

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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## FIERCE FIGHTING.

### Spanish Make a Vicious Attack on the Marines at Guantanamo.

## FIGHTING FOR THIRTEEN HOURS

Attacked by Spanish Troops Saturday Afternoon, They Sustained a Bush Fight Until Sunday Morning--Four Marines Killed--Their Bodies Mutilated--Our Men Show Great Nerve Under the Night Attack--Americans Dragging for Mines in the Harbor--To Re-establish the Cable.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 11--4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12--Noon--For three days the scene of the chief military and naval operations has been Caimanera and Guantanamo bay. The American flag is flying on the shore in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, under Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commodore McCalla, whose name is a synonym for activity and fighting.

The battleship Oregon has already coaled in the smooth waters of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling today, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. From men who have landed to take observations of the harbor, it is learned definitely, all agreeing on the point, that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram."

As a naval officer remarked today: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight, and never will. She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to these waters during the present war."

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The present dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult.

The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

TO RE-ESTABLISH THE CABLE.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay, Saturday--Noon--By the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda--via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12--1:30 p. m.--In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where the Spanish cruiser and Lieutenant Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard and direct communication with Washington will soon be established. The distance overland to Santiago, around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez.

The first division of the Cuban army claims to have 4,000 men, but these figures are probably over estimated. The Cubans believe that there are about 2,500 soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo city is inland about fifteen miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel, with a dumbbell effect. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with the Marblehead, the Yosemite and the Vixen, and with a battalion of marines on the crest of a blunt topped eminence commanding the entrance on the western side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats and at Caimanera there is a battery.

An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieutenant Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of Mr. James D. Eustis, formerly United States ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieutenant Anderson, of the cruiser Marblehead, last night dragged for mines, but found none. Lieutenant Anderson, who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dingy within fifty yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

Judging from the panic in which the Spaniards fled from the village at Fisherman's Point, they will scatter at the first approach. They left at Fisherman's Point three antiquated howitzers, several cases of ammunition, shell and cannister, some Mauser rifles and a regimental flag of the Infanteria del Principe No. 3.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISEASE.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the huts in the locality have been razed, large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed, two wells have been boarded up and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla, after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not moved his clothing since the bombardment.

This morning the British steamer

Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. 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, 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 no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

SHELLING THE BRUSH.

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 them in the gray dawn.

As the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered nor had the outposts of Lieutenant Neville and Shaw been relieved.

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 a panic.

The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They complimented the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

A STORMY TIME EXPECTED.

Today the ampest precautions have been taken, and as the Dauntless was leaving, reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force, some say 200 and the figures run as high as 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guns were of the Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

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 for the war was declared and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then they landed on the shore of Guantanamo bay, they had begun to fear that the troops would be there before them after all.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

To be Mustered Into the Service--A Letter from the Enlisting Officer.

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 11.--The adjutant general today received from Secretary Long a telegram, saying he had referred the adjutant general's telegram about the North Carolina naval reserves to Rear Admiral Erbin, of New York, who is in command of them. This afternoon the adjutant general received the following letter from Lieutenant C. H. Arnold, U. S. navy, at Charleston, S. C.:

"I have been directed to enlist the members of the naval militia of North Carolina into the service of the United States auxiliary naval force. Members presenting themselves will be required to pass physical and professional examinations and will be given ratings for which they may be found best qualified. Officers and men will be notified that while the intention of the department is that their service shall be as far as practicable for necessary coast defense, they must be prepared to serve wherever the department deems their presence necessary. Enlistments will be made for one year's service, unless sooner discharged. A discharge will be granted upon request provided the exigencies of the service will permit. Officers will be examined for grades to which they may be appointed for one year if successful, and according to the duties they will be expected to perform."

Immediately upon receipt of this letter, Adjutant General Cowles wired Lieutenant Arnold to know where he wished to muster the men into service and suggested Wilmington.

Raleigh Times: The Biblical Recorder is the only paper so far that has condemned the recent lynching in Cabarrus county.

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## TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

A Row Between a Whisky Seller and a Soldier at Camp Thomas--Soldiers Loot the Premises--Soldiers Dragged from a Train by Telegraph Wire.

