HARNETT AND JOHNSTON

COUNTY UNION.

CUMBERLAND AND SAMPSON

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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SINKS BENEATH THE WAVES

An Auxiliary Cruiser Tried to Run the Gauntlet

OF THE SANTIAGO MINES.

The Spaniards Allowed the Cruiser to Cross the First Line of Torpedoes but Torpedoed Her Before Reaching the Second Line.

The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 3 on the fortifications and warships. The cannonade was well-sustaineed until 4 a. m. One of the United States auxiliary cruisers, "well armed," attempted to force the passage into the harbor.

The Spanish allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged at her a torpedo, which broke a great hole in her side and caused her to sink almost instantly bow first.

A dispatch from Port au Prince, Hayti, June 3d, says: This morning at 3 o'clock the American squadron again began a bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonade ensued for two hours, which silenced the Spanish batteries. An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the advices from Santiago de Cuba as an auxiliary cruiser, making a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the firzt line of defences, but was torpedoed about 500 feet up the channel.

She went down "perpendicularly." An officer, an engineer and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown. Only the funnel and masthead of the sunken vessel can be seen. There is great excitement in the city. A part of the population assisted in the fighting on the heights. Everybody is astounded at the audacity of the American vessel. The American squadron was cruising all the while in the offing. The Santiago advices to Cape Haytien in referring to the sunken vessel as an auxiliary cruiser probably mistake her character. The Merrimac is a collier and has always been a collier.

Sampson's Scheme.

There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the naval officials in Washington that the sending of the collier into the harbor was a prearranged move on the part of Admiral Sampson. The use of a collier, the unusual hour of the morning, the necessity of blockading the channel so as to relieve some of the ships of the squadron from remaining stationed off Santiago, the importance of discovering whether the mines were effective—all these reasons make it certain that the Merrimac was deliberately guided to her destruction. It was not a Spanish victory. It was a cleverly arranged scheme on the part of the American admiral and it was successful. The eight men in a Spanish prison are the real heroes of the war.

If the Merrimac went in under her own crew it is interesting to know that her complete men of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller, Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakely and J. M. Luby, and assistant engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakely from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

Santiago Strongly Fortified.

Commodore Schley determined to test the batteries of Santiago and ascertain their location and capacity, he transferred his flag to the Massachusetts and went on board that ship. The Massachusetts signalled the Iowa and the New Orleans to form column and follow. A course due east was steered until the ships were about 7,000 yards from the shore and then, circling until they headed due west they passed, starboard side on, by the forts. The heavy 13-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the 12-inch guns of the Iowa were ordered to open on the Cristobal Colon, which was about 1,000 to 2,000 yards inside the harbor, while the New Orleans' large guns were to open on the forts so as to draw their fire.

Another Note by Spain.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

Say Cervera is Off for the Philippines.

The Madrid newspapers maintain that Admiral Cervera's fleet is sailing in the direction of the Philippines.

The Cadiz Squadron.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has been informed from an apparently authentic source at Port Antonio, that a Spanish fleet from Cadiz is nearing West Indian waters. The Spanish fleet is said to consist of 16 warships, among them being battleships and three torpedo boats.

