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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

General Shafter Has Again Demanded the Surrender of Santiago.

AND TORAL ONCE MORE REFUSES

He Was Obligated, He Said, to Refer the Matter to the Madrid Government—After a Night of Suspense he in the Morning Reiterated his Determination to Fight to the Last.

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Siboney, July 11, 7 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—11:30 a. m.—A concerted movement has been made by the United States army and navy, against the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the past twenty-four hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city.

The fleet lying off Agadores, three miles east of Morro Castle, began the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon, and continued it this morning. Notwithstanding the fact that our ships had to fire at an extreme elevation, and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell in the city and set fire to it in four places.

One shell struck St. Michaels church, in which a quantity of powder and ammunition was stored, and blew it to pieces.

During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city, so that at noon to-day every road and trail leading out of the city was guarded and the escape of the Spanish soldiers seemed impossible. The only way they can get out of the city is to ferry across the bay to the western side of the harbor, and even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops.

During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago this morning, the batteries of artillery on the hills facing the city shelled the Spanish entrenchments and received but a slight reply.

The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire, but the Spaniards fell back to their last entrenchments, offering but little resistance.

The Americans suffered no loss. At about noon today General Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the general sent General Wheeler into the Spanish lines, under a flag of truce, with a message to the General Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it at will, that the American troops had the city practically surrounded and that there were 18,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees starving to death at El Cane and also pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them. General Shafter demanded the unconditional surrender of the city and coupled this demand with the statement that unless General Toral accepted the assault upon the city, both by land and sea force, would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from General Toral and then he sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid government and that he would send his answer as soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment. No other answer had been received from General Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening. During the time the negotiations were pending Major General Miles arrived off Agadores, on board the Yale, from Charleston. Admiral Sampson went on board the Yale and held a conference with General Miles, then the latter went to Siboney, landed for a short while and held a telephone communication with General Shafter, seven miles away.

General Miles will go to the front tomorrow, Tuesday morning.

FIRES STARTED BY OUR SHELLS.

The Clock-like Work of Schley's Bombardment.

Off Agadores, July 11.—(2 p. m.)—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—(2 p. m.)—The United States navy has the following report presented to it:

What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant four and a half miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part?

The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So, if the army hereafter never fired a shot and merely guarded the roads the navy could make Santiago untenable, if indeed it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

Sunday and today the sea was calmer than usual, so the opportunity for good practice was afforded. In pursuance of General Shafter's request, Commodore Schley, Rear Admiral Sampson being absent at Guantanamo, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the city of Santiago, distant a little over four and a half miles. The ships were about a half a mile apart. The army signal men were on the beach op-

posite the ships and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wig-wagged the result of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low, or not in line.

Sunday's practice was good, but it was better today, when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo Bay during the night.

The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling this morning.

The ships ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing, in order to secure the desired list to port or to starboard.

General Shafter signalled about noon, that "some of the shells fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage."

Comment on this subject was changed immediately by a message saying:

"Last shot struck St. Nicholas church, where powder was stored, blowing up the same and doing great damage."

The bombardment closed for the day at 1 p. m. at General Shafter's request, and he was about to send a flag of truce into the city, in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time.

The whole proceeding was business-like in the extreme. The ordinary avocations on shipboard went on, punctuated at intervals of five minutes by the roar of the big guns, the scream of projectiles and the echoes from the mountains in the rear of Morro Castle, plainly visible to the westward and having the bombardment ships well in range.

But not a gun was fired by the Spaniards.

The effect of the shells when they did hit can easily be imagined when it is known that each of them carries 275 pounds of explosives and travels 925 feet per second. When such a missile lands at a distance of four and a half miles from the muzzle to the city it occupies 22½ seconds in its flight.

Four shells during the bombardment to-day started fires in different parts of the city, proving the feasibility of burning the place by using the guns of the fleet alone.

It was strange to see our soldiers repairing locomotives on the railroad track running along the beach, while, i. e. the strokes of a slow clock, the guns were fired and sent shells screaming over the men at work.

Death must have come to many during the shelling, but it is impossible to do more now than surmise as to the extent of the mortality.

ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

Dummy Guns Found and Vacant Trenches.

(Copyright by the Associated Press.)
General Shafter's Headquarters, July 11, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—(9:30 a. m.)—Fighting continues during the day, and at this hour, it is believed that the city of Santiago will be captured by the American forces within the next twenty-four hours.

The Americans have advanced steadily all day. In several of the Spanish trenches our troops found dummy wooden guns, and no Spanish soldiers.

There was a very weak fire from the Spanish troops, and the American officers have received further evidence of the great distress existing in Santiago.

