shot Count Arco-Valley, the first secretary of the German embassy here, while the latter was emerging from the embassy last night, was remanded until Wednesday next.

The police believe that Trodd is insane, and really intended to kill an American official and not a German. He had a notion that he had been insulted by some American, and papers found in his belongings after his arrest show that he intended to harm Colonel John Hay, the United States Ambassador, whose residence is situated near the German Embassy. Trodd mistook this latter place for Colonel Hay's house, and he found it was an embassy and apparently concluded that it was the headquarters of the American Embassy.

TO CHECK DISORDER.

Measures Taken by General Coppinger at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., June 16.—The newly-elected Mayor has consulted with General Coppinger regarding the disorderly conduct of soldiers. General Coppinger promised to promptly arrest and punish soldiers disobeying the law. To further assure the legal authorities he has ordered two details of men of ten each to be on duty at all hours in the First and Fourth wards. He stands prepared to increase this detail should it be insufficient.

Miss Clara Barton, who arrived this morning, has since gone down to Port Tampa, where she is now on board the Red Cross steamer State of Texas.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Measures to Cope With Agricultural Depression Announced.

Rome, June 16.—The new Ministry met in the Chamber of Deputies today. The Premier, the Marquis di Rudin, made a statement outlining the government's programme and submitted a number of bills, including stringent measures to maintain social order and regulating political service and economic measures. The Premier in his statement also announced the introduction of measures to cope with the agricultural depression of the country. The Chamber, as requested by Premier Rudin, presented the bill to a committee. A few opposition speeches were made and the House adjourned.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

Spain Now Wants the Aid of the Dreihund.

Paris, June 16.—The Temps today points out that the Spanish newspapers, which only yesterday talked of the solidarity of the Latin races and appealed for help to France, today declares that every sacrifice should be made to procure the aid of the Dreihund.

Continuing, the Temps says: "We wish to draw the attention of those blatant and simple-minded advocates of the Latin races union, and a Franco-Spanish alliance to this changed mood of the Spaniards."

U. S. TRANSPORTS SIGHTED.

Hong Kong, June 16.—A rumor has reached here from Hoiho, Island of Pany, Philippine group, that some United States transports from San Francisco, were sighted off that place on the evening of June 9.

The steamers Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, the three United States transports having on board the first reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, consisting of 2,500 soldiers, sailed from San Francisco late on May 25, and were not expected to arrive at Manila until about June 20. They were to meet the United States cruiser Charleston at Honolulu, which vessel was to escort them to the Philippine islands.

THE UNITED FLAGS

Float Over Thousands at the Jacksonville Unveiling.

A HISTORIC EVENT

THE NEW AND THE OLD YANKEES IN LINE.

GRANDSON OF GRANT VIEWS THE SCENE

While the Confederate Soldier in Bronze Looks Down With Eyes of the Past on a Living Chapter in Current History.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 16.—The unveiling of the \$20,000 Confederate monument today marked one of the most patriotic incidents in our national annals. Indeed, it was surrounded by so many peculiar circumstances that nothing in this country has ever equalled it. It becomes a chapter in history strange in coincidence and remarkable in surroundings.

Eighteen years ago, on the piazza of one of the hotels of this city, sat a soldier en-President while the citizens of Jacksonville passed and repassed, marking the presence of a statesman who had made the laurels of a victor unfading forever by proclaiming over a sea of bitterness: "Let us have peace."

Today his grandson, as a member of the staff of General Lee, stood within a few feet of the same spot, reviewing a army of soldiers in blue, veterans who had opposed each other on the battlefields, and thousands of Floridians marching to do honor to a Confederate soldier in bronze, who viewed with the cold stony eye of the past a living chapter of our current history.

A regimental band from the land of old Yankees stepped proudly to the strains of a march and "Old Glory" waved in the Southern breeze. The new Yankees from North Carolina and Virginia clad in blue, too, took up the echoes with the spirit stirring refrain of Dixie. Behind trooped the old Federal veterans, and then came the old Confederates under the stars and bars floating besides the stars and stripes peaceful to all the men over whom the banners floated grim but quiet with eyes looking to the present and not to the past.

Through the streets of a Southern city tramped an army in blue, led by Lee, in whose name and fame is concentrated Southern history from the beginning, and at the foot of a pedestal that lifts up the typical Southern soldier to the reverence of the ages, stood a Senator, who is a Grant now, and a Harrison at home with the people from whom his ancestors sprang. The South and the West and the North marched through the streets—the boys in blue from Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia and North Carolina, brothers all, save as they are rivals for the first place in the charge and the last in retreat when they face the enemies of their native land.