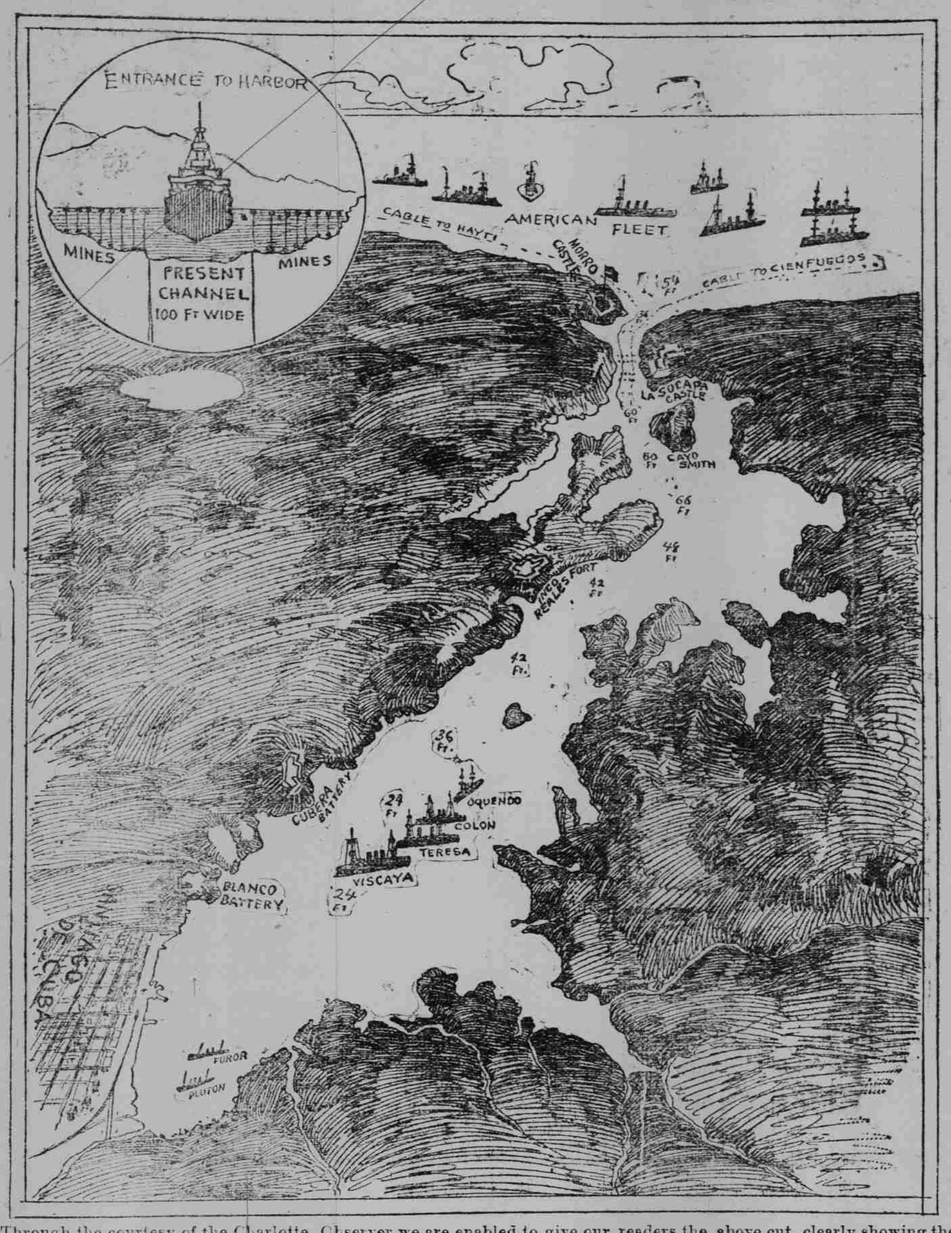
Sampson Has Joined Schley.

Rear Admiral Sampson, with the United States cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battleship Oregon, the cruiser Mayflower and the torpedo boat Porter has joined Commodore Schley's squadron off Santiago.

Affairs at Tampa.

With the establishment of general army headquarters at Tampa, and with Major-General Miles on the ground personally directing the movements of the army affairs, there is again a considerable degree of activity, but no embarkation of troops has as yet taken place from this point. Although the work of preparing the army for the campaign still continues with unabated vigor, until the fate of the powerful Spanish fleet is settled, no orders for the invasion of Cuba are expected.

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 900 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 348 feet long and 69 feet broad, like the Massachusetts, or a 400 by 64 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.

The narrowness of the harbor entrance and the speed of the ships which made ten knots, allowed of the Cristobal Colon being a target for only a few minutes. In that time it is believed she was hit twice, but was not seriously damaged. The entire set of forts, six in number, opened fire and the object of the expedition was attained. Some of the modern guns, with smokeless powder, were aimed well, but of all the shots fired not one did any damage to Commodore Schley's ships.

The Christobal Colon replied to the fire, but all of the shots fell short. The American ships fired not more than four rounds from their heavy guns, consuming in all 15 minutes for the fire. The Spaniards fired more than ten rounds, keeping up the fire when the ships were fully two miles out of their range.