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

There Has Been Little Fighting—Considering Surrender.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The following dispatch from General Shafter was received here at 9:30 a. m.: "Playa del Este, via Hayti, July 12. Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. "It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have the town surrounded on the north; lines were completed at 5 o'clock p. m., by General Ludlow right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the new batteries in position tomorrow. Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful.

(Signed) SHAFTER."

FOR AN HONORABLE PEACE.

Paris, July 12.—The officials of the Spanish Embassy here communicated to the press this evening a dispatch from Madrid, declaring it came from an authoritative source. It set forth in substance that although Spain was "only fighting in order to maintain her right to repel unjust aggression," she will continue the struggle "until she obtains an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices may be necessary to attain this end."

TORAL ONCE MORE REFUSES.

He is Determined to Resist to the Last.

(Copyright 1898 by Associated Press.)

Before Santiago, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 12.—This morning General Toral sent a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter yesterday afternoon.

In his reply General Toral referred to his refusal to accede to the American demand made on Sunday and again reiterated his determination to resist.

Notwithstanding this the American batteries did not open fire this morning and the renewal of the bombardment will probably be postponed until tomorrow (Wednesday), when it is hoped that all of General Randolph's batteries will be in position. The siege guns landed yesterday will also be brought up as soon as possible.

Torrents of rain fell at night, drowning out the boys in the trenches and making the road almost impassable. This may delay the batteries and siege guns. The volunteers, who are being hurried on to the front, are being located along the right centre in the positions which have been occupied by General Lawton's division, while the latter has moved forward, extending our right until it almost touches the road to Caimitos, over which General Toral would have to retreat, if he should be footed.

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WILL REMOVE MINES

The Commercial Interests Demand Their Removal.

MILITARY MEN OPPOSE

WHAT NOW SHOULD A HOSTILE FLEET APPEAR?

THE COAL QUESTION AT ST. THOMAS

The Importance of Owning Coal Stations Demonstrated—Blanco's Harsh Response to Gervera's Message—Its Effect Upon General Toral.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at Santiago at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was still flying, and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be very broad in view of the injunction the President laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender. General Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander Cervera for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case. It is not generally known that in response to the many and pathetic reports by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but since the case, Blanco's purpose in this way has been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the most will be found empty and the roads down which the American troops make their entry into the town. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

The most important result of the Cabinet deliberations today was an order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. This will be done by exploding them. Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests and some of them are predicting that not a few of the mines which have been so earnest in their demand for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumors of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

The order of removal, it is stated, is to apply to localities where the interests of commerce demand the same. In cases where it is safe an effort will be made to remove the mines instead of exploding them. Wherever there is any doubt they will be exploded. The action of the sea in some instances causes the dynamite in the iron clips of the sleds to ooze through the screw threads where the plug is inserted, and unless the greatest care is taken the removal of the plug may cause an explosion. It will be some days before actual work of removing or exploding the mines can be put in operation, and the question as to what the interests of commerce demand will be left to the discretion of the engineer officers having jurisdiction over the various districts of the United States. Orders for carrying into effect the decision of the Cabinet will be sent to them immediately. Great care will be exercised by these officers. While the mines proper are to be removed, all the incidental attachments necessary to their installation and operation will be retained, such as the casemates, anchors, the cable connections and the switch-boxes, so that if it is found necessary to replace the mines it may be done on the shortest notice.

Before war began our government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but a thousand tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since war broke out the United States has availed themselves of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there it was fairly assumed that there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is now a disposition to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their rights to lay down such a rule the coal itself probably will be set aside. Fortunately there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use. The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe for the benefit of the United States navy.

While the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have yet been made to our government for peace it may be also stated that neither the United States government nor any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is today as it has been.

The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain, directly or indirectly.

THE WORK OF SHAFTER'S GUNS

Pouring Shells into the Spanish Intrenchments—Forcing the Enemy Back.

THE DYNAMITE GUN IN ACTION

A Spanish Battery Engaged With Capron's Had Been Doing Some Spirited Work, But One Gun-Cotton Shell From This Engine of Destruction Silenced It.

Before Santiago, July 11, via Port Antonio, July 12, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—3 p. m.—When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice, our men were in a much better position. Capron's and Hine's batteries were posted on the heights. On the left of the line and in the rear of Bates line, the Hotchkiss, Gatling and Dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre, and on the extreme right, Best's and Grime's. Batteries were posted in the centre of Lawton's division, our right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars and the Seventy-first New York, which was pushed to the westward until with Garcia's line it formed a line reaching within a quarter of a mile of Canara, which skirts the bay and forts.

