

FOUR BOYS IN BLUE KILLED.

Thirteen Hours' Fighting Between Hunting-ton's Marines and Spanish Guerillas.

ARMY OF INVASION DELAYED BUT NOT DISMAYED.

Army Transports Under Convoy of Sixteen Battleships and Cruisers Have Left for Santiago--The Stately Battleship Indiana is to Head the Procession--Department Has Taken Every Precaution to Insure the Safe Passage of the Fleet.

An Associated Press Dispatch, June 14, from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, says: Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's division of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and camped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, had been engaged in beating off a bush of Spanish guerillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock Sunday morning when re-enforcements were sent from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs of the regular army, whose father died in the Custer campaign. The others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass.; and Private James McColligan of Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Jones was accidentally wounded in the hand. The bodies of the dead were brought to the position the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets a thousand yards inland. Capt. Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven off finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 6 o'clock. The bodies of Privates McColligan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which, inside a range of 500 yards, have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, and end cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed on three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine, and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The night fell, thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squads concealed in the chapparral cover had the advantage, the repeaters on their edge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, disappearing only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel. The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushing up the bay enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there lost it. The sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their search lights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crack of carbines along the edge of the camp, or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream. Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill, but they came so close that at points there was almost hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Col. Jose Campina, the Cuban guide discharged his revolver and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the hill. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions. Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force. Some say 300 and the figures run as high as 1,000. Col. Campina, the Cuban guide, says the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars. Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from New York the day war was declared and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther, and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

MOVING ON SANTIAGO.

Grand Array of Battleships and Transports. Under command of Major-General Shafter, the first division of the United States army sailed on June 13th from Key West for Santiago de Cuba, to besiege and capture that town. The army transports, 30 in number, left Port Tampa on the 11th. The conveying warships, believed to number between 16 and 19, met the expedition at Key West, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana. It is believed that the rally out of Havana of the three Spanish gun-boats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so the plan miscarried, for the crafts were detected immediately by



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF TAMPA AND THE PIER AT PORT TAMPA WHERE THE TRANSPORTS WERE LOADED WITH GEN. SHAFER'S INVADING ARMY.

and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could not stand the strain. But no attack came. Three new 12-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night, for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dived into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over their heads in the gray dawn. Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness, and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude and there was no symptom of panic. The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more sight, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They completed the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

Commodore Watson's cruisers and driven back pell mell into Havana harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries.

Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troopships is sufficient to warrant belief that they would have been speedily destroyed should they have had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gun-boats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gun-boats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship. Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleetest scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to insure against an at-

Making Favorable Impressions.

Some interesting impressions and criticisms of the American soldier have appeared from the pens of English war correspondents with the army of invasion. The opinions are, on the whole, favorable and the correspondent of The Times, who was on board the transport Gussie, seems particularly impressed with the workman like "kit" and business like intelligence of the American regulars.

A Torpedo Exploded.

A distressing accident occurred at St. Johns' Bluff, near Jacksonville, Fla., in which J. O'Rourke and Ed. Houston, two well known young citizens of Jacksonville, were instantly killed, and Lieutenant Harris, of the United States engineering corps, was seriously injured, and a stenographer named Barnham and a negro were also painfully hurt.

Daiquiri Bombaraded.

Several American warships bombarded Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railway line to Santiago de Cuba. Official advices from Santiago say that the bombardment caused no damage. Daiquiri is a mining locality.

Our Sick Soldiers.

Sixty-five sick soldiers arrived at Atlanta from Tampa, and were taken to the general army hospital at Fort McPherson. Nearly all are regulars, only a few volunteers being included in the list. Many sick are said to be suffering from fever.

American Medical Association.

The American Medical Association, at Denver, Col., elected Dr. Joseph M. Matthews, of Louisville, Ky., to the Presidency.

Want the Vesuvius Tried.

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Vicar General John F. Cunningham.

of the Catholic Diocese of Leavenworth, Kan., has been appointed Bishop of the Concordia Diocese.

No Peace for Spain.

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The Yellow Fever at McHenry.

There is apprehension at Washington over the outbreak of seven cases of yellow fever at McHenry, Miss., and steps have been taken not only to check the spread of the fever from McHenry, but with a view to preventing any possibility of an epidemic in the South. Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, has received a dispatch from Surgeon Murray, of that service, confirming the Associated Press report, Dr. J. G. Gledings, of the Marine Hospital Service, now stationed at Tampa, was ordered today to proceed directly to Camp McHenry and take charge of Camp Fountainbleau, the yellow fever camp put in operation during the fever last year, and which is now in readiness for the present cases.

Hanged for Participation in a Murder.