During the action Commodore Schley occupied a position near the forward 13-inch turret of the Massachusetts and watched the shells go whistling by as the ships got in the line of fire of the batteries, as unconcernedly as though in no danger of it.

Sinking of the Jane Gray.

The schooner Jane Gray, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue Sound May 19, with 61 people on board, foundered Sunday, May 22, about 90 miles west of Cape Flattery at 2 o'clock in the morning while lying to in a moderate gale under foresail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with 34 of her passengers. The remainder succeeded in embarking in a launch and reached Seattle on June 1.

Additional Ships Secured.

Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn, of the War Department, secured additional transports of capacity approximating 5,000 men, for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over 30, with a carrying capacity of nearly 30,000 men.

From a Spanish Correspondent.

Admiral Cervera was not at Santiago de Cuba during the bombardment by the American squadron. Had he been there the Spanish warships would have entered the combat against the Americans, confident of a victorious outcome.

The Oregon Joins the Fleet.

The United States battleship Oregon has joined the American fleet in Cuban waters, finishing the most remarkable long distance cruise in the history of of modern iron-clads. Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement. Coming along at a 15-knot speed she swept in a majestic semi-circle through the fleet to a point opposite the flagship, solid ranks of white-clad, cheering sailors manning the sides of each vessel as she passed.

THE IMMUNE REGIMENTS.

Territory Apportioned by Gen. Corbin--Number of Negro Regiments.

Adjutant-General Corbin has made public an order apportioning the territory in which are to be raised the volunteer regiments of infantry (popularly called immune regiments) for which the colonels have been appointed. It was at first announced that five of the regiments were to be recruited from colored persons, but it is now said that this number has been reduced to four. The territory apportioned is as follows:

For the Third Regiment, Col. Ray, the States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, headquarters at Macon, Ga.; for the Fourth Regiment, Col. Pettit, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, headquarters to be designated hereafter; for the Fifth Regiment, Col. Sargeant, the States of Alabama and Mississippi, headquarters at Columbus, Miss.; for the Sixth Regiment, Col. Tyson, the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.; for the Seventh Regiment, Col. Godwin, the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and so much of Tennessee as lies east of a due north and south line running through the city of Cincinnati, Ohio., headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.; for the Eighth Regiment, Col. Huggins, the State of Kentucky, all of Tennessee not otherwise allotted, and the Ohio valley, headquarters, Louisville, Ky.; for the Ninth Regiment, Col. Lee, the States of Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters at Raleigh, N. C.

No Symptom of Insurrection in Manila

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: "Manila advices to German commercial houses assert that there is no symptom of an insurrection in Manila, which is well supplied with water and provisions. The presence of the American squadron hardly affected the native population. Only foreigners are injured by the blockade, and European residents think their governments ought to interfere to protect them.

Attack on Santiago by Land and Sea.

A special from Port au Prince, Hayti, says that the United States fleet has renewed the attack upon Santiago de Cuba. The people of Santiago, it is added, are momentarily in fear of an attack from the land side where there are said to be 3,000 insurgents. A later dispatch says: "It is reported from Santiago that the rebels have attacked the city in three columns and that a bloody fight is going on."

Will Spring a Surprise.

The Spanish ambassador in London, Count Sascon, in an interview is quoted as supporting the assertion made in Madrid that the Cristobal Colon was the only important Spanish vessel in the harbor of Santiago during the recent engagement there. One paper predicts that Admiral Cervera's movements are likely to furnish startling news in the near future.

Destitution at Santiago.

No direct news has been received from Santiago, except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there. It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

Can This Be Done.

M. J. Steffens, photographer, has been invited to Washington by Secretary Alger to exhibit a device for aerial photography, by which military camps, fortifications and fleets 80 miles away can be photographed as easily as objects 10 feet off.

Adds New Laurels to His Record.

Tom Linton, the Englishman, is credited with having added to his accomplishments nine world's records in his thirty mile paced race with Harry Elks of Glenn's Falls, N. Y., at Boston.

Temerario Under Protection.

The government of Paraguay has informed the United States consul at Asuncion, Mr. J. N. Ruffin, who had protested against the continued presence of the Spanish torpedo gun-boat Temerario in Paraguayan water, that permission had been granted the Temerario, which is disabled, to remain at Asuncion, under the protection of Paraguay's neutrality until the close of the war between the United States and Spain.