The only road by which General Toral could escape was thus commanded. Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squad of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat, and a land bombardment begun. A shot from Grime's battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left, and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly, but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from 5 o'clock to 6:30 o'clock, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish entrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments, back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to the block house.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town, engaged by Capron's battery, fired spiritedly until a gun-cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting the gun. It was the last shot of the afternoon, and was greeted with cheers. Two men in General Kent's division were killed by a shell and several wounded. A Spanish deserter came to our line this afternoon for food. He said:

"The Spaniards are as good fighters as the Americans, and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we could fight for ever."

General Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire:

Major Sharp, Major Phil Reade, Captain McAlexander, Lieutenant Cartwright, Lieutenant Johnson and Volunteer Aide de Camp Monroe, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

A SANTIAGO STREET BLOWN UP.

A Whiff of Iberian Brag, Blow and Bluster.

In Camp near Santiago de Cuba, Monday, July 11.—Via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—3:20 p. m.—The land forces watched with interest the bombardment from the fleet. About 8 o'clock the thunder of guns was heard seaward and a dense cloud of smoke, rising over the ridge to the south showed that the navy was at work. Many shells from the ships burst in the northeastern part of the city, which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what effect they had. Several burst in the centre of the town with great effect. One shell, of whose action a good view was had from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street. When the atmosphere cleared, it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished. If a hundred other shells could be landed with similar effect, they would destroy Santiago. The warships fired for only a short time.

Two ridiculous gallery plays were made by Spanish officers last night which excited much amusement in the American line. Late in the evening loud talking was heard from the first line of the Spanish entrenchments. An interpreter was called and soon came in on a run to report that a Spanish officer was addressing his men, urging them to stand fast for the honor of Spain, as the morning would be the last day of fighting, for the American army would be wiped out the first thing in the morning. Faint cheering followed, much less distinct than the officer's voice. The American sharpshooters ruthlessly fired in the direction of the Spanish line and the hero who was going to wipe out the American army made a quick dive for the trenches from which no Spanish heroes have yet emerged.

Late yesterday afternoon, before the flag of truce came down, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniform, carrying Spanish flags

and charged near the end of our line, back and forth, in front of the flag of truce, to make an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town out of danger, and then down came the white flag.

AGAINST THE YELLOW FEVER.

Precautions Taken to Prevent Its Spread Among Our Troops.

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Playa del Este, July 12, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Caimito, Guantanamo and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine.

Hereafter no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer. This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats.

It also cuts off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo under the command of General Perez, and the regiment of Colonel Tomas. The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the American marines is remarkably good.

The Spaniards in and around Caimito have been showing great activity during the last two or three days, and their forces there have apparently been increased from Guantanamo. The boldness of the American launches in venturing up beyond the port, and the presence of a large number of warships in the lower bay, have evidently led the Spaniards to believe that an attack is planned at that point.

PROMOTION OF DR. M'KNIGHT.

From Rank of Chief Steward of Division Hospital to What Position is Not Yet Clear.

Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., July 12.—Dr. H. M. McKnight, who has since his formation, been chief steward of the Division hospital of the Seventh Army corps, has been promoted just to what rank has not yet been ascertained, there being no public announcement of the rank. This afternoon his men, realizing this would be their last evening with him, gave him an ovation of which any man should be proud. It is a source of much gratification on the part of the many friends of Dr. McKnight to note his rapid rise since his entrance upon military life, but not a surprise for them, his abilities and general qualifications along the line of his profession having ever been apparent. This recognition of his merit was never more justifiable.

HE PAYS THE PENALTY.

John Henry Jones, the Assaulter of Miss Hotopp, Lynched.

Charlottesville, Va., July 12.—The negro, John Henry Jones, who criminally assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp, on the public road near her home, yesterday morning, was lynched about 10 o'clock this morning, two miles west of the city, by an armed posse of two hundred men. It was made evident last night about 9 o'clock that he was the man who made the assault, and the excitement ran to such a pitch that the authorities slipped the prisoner out of the back way of the jail and sent him to Staunton on a special train for safe keeping. A special grand jury had been summoned to try the case this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the court was in session when the news came that the train which bore the prisoner had been stopped by two hundred men near Wood's Crossing and the prisoner taken off and hung to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Citizens who witnessed the lynching have reached here and testify to the fact of the lynching. Judge White and Commonwealth Attorney Woods and Sheriff Watts did all they could to prevent the lynching and allow the man a fair trial before the court, but the lynching party out-generated the authorities.

WAR TO THE EXTREMITY.

Should We Claim Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Madrid, July 12.—9 a. m.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But they assert Spain would prefer war abutance if the United States should claim Porto Rico, the Philippines or an immense indemnity which would be impossible for Spain to pay.

ESTERHAZY ARRESTED.

Paris, July 12.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereaux in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested. Masame Pays, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest.