

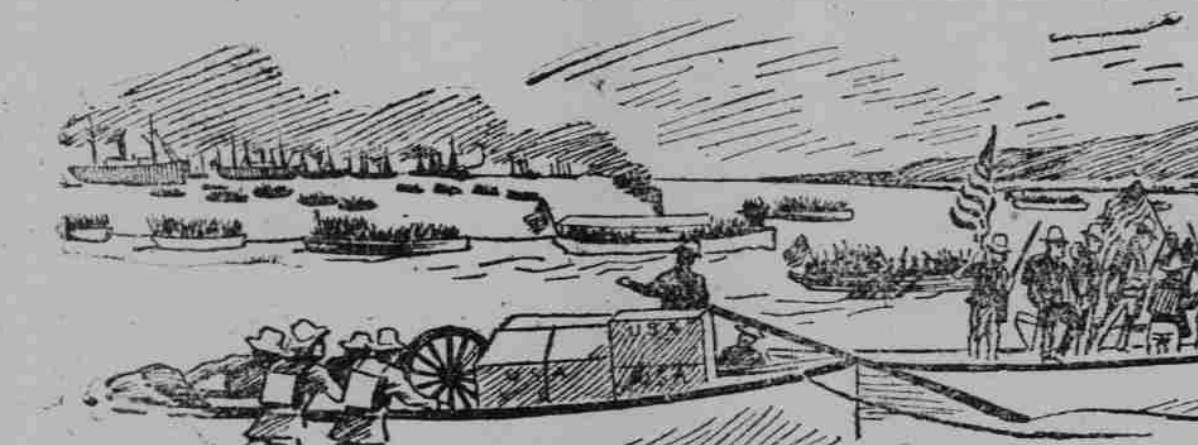
WE WIN THE FIRST BATTLE.

Attacked the Spaniards Within Five Miles of Santiago.

SIXTEEN AMERICANS KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

Thirty-Seven Dead Spanish Soldiers Found--Battle Will be Known in History as the Battle of La Quasina--Stormed a Blockhouse Around Which the Spaniards Made a Stand and Sent Them Scattering Over the Mountains--Ambushed the Americans.

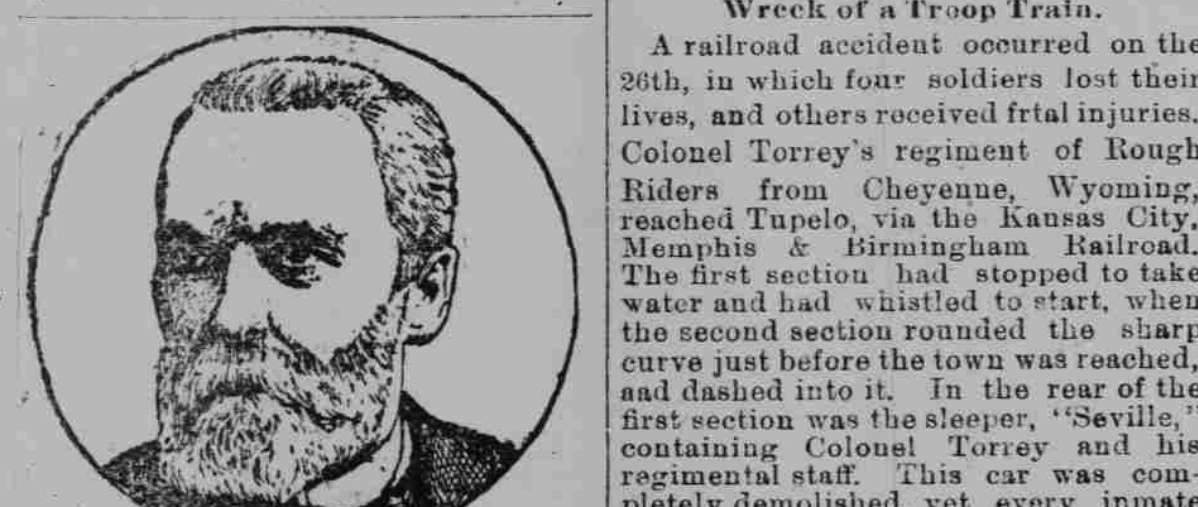
An Associated Press Dispatch via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24, says: This morning (Friday) four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, less than a thousand men, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba. The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field: Rough Riders--Captain Allyn K. Capron, Troop L;



SHAPTEK'S ARMY OF INVASION DISSEMBARKING FROM THE TRANSPORTS.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Hillman and Dawson, Troop L; Dougherty, Troop A; W. T. Erwin, Troop F, First Cavalry--Privates Dix, York, Hejort, Kolbe, Berlin and Lemcock, Tenth Cavalry--Corporal White. At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the Rough Riders, several miles west. Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the



GENERAL GALLETO GARCIA. (In command of the Cuban Insurgents who are co-operating with the Spaniards.)

fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the block-house around which they made their final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward and they are preparing for final assault upon the city.