Chicagomauga, June 12--A much needed rain fell today, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The men in camp were relieved this morning from any duties and hundreds were given leave to visit the city. Lookout mountain and the "ridge."

An accident occurred this morning at Lytle, the camp station that will probably terminate the existence of the whisky shops and gambling dens which flourish in this county in the vicinity of their business by the Georgia authorities without let or hindrance. A private of Twenty-first Kansas regiment, who had been drinking at the whisky store of one Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the barkeeper. Blows followed and Baker drew a revolver, firing point blank at the soldier, the bullet, it is claimed by the soldier, striking him above the eye, inflicting a wound which may cause the loss of an eye.

As the soldier rushed in, but Baker, fearing further trouble, had gotten out of the way. A large body of soldiers formed with the purpose of handling the soldier, but the former with a revolver in his hand, and for a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble. An armed guard, however, was quickly detailed by order of General Brooke, who took charge of Baker and his place and order was soon restored. The soldier was taken to the division hospital, where the surgeon found the wound indicated, but thought the injury had been caused by a bit of broken glass and not by a bullet.

After the shooting a number of soldiers were seen playing a game of cards, running a brace game and that the difficulty between the soldier and Baker had resulted from the fact that the latter had been playing the former with loaded dice. It took the soldiers only a few minutes to demolish the place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the street and were only deterred from pulling down the house by the arrival of the officers.

It started this evening that a number of good citizens in the vicinity, because of failure of the Georgia officers to enforce the law, petition that the portion of the law relating to the gambling of the party to be put under martial law so that General Brooke can administer the law on the lawless element now doing a thriving business here.

One of the trains from the park was crowded to suffocation this morning and a number of soldiers mounted the top of the coaches. At a point about three miles from the station, a number of telegraph wires across the track of the railroad which the soldier excursion train was passing. When the train was at this point C. H. Ames, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Judd" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, were standing on top of the car, not having any knowledge of the wires. Sharp was caught under the chin and around the neck by one of them and dragged into the car, pulling with him Ames and Barrett who had attempted to catch him. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour but as soon as the accident became known it stopped, the three men picked up, carried back to Lytle and placed in the Letter hospital. None of the men was fatally injured.

## SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS.

The Germans Leaning Strongly to That [Side--Criticism of the American Campaign--Malicious the American Hog.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 11.--There is no material change in the feeling in Germany in regard to the war between Spain and United States. The government scrupulously avoids expressing its views on the subject and a few of the German newspapers persist in their attitude of little short of open hostility toward the United States.

Throughout the week they have vehemently maintained that the occurrences at Santiago de Cuba amounted to "another defeat of the yankees" and have gleefully printed the lying Madrid dispatches supporting this contention. These newspapers also continue to charge the Americans with cowardice for not attacking the Spaniards regarded as foes unworthy of their steel."

A member of the general staff here, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press said: "It is hard for a trained soldier of the European mold to suppress a sentiment akin to contempt when reading the accounts of what have thus far been done, or rather, left undone, by the American army against the Spanish troops in Cuba. With no Spanish fleet to worry them, money and transportation in abundance, all of the men needed at their command, they have been unable thus far to even effect a landing of troops. This fact speaks for itself. And, after the enormous boasts of the American press and people and who systematically belittled the Spaniards for months before the outbreak of hostilities, this inglorious failure is doubly conspicuous, and if striking proof of the great superiority of the European system of standing armies was needed, the Americans have furnished it."

The above sentiments are apparently shared by all the German military men. The attempts of Spain to secure European intervention continue, in spite of the little encouragement held out by the cabinets approached.

The feasibility and probability of an Anglo-American alliance or understanding is attracting widespread attention in the German press, though the idea is scoffed at as impracticable. The Cologne Gazette ridicules the idea and claims that if an alliance were made England would secure all the advantages and America all the disadvantages.

The fact that the United States government is not participating in the Brussels sugar conference is regarded unfavorably here.

Fifty persons have been made sick by trichinosis this week in the neighborhood of Zwickau, Saxony, and it is asserted that American pork was responsible for it. But, when proof of this assertion was invited it was not procurable.

It is said at St. Petersburg that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, fearing capture by the Spaniards, is to leave his yacht at Odessa until peace is declared.

## TROOPSHIPS SAIL.

### The First Division of the Army of Invasion on Its Way to Cuba.

## THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

### The Second Division to Start for San Juan in Ten Days--The Santiago Fleet Embraces Thirty Transports with Seventeen Thousand Soldiers and Sixteen Warships--The One to Porto Rico to Include Heavy Battleships for Bombardment of the Forts--War Preparations by the War Department.

Washington, June 12--Under command of Major General Shafter, the first division of the United States army will sail tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The army transports, thirty in number, left Port Tampa yesterday and are at Key West. The conveying warships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall, 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 here that the sailing out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so the plan miscarried for the craft were detected immediately by 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 by 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 gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the government to ensure the safety of the fleet en route to Cuba. The war board was in session today, making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships.

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 fastest scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports and in order to ensure against an attack from the rear some of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, perhaps, will linger far astern ready to signal the heavy armed cruisers at the sign of an approaching danger. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed.

The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed. Landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Caimanera, the point on Guantanamo where the American flag now flies over the heads of Sampson's marines, as the place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base and as a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well suited for the beginning of military operations.

THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

In ten days' time, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin. The war department has been in close communication by telegraph with General Miles at Tampa and all of the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding general for the campaign. General Miles in turn has been consulting Generals Coppinger and Lee at Jacksonville, giving the necessary detailed instructions, and all is so near ready that were some essential supplies on hand the expedition could start within twenty-four hours. The navy department has been advised of the purpose of the army and the war board today was making arrangements to supply the conveying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the army and navy and these fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored ships only can be sent against them, at the beginning. Therefore, it is believed that Sampson's battleships will lead this fleet.

Now that Sampson has taken up a position ashore in Guantanamo bay, it is expected that the navy department that he will soon be in direct communication with the department, which will greatly facilitate the combined operations of the navy and army. The cable which he cut just before landing the marines has been replaced and as soon as cable operators and instruments can be gotten over from Hayti the cable will be opened again.

THE TROOPS WHICH LEFT TAMPA

Tampa, Fla., June 12--The expedition that sailed from here 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 besides the regiments of the Fifth 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, Ninth 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, 300 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.

On the sides 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 signaling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

Washington, June 12--Secretary Alger today gave out for publication a statement showing with exactness just what has been done by the war department up to this moment in preparing the United States army for war.

The figures run into vast amounts; for instance, the subsistence department, showing that it has since May 14th loaded twelve solid miles of freight cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 19,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops.

The ordnance department worked under peculiar difficulties as the supplies required are not articles of commerce and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving, as it does, the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines. Still, the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet the demands.

Prior to April 21st, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department had been accumulating small arms cartridges for some time and had about 20,000,000 of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacturers and purchasers since April 21st, and the manufacture and delivery of small arms cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants.

Since April 21st the old regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns each to six guns and caissons. The new regular batteries have been supplied with six guns and caissons and battery wagons and forges. Heavy field guns with their caissons and harness have also been issued. Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part.

Since the beginning of the war, the department has sent to the field a large number of 6-inch siege guns and 7-inch siege howitzers, with their carriages, limbers, platforms, implements, equipments and tools complete. All of this siege material is of the latest pattern and newly made. Three 6-inch field mortars which had been distributed for practice have been collected and sent to Tampa. These are supplied with an ample quantity of ammunition.

There have been shipped to the fortifications since April 21st, many sea-coast carriages, guns for which are ready provided. Rapid fire guns and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges, shell, shrapnel fuses and smokeless powder for the same, have been purchased, and a portion of them has already been installed at permanent works.

The transportation branch of the quartermaster department took advanced precautions to secure steamers to carry troops to Cuba. An experienced officer was early sent to New York to consult with the steamship companies and inspect the vessels. His work was so complete that when the call came the department was in position to secure from the companies the ships that were needed. The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines with a view of not interfering seriously with their commercial interest. Consequently, the department has been able without friction to secure the most reasonable charters that the government has ever made. Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast, four water vessels, one tug, three lighters. All these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens and putting in extra tanks for the water.

Indoors and Out.

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