Mendez Capote in New York.

Domingo Mendez Capote, the Vice-President of the Cuban republic has arrived in New York. Afer going to a hotel, where he met General Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, he visited Cuban headquarters, where he met a number of newspaper reporters, with whom he talked quite freely, Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel for the junta acting as interpreter.

Stone Nominated.

The Republican State Convention met in Harrisburg, Pa., and named a party ticket that is to be submitted to the voters this fall. Congressman Wm. A. Stone, of Allegheny, was named for Governor.

Restormel's Cargo Condemned.

In the United States Circuit Court at Key West, Judge Locke ordered the condemnation of the cargo of 2,400 tons coal on the British steamer Restormel, captured off Santiago harbor, while trying to enter, presumably to deliver coal for the Spanish fleet.

Wrecked by an Explosion.

Nine men and one woman were severely injured by an explosion in the new tar paper factory in New York City. The building was wrecked.

PLAUDITS FROM THE DONS.

From the Jaws of Death Glory is Snatched

BY RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

Merrimac Destroyed By an American Torpedo--Four Thousand Men Offered Their Services.

Rear Admiral Sampson decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac, loaded with coal, in the channel. He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death, and 4,000 men offered themselves. Lieut. Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 a. m., Friday morning, the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around. Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment, there was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed, and, apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

HOW THE COLLIER MERRIMAC WAS DESTROYED.

Lieut. Hobson appear to have carried out his plan to the smallest details, except as regards the method of escape. The row boat in which the crew were to attempt to escape was either blown up or shot to pieces, for Lieutenant Hobson and his men drifted ashore on an old catamaran which was slung over the ship's side at the last moment as an extra precaution. Upon reaching the shore the men were taken prisoners and sent to Santiago city under guard. Later they were taken to Morro Castle. Captain Oviedo, Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, who boarded the New York, did not give further details of the capture. The bravery of the Americans evidently excited as much admiration among the Spaniards as it did among the men of the American fleet. The prisoners will be perfectly safe and will probably be well treated while they remain in Morro Castle.

Officers of the fleet, when questioned as to whether Captain Oviedo could have had any ulterior design in visiting the New York under a flag of truce, scouted the suggestion, saying that the visit was prompted by pure chivalry on the part of the Spaniards, and was noble of them.

Clausen, the New York's coxswain, went on the Merrimac against orders. Nothing could have kept him from that trip into the jaws of death. It is probable that the Spaniards will try to blow up the Merrimac, but improbable that they will succeed. Speculation is rife as to the extra details of how Lieutenant Hobson managed to blow himself and ship up and live to tell the tale. His heroism has cleared up the situation. The Spaniards are now doubly hemmed in.

At quarters on the New York Chaplain Royce prayed before the bare headed crew on deck, thanking God for having preserved Lieutenant Hobson and the men under him. The chaplain had invoked this protection, but few believed it possible that his prayer could be granted.

Richmond Pearson Hobson was born August 17, 1870, at Greensboro, Hail county, Ala., where he also graduated from the Southern University at the head of his class. He was appointed to the Naval Academy on competitive examination in May, 1885, and although the youngest man of his class, graduated at its head, in 1889. His first cruise was in the squadron of evolution on the flagship Chicago, with Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean. Later he made a cruise to Brazil when the flag of the new Brazilian republic was recognized. He was ordered to a special course abroad, spending one year at the National School of Mines at Paris, and two years at the School of Maritime Science in the same city. The summer vacation was spent in French shipyards. He received diplomas from the French school for distinction in naval construction and design, both of hulls and of engines. He also spent somo time in the English shipyards. He was assigned to duty at the Navy Department in 1894, in the office of naval intelligence, bureau of construction and repair. While on this duty he wrote a report on his observations abroad; also a report on disappearing guns afloat, which was discussed by naval experts on both sides of the water.