On every hand the flag of a re-united country floated in the semi-tropical sun. Veterans of both the blue and the gray swayed in the Southern breeze. The new Yankees in the blue looked at it with such a sight. It was a great lesson to the nation, an event that must become historic.

THE HAWAIIAN MATTER.

Committee on Foreign Relations to Consider it To-day.

Washington, June 16.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would call a meeting of that committee for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow to consider the Hawaiian resolution, which passed the House yesterday. The Senator said that he expected the committee to dispose of the matter at one sitting, and that he had no doubt the decision would be favorable to annexation. If he is not disappointed in this expectation he will report the resolution at the beginning of to-morrow's session of the Senate, and will ask for immediate consideration, resisting any movement that may be made looking to adjournment of the Senate until Monday. Senator Davis expresses the opinion that the outlook for action by the Senate before final adjournment is improving. The present intention is to consider the question in open executive session.

DESERTING BY THOUSANDS.

Spaniards Joining Cubans Through Fear of American Fleet.

New York, June 16.—A special from Key West says: "Junta advices from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government at La-Gunaja, in Camaguey, report that more than 5,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from Puerto Principe and Xucvatigarrons have deserted to the patriot army. The immediate cause of desertion was the fear of the American fleet.

SAMPSON'S GUNS AGAIN BOOM

Bombardment Began at Daylight Yesterday— Western Batteries of Santiago Were Badly Wrecked.

THE SPANISH POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODED

The New Orleans Repeatedly Struck the Enemy's Guns, Lifting One From its Trunions and Sending it In Sweeping Summersaults Through the Air-- Dynamite Bombs were Thrown into the Harbor and the Loss of Life Must Have Been Very Great.

(Copyright by the Associated Press.)

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, Thursday, June 16, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 16, 9 p. m.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieut. Holson and his companions are in prison. The Western batteries against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three two hundred and fifty pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the forts at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went through, but as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water—whether the destroyers were demolished is not known; but the destructive area of gun cotton is large, and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked in the black night like a door opening into the livid fire of a Titanic furnace.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at half past three this morning and with the first blush of dawn were called quietly to quarters. The ships steamed in five knot speed to a 3,000 yards range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them.

They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The Admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen. Fifteen minutes later—5:15 a. m. The New York opened with a broadside from her main battery, at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in red streaks of flame. The fleet enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills, and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle, from where the Dauntless lay. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners.

The dons responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments. The admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges, and to elevate the guns so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvellous.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc.

The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris fell in every direction. One timber, carried out of the side of the battery, went tum-

bling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of shore and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch guns, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely, muzzle on, lifting off its trunions and sending it in sweeping summersaults high in the air. Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6:30 to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the admiral, lay outside of the right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scoured among the ships carrying messages. At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship, until every jackie in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap he is in.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the Western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the Eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only dummies.

The only regret expressed is that Lieut. Holson and his men, by their presence in El Morro made it sacred. Otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins. The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judged from a position near the flagship, which, during the bombardment with several interruptions, fired two hundred and eight shots, thirty-five from her eight inch guns, 174 from her four inch guns and 49 from her six pounders, probably no fewer than five thousand projectiles were fired, of a total weight of half a million pounds.

MANILA'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

Spanish Reports Confirm Previous Dispatches.

Madrid, June 16.—10 a. m.—Advices received here today by the Liberal from Manila under date of June 6, practically repeat the news contained in the dispatch of June 5 from the Shang Hai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who forwarded upon that occasion information which he had received from Manila up to June 8, saying that on June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote river and captured Las-Pinas and Paranaqui, since which time the fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards was continuous, and the latter were being gradually driven in. The Spanish correspondent also says: "It is reported that the archbishop has gone to the insurgents in the hope of moderating their animosity and preventing acts of violence.

"The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the province of Batenzas, and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the province of La Guna.

"It is not expected that Manila will capitulate until the United States troops arrive."

NEGRO NOMINATED GOVERNOR.

Colored Republicans of Alabama Nominated a State Ticket.

Birmingham, Ala., June 16.—About sixty negro Republicans of the State being dissatisfied with the failure of their State convention to put out a ticket met here today and nominated a straight colored ticket as follows:

For Governor, Rev. A. J. Warner, of Jefferson county; auditor, J. P. Lawrence, of Lee; treasurer, H. C. Calhoun, of Russell; attorney general, Thomas Walker, of Dallas; secretary of State, J. W. Braxwell, of Toledo; superintendent of education, S. M. Murphy, of Barbour; no supreme court judges were nominated. Warner is the first negro ever nominated by the party in this State for Governor.