Sampson Withdraws the Charge. Admiral Sampson has wired Secretary Long as follows: "Playa del Este, June 24--Replying to your dispatch, I have to report that a careful investigation has been made and it is reported to me that the apparent mutilation was probably due to the effect of small caliber bullet, fired at short range, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation. (Signed) SAMPSON."

Walter Wellman's Expedition Sails. The Arctic expedition, under Walter Wellman, the explorer, sailed from Tromsø Island, Mr. Wellman's expedition is undertaken with two objects, the first to find and succor Prof. Andre, and the second to discover the North Pole. He is accompanied by a corps of scientists and a competent explorer.

Madrid Says "Let Them Come." The threat of the American government to attack the Spanish coast has had no effect. A third squadron is preparing for the defense of the coast. A member of the cabinet, in an interview, said: "Let them come. We will receive them as they deserve."

Attempt to Destroy a Railroad. Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad leading from Juraguá to Santiago de Cuba. This road runs west along the seashore under cover of the guns of the American fleet until within three miles of El Morro, and then out through the mountains along the river in Santiago. The New York, Scorpion and Wasp closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards. A portion of the Second Massachusetts was sent out from Juraguá to repair the track.

Report of Lloyd's Agent. Lloyd's agent telegraphs that Admiral Camara's squadron now at Port Said consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quinto, the torpedo boat destroyers Onato, Audaz and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres,



LIEUTENANT COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WHO LED THE CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

and the Isle de Panay, Colon. Covadonga, Rapido and San Francisco. Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to \$52,400 (\$290,000). It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out.

Purchased Three Armored Cruisers. The Madrid correspondent of the Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,000 tons, 7,500 tons and 4,235 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron, which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

Blanco's Report on the Fight. The official report of Captain General Blanco on the fighting near Santiago de Cuba, says: "Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans then attacked General Ruben's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes.

Spain Apprehensive. The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: The government is exceedingly anxious and ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation at Manila is of the gravest character. The government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands.

Ordered to Key West. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie has received orders detaching her from the North Atlantic patrol fleet, and directing her to proceed at full speed to Key West. The Prairie has her bunkers filled to their utmost capacity and her hold is also full of coal of which she has sufficient to last her at cruising speed for thirty-five days.

An Illinois Soldier Shot. While in bathing Private Charles Buckart, of Company A, Second Illinois, was shot by a negro connected with the regiment, at Jacksonville, Fla. The boys had been having fun with the negro, and when dressing he became incensed at Buckart, drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering near the right side of the abdomen and passing downward.

Going to Cuba as Nurses. Miss Annie Wheeler, Miss Maude Kissam Babcock and Mrs. Liscomb, wife of Colonel Liscomb, of the twenty-fourth artillery will leave for Key West. From there they will go to the Cuban battlefields in the capacity of nurses. Miss Wheeler is daughter of General Wheeler, and Miss Babcock's husband is sergeant in the 71st New York.

Sails for Hampton Roads. The ram Kathadin has left Princeton for Hampton Roads. She was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The steam collier Southern accompanied the latter.

To Abandon Caimanera. It is believed that the town of Caimanera, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition, owing to lack of food. The report is that they will leave the town and fall back on Guantanamo.

Eight Ships Bought. The government has purchased eight large ships of over 4,600 tons burden, each for use on the Atlantic coast, except one on the Pacific coast.

THE NEW WAR TAX LAW.

Summary of the Different Taxes Levied.

THE BILL A SWEEPING ONE.

Commercial Paper of All Kinds Taxed. The Provisions of the Law Go Into Effect July 1st.

The new war tax law goes into effect July 1st. Among the articles of taxation of interest are the following: Bankers with \$25,000 capital, \$50; with more capital, \$2 per thousand, capital and surplus included. Savings banks with no capital stock, doing only a savings and loan business for the benefit of depositors, are exempt.