Frank Martin, white, was hanged at Barton, Texas, for his share in the murder of the Crocker family. The rope cut deep into Martin's neck, causing blood to spurt in a torrent from the gash. A large crowd witnessed the execution.

Lost It's Case.

The Government lost its case against the Copper Queen Mining Company, in Arizona, to recover for \$153,000 the value of timber used from public lands.

To be Removed.

Chief of Police I. W. Lees, of San Francisco, Cal., one of the best known police officers in America, is to be supplanted by Dr. James W. Keeney, son of a police commissioner.

Let It Proceed.

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Subscribe for the Entire Loan.

In view of the probable issuance of a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury within a short time, asking for subscription to the loan authorized by the war revenue bill to the amount of \$200,000,000, the National City Bank and the Central Trust Company, of New York, and Vermilye & Co., have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that in order to insure the immediate success of the loan, they will subscribe for the entire loan of \$200,000,000, or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

Rigid Quarantine of McHenry.

The town of McHenry is quarantined in the most rigid manner. There are no signs whatever of a spread of the disease.

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OLD GLORY IS THERE.

Six Hundred Marines Landed at Guantanamo, Cuba.

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Oregon Adds New Laurels to Her Crown--A Hasty Departure by the Spaniards.

An Associated Press dispatch via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11, says: The invasion of Cuba by American forces began today. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo, and the Stars and Stripes for the first time float from a flagstaff in Cuba. To Captain Clarke and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war.

The Expedition.

The expedition that sailed from Tampa to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry, of from 500 to 550 men each, including beside the regulars the United States Army Corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile, and which formed part of Major General Coppinger's command at that rendezvous. The total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men. There were also two regiments of volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men altogether, the Second Regiment of Cavalry, from Mobile, 500 men; and two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, and Tenth Cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 800 men and 16 guns; two batteries of heavy artillery, 200 men, and 16 guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; signal and hospital corps, etc., about 300 men, a grand total of about 17,000 men. The Regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiments carrying only the old-seasoned troops.

The following is the list of transporters arranged in their numerical order, commanders and carrying capacity:

- Miami, McDonald, 1,200 men; Santiago, Leighton, 950 men; Gussie, Birney, 100 men; Cherokee, Garvin, 1,000 men; Seneca, Decker, 900 men; Alamo, Hix, 900 men; Comal, Evans, 850 men; 175 horses; Yucatan, Robertson, 950 men; Berkshire, Dizer, 474 men, 174 horses; Whitten, Staples, 100 men; Olivette, Stevenson, 400 men, 155 horses; Segura, (Regiment), 500 men; Comcho, Rick, 1,300 men; Florida, Miner, 600 men; City of Washington, Stevens, 900 men; Alleghany, Nickerson, 450 men, 180 horses; San Marcos, Hzen, 1,100 men, 38 horses; H. Miller, Peterson, 350 men, 300 mules; Saratoga, Johnson, 900 men; Leona, Wilder, 1,200 men; Rio Grande, Staples, 1,700 men; Vigilancia, McIntosh, 1,300 men; Oregon, Downs, 1,900 men; Ironhorse, Kimble, 550 men; Mattewan, Lewis, 300 men, 400 horses; Morgan, Staples, 300 men; Stillwater, Gault, 300 men; Breakwater, Rivoer, 300 men; Cumberland, Knickerbocker, 300 men; Clinch, State of Texas, 300 men; Young, Barges, Besse, Martha, tug, Capt. Sam.

On the side and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these numbers the boats were officially known, their original names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signalling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

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NORTH CAROLINA PENCILINGS.

FATALLY INJURED.

Run Over by a Carolina Central Train--Both Feet Cut Off.

Mr. Joseph Black, of Charlotte, was run over by a train on the Carolina Central track, and received injuries from which he will probably die.

The Southern and Seaboard tracks--one of each--ran parallel from the freight depot near to the junction. Above Twelfth street the Carolina Central's "Y" joins the main line. It was at this point the accident occurred. Mr. Black was walking northward on the Carolina Central track, a freight train was coming south on the Southern track. Mr. Black's attention was directed, naturally, to the passing train, and he forgot to look behind him to see if there was any train coming on the track on which he was walking. The latter train was made up of an engine and ten freight cars. Captain Merritt was conductor and Mr. J. F. Stuts, engineer. The train was on the main walking on the track, before he reached the Twelfth street crossing. He blew for the crossing unusually long, thinking the man would hear the whistle and step off the track. The down grade going north is considerably at that point. After leaving Twelfth street crossing the train is hard to control on account of the grade. Engineer Stuts started from the crossing at the usual speed, but having slackened there, as required. He kept his eye on the man on the track, and as he did not get off, he blew the cattle alarm, thinking that the man would hear it and step off the track. The train was in the meantime running down grade. Seeing that the man took no notice of the whistle, Engineer Stuts reversed his engine, continuing at the same time to blow the alarm, but all to no avail. The man did not seem to hear the train, the latter could not stop on the grade, and the first warning the man had was the engine striking him. He was dragged about 70 feet, with his feet on the rails. The engine and ten cars passed over his limbs. Captain Merritt, Engineer Stuts, Mr. N. S. Hurly and two ladies who were on the Carolina Central "Y" and who tried to save the man by waving at, and screaming to him as the train bore down on him, but who could not make him hear, were the first to reach him. His body was on the outside of the track and his feet on the rails. Mr. Hurly said: "I wonder who it is."

