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MILES IN COMMAND