On cigars and cigarettes, \$3.60 per thousand, on cigars weighing over three pounds and not more than three pounds for 1,000. On cigars, \$1.50 per 1,000 for goods weighing less than three pounds, and \$3.50 per 1,000 for goods weighing over three pounds. In lieu of 7, 3 and 4 ounce packages of tobacco and snuff not authorized by law, there may be packages weighing 1.25, 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 ounces, and smoking tobacco weighing 1 ounce.

On each bill of exchange, letter of credit, including order by telegraph or otherwise, for the payment of money by express or otherwise, or for the payment of interest or dividends, 5 cents for each \$100, face value, or fraction thereof. On each bill of exchange, letter of credit, or otherwise, for the payment of money by check, draft, or certificate of deposit, 2 cents per \$100, face value, or fraction thereof.

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THE SENATE.

Proceedings of Senate and House From Day to Day.

JUNE 20TH.--Discussion by the Senate of the question of Hawaiian annexation was begun in open session. Mr. White afforded the friends of annexation the opportunity they had been awaiting. He moved to adjourn, and like a flash Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays, the motion to vote upon which was a test of strength between the friends and opponents of annexation. It was decisive, to 15. The Senate, at 5:35, went into executive session, and at 5:45 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 21.--Interest in the discussion of the Hawaiian annexation, which is proceeding in the Senate, has begun to flag. White, Democrat, the leader of the opponents of annexation, spoke for three hours and a half. Among the bills passed was one providing severe penalties for the malicious injury or destruction of submarine torpedoes, fortifications or other coast defenses. At 5:25 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:45 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 22.--Opponents of annexation of Hawaii again occupied the attention of the Senate. White, Democrat, resumed his speech begun yesterday. Pettigrew discussed the resolution for an hour and a half. White concluded his speech. The conference report of the Indian appropriation bill was presented to the Senate and read, but no effort was made to dispose of it. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the President of the United States to invite, through the proper channels, the governments of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery and cavalry to this country to participate in a military jubilee to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York. Davis asked immediate consideration of the following resolution: "That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether Lieutenant Hobson and those who were captured with him have been confined within the lines of fire of the United States fleet, and, if so, at what place or places they are or have been confined; also to inform the Senate what efforts have been made to effect the exchange of such prisoners and what result; also to transmit to the Senate copies of his correspondence or report upon the subjects of this inquiry." The resolution was agreed to. At 4:55 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 23D.--Discussion in the Senate of Hawaiian annexation was interrupted today by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, with a speech in which he criticized vigorously the proposition embodied in the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which acknowledges the right of Indians to lease mineral lands on their reservations. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, resumed his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation. Mr. Eberly spoke about an hour in opposition to the pending resolutions. At 5:05 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:55 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 24TH.--The conference report on the bill to re-organize the War Department was passed without debate. The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were under discussion through the remainder of the session. Three measures designed to facilitate the work of the War Department were passed without controversy. The Senate at 5:30 went into executive session, and at 5:50 p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE. JUNE 20TH.--The House passed the general deficiency bill, carrying \$234,000,000. The conference report upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill, as well as a number of other conference reports upon legislation affecting the District of Columbia, were disposed of and consideration was then given to the conference report upon the bill to open to settlement the Indian Territory, allot lands therein and provide for the protection of those people. Without any debate the report was adopted. The House at 5:35 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 21ST.--After passing several bills of minor importance the House in committee of the whole considered without disposing of it, a bill to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of persons for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate invasions into the Southern counties of Pennsylvania. The opponents of the bill candidly declared their opposition upon the ground that the bill suggested a proposition so monstrous as to deserve no consideration. Pending disposition of the measure, the committee rose and at 4:44 p. m. the House adjourned.

JUNE 22D.--Today's session of the House was uneventful, with the exception of a brief but severe denunciation by Simpson, Populist, of Representative Grosvenor's speech at the Ohio State Republican convention. A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed. Several bills were passed, and then the House went into committee of the whole to consider District of Columbia legislation, and at 8:12 p. m. adjourned.

JUNE 23D.--At today's session of the House, further agreements about the sandy bill were reported from the committee on conference and adopted, and further conference upon the remaining points at difference was requested. A large number of bills of minor importance were passed and sixty-three pension and relief measures were disposed of. The House at 4:28 p. m. adjourned to meet on Monday.

SAMPSON TO INVAD SPAIN.

The Scene of Hostilities Will Probably Be SHIFTED TO SPANISH SOIL.

After the Fall of Santiago and the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet the New Operations Will be Set in Motion.

The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is fool-hardy enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez Canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last vessel has passed through the canal, an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic straight for the coast of Spain to bring the war home to the Spanish people. There is no doubt Dewey can take care of himself against this Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be re-enforced by iron-clads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will also have the shore batteries with him instead of against him in the struggle. It has been concluded by the administration that nothing but the most severe measures will be necessary to bring Spain to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that it is proposed to administer if the Spanish persist in this last project. After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will constitute the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first a flying squadron to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command

consisting of the Columbia, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command consisting of the Columbia, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command consisting of the Columbia, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft.

The St. Paul Gives an Order. The steamer Franca, Captain Schrotter, of Hamburg, bound for Panama, Santo Domingo, for San Juan, with passengers only, was stopped six miles north of Porto Rican coast, on Friday, by the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. An officer of the St. Paul boarded the Franca and ordered the captain to enter San Juan. Captain Schrotter continued on his course, whereupon the St. Paul signalled, "Obey orders or I will fire into you." The Franca obeyed and was followed for four hours by the St. Paul.

War News from Hullo. The British steamer Sun Kiang, which arrived at Hong Kong from Hoio June 23d, reports that quiet prevails there and that no rebels were known to be in the vicinity. Two thousand Spanish and native troops held the place and were erecting earthworks, but they were without artillery.

A Cyclone Gives Danville a Call. A special to The Dispatch from Danville, Va., says a funnel-shaped wind cloud descended upon Danville on the 25th, ripped off the roof and upper story of Gravelly & Miller's tobacco factory, carrying part of them, and some tobacco machinery, 300 feet. The damage is placed at \$8,000.

Has Not Asked Permission to Coat. Admiral Camara has not yet asked permission to coal at Port Said. A dispatch from Cairo says: "If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said, he would not, under the neutrality law, be allowed to enter the Suez Canal."

Raised the Stars and Stripes. Late on the afternoon of the 24th the American flag was flown from the top of the Altares mountains, back of Baquiri, amid wild enthusiasm. The men cheered and waved their hats, the warships and transports let loose their sirens and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." Major Lamotte, with two men of the volunteer cavalry, climbed the heights and raised the flag.

A Supposed Spanish Supply Ship. A supposed Spanish steamer, the Remembrance, from Cadiz, under the English flag, arrived at Port de France on the 25th with coal and provisions consigned to the Spanish consul there. The steamer is endeavoring to obtain permission to supply the Spanish supply ship, Alcantara, in port.

Almost Face to Face. The troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face and less than four miles apart. Picket lines at certain points are within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

Martial Law Proclaimed. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "When the Cortes closed, martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government which will open negotiations for peace." Senor Ganazoa will be the new Premier, with Senor Salvador at the exchequer, and possibly two Silvelas will join this cabinet, which will conclude peace and prepare the way for a Silvela cabinet. There is no doubt that Spain will lose all her colonies.

Arkansas Democrats.

The Democratic State convention met in Little Rock, and nominated a State ticket. Daniel W. Jones, of Pulaski, was named for Governor. The platform says in part: "We recognize the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal principle of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the national government and favor its strict observance."

Bid In by Uncle Sam. The prize steamer Panama was bid in at public auction by the government for \$41,000.

Drowned at a Launching. During the launching of the New British first-class battleship Albion, of 21,950 tons, at Blackwall, the displacement of water caused an immense wave to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard and immersing hundreds of people. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned.

Nomination Rejected. The Senate rejected C. P. Anthony, a negro, to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, N. C.

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 25 cents per package.

For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn N. C. Whether in a nation or an individual, empty pride is at least as bad as an empty pocket. There's nothing in it.

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Will practice in all the courts of the State where services desired. D. H. McLEAY, Counsellor and Attorney at Law. DUNN, N. C.

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Practices law in Harnett, Moore and other counties, but not for fun. 3 201y. ISAAC A. MURCHISON FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices law in Cumberland Harnett and anywhere services are wanted.

WINE OF CARDUI FOR ALL WOMEN

NINE-TENTHS of all the pain and sickness from which women suffer is caused by weakness or derangement of the organs of menstruation. Nearly always when a woman is not well these organs are affected. But when they are strong and healthy a woman is very seldom sick.

Is nature's provision for the regulation of the menstrual function. It cures all "female troubles." It is equally effective for the girl in her teens, the young wife with domestic and maternal cares, and the woman approaching the period known as the "Change of Life." They all need it. They are all benefited by it.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department, Co., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

THOS. J. COOPER, Tupelo, Miss., says: "My sister suffered from very irregular and painful menstruation and doctors could not relieve her. Wine of Cardui entirely cured her and also helped my mother through the Change of Life."

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