"I am Joe Black, don't you recognize me?" Was the response in a clear and steady voice.

Captain Merritt phoned for doctors at once, in a few minutes two of the accident had spread and a crowd had collected. Mr. Black was made as comfortable as possible. He showed extraordinary nerve. Not once did he flinch and not once did his voice waver. As soon as the doctors examined him they said that both feet would have to be amputated. Mr. Black heard them say so, and told them to go ahead and cut them off. It was found that the right leg would have to come off the knee. The operation was performed by three physicians.

State Dairy men's Association.

The second report of the North Carolina State Dairy men's Association has just been issued. It is a neat pamphlet of 97 pages, containing a frontispiece and several illustrations. This Association is seeking to encourage the most profitable branch of animal industry and farming, and to help its members and others to practice dairying on the best methods which have been worked out, and to help its friends find the best markets for their products. This report is packed with helps and suggestions, and has within its covers information regarding nearly everything a dairyman needs, or directions as to where he can find what he wants. The report is sent free to its members and every North Carolina dairyman or cow owner is invited to join the Association and take part in its proceedings. Membership fee is \$1 and the annual dues are one dollar. New members who have not received a copy of the first report will be entitled to both reports on receipt of membership fee or dues to October, 1898. Frank E. Emery, Secretary and Treasurer, Address: West Raleigh, N. C.

Rare Old Walking Stick.

Squire Erwin West, of Leicester, has in his possession a walking stick that is a valuable curiosity and a point of antiquity and artistic carving. The wood is of hickory and winding gracefully around the stick a snake has been fashioned, the whole has been treated to a fine polish, which age has enhanced. The cane was made in Pennsylvania in 1755, and was first the property of Lord Viking, an English peer. An ancestor of Squire West brought the stick to this State in antiquity. It has remained in the West family ever since. Each heir has prized the old stick as the most sacred heirloom. Squire West is soon to visit a son in Idaho. He will take the stick with him, having great faith in its power as a lucky charm.

Hospital Crowded.

The report of superintendent, Dr. P. L. Murphy, of the Morgantown hospital, showed on the roll 75 patients. He represented that the institution is full, not only full but crowded beyond the point of doing good work. There is necessity for rejecting all but the most promising cases. The health of the inmates is good. For the quarter just ended the expenses have exceeded the appropriation \$3,516.42.

Bank of Lumberton.

The stockholders of the Bank of Lumberton recently held their annual meeting. One year ago the bank commenced business with a capital stock of \$15,000. Its success has been far beyond what was expected, and the capital stock was increased to \$20,000.

A Generous Donor.

Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, has given another \$100,000 to the trustees of Trinity to be used as might be deemed best. There is no string and no condition attached to the gift. The money is immediately available for any purpose, though it will probably be added to the endowment fund, thus increasing the permanent income of the college to \$25,000 a year. The latest exhibition of generosity makes the entire amount given by Mr. Duke to Trinity foot up to the magnificent total of \$847,000.

Organized labor in Allegheny county, Pa., has commenced a war of extermination on three-cent beer.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 35 cents per package.

For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn N. C.

What a Dream Did.

Some 60 years ago Joseph Everett came into the Warsaw Valley from Hume, and bought a farm three miles from this village. One morning he related a dream that he had the night before, and which he had dreamed for three nights in succession, in which he had seen a vast treasure on his farm in the earth below. He was so moved by the vision that, having selected a spot, he removed the earth to the rock, and with improvised tools began drilling with a spring pole. After going down some 50 or 100 feet and finding nothing, he gave up the search, but still persisted in his belief of a hidden treasure below up to his death, which occurred many years after.

His nephew, H. T. Everest, of the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, N. Y., some years ago, remembered his uncle's dream, which was a household word in the family, sunk a well for oil in that spot, but found a 20-foot deposit of salt instead of gold, thereby fully realizing the dream of his uncle Joseph of a hidden treasure. Some two years thereafter a small set of salt works were built and from this small beginning sprung the immense salt plants and the large output of salt in the Warsaw Valley, which has revolutionized the salt business in the world--Buffalo Enquirer.

WINE OF CARDUI MONTHLY SUFFERING.