In 1895 he was on duty at the New York navy yard as assistant to the naval constructor. He inspected the yacht Defender and made an interesting report on that prize craft. Later he joined Admiral Bunce on the flagship New York. As a result of this service he inaugurated the new system of giving sea duty to naval constructors. He proposed organizing and conducted the post-graduate course at the United States Naval Academy, fixing the special course at three years for officers desiring the high attainments in naval science. April 17th last he was assigned to duty as constructor for the fleet at Key West.

His expert knowledge was recognized by the Mexican government, which designated him, in 1896, to conduct trials upon the Mexican dispatch vessel, Donato Guerra, built at Philadelphia.

Constructor Hobson is a great nephew of Governor John M. Morehead, of North Carolina. His father was a well-known lawyer and judge of that State. On the maternal line he is a grandson of Chief Justice Peason, of North Carolina, and a nephew of Representative Richmond Pearson, of that State. He is a great-grandson of former Senator Williams, of Tennessee.

Must Get Out of Canada.

Steps have been taken by which it is expected that Lieutenant Carranza, who has conducted the Spanish spy system from Montreal, with his associate Senor Du Bosc, former first secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, will be expelled from Canada unless they adopt their own means to leave before an international question is raised as to their presence there. The Carranza letter, detailing his spy system, was communicated to the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, together with all other information bearing on the operations of the Spanish officials in Canada. The ambassador was quick to act in the matter and without waiting the slow processes of the mail, cabled the entire matter to the Foreign Office.

Cadiz Squadron Seen Again.

A dispatch from Barcelona says a well-known merchant there has received a dispatch to the effect that on May 27th a Spanish squadron consisting of three cruisers and three other protected vessels, was seen off the island of Madagascar, proceeding northward.

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 Bocoy 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, Tobe 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."

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.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York.--Cotton dull; Middling 6 9-16. Futures closed dull.

	Opening.	Closing.
May	....	6 45
June	....	6 45
July	6 44	6 49
August	6 49	6 53
September	6 37	6 38
October	6 34	6 36
November	6 33	6 36
December	6 35	6 38
January	6 37	6 40
February	....	....
March	...	....

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.—Cotton nominal; mid. 6.

Columbia. — Cotton quiet; mid. 5 11-16.

Charlotte.—Cotton steady; mid. 5¾.

Wilmington.—Cotton steady; mid. 6⅛.

Savannah.—Cotton steady; mid. 6.

Norfolk.—Cotton firm; mid. 6¼.

Memphis.—Cotton steady; mid. 6.

Augusta.—Cotton firm; mid. 6¼.

Baltimore.—Cotton nominal; mid. 6⅛.

New Orleans—Cotton quiet; mid. 6 1-16.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore.—Flour unchanged; easy. Wheat—Easy; No. 2 red spot $1.19½@$1.19½; month $1.19¼@$1.19½; June $1.16½ asked, July $1.01 asked; Southern wheat, by sample, $1.10@$1.20.

Corn—Steadier; mixed spot, month and June 37@37¼ July 37½@37¾; Southern white corn 36¾@37.

Oats—Dull and lower; No. 2 white 36 asked.

NAVAL STORES.

New York—Rosin steady. Turpentine quiet at 28½@29.

Charleston—Turpentine quiet at 26½. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah.—Turpentine firm at 26½@27. Rosin firm.

Wilmington. —Turpentine, quiet at 25@25¼. Rosin firm; prices unchanged. Crude turpentine quiet, 1.00@1.70. Tar firm at 1.10.

COTTON SEED OIL.

New York—Cotton seed oil steadily held but salable only in small lots; foreign demand light; prime crude 21@22.

Washington Compared to Hannibal.

With a beaten and defeated army operating against overwhelming odds, he had inflicted upon the enemy two severe defeats. No greater feat can be performed in war than this. That which puts Hannibal at the head of all great commanders was that he won his astonishing victories under the same general conditions. There was one great military genius in Europe when Washington was fighting this short campaign in New Jersey—Frederick of Prussia. Looking over the accounts of the Trenton and Princeton battles he is reported to have said that it was the greatest campaign of the century. The small numbers engaged did not blind the victor of Rossbach and Leuthen. He did not mean that the campaign was great from the number of men involved or the territory conquered, but great in its conception, and as an illustration of the highest skill in the art of war under the most adverse conditions.—Senator Lodge, in Scribner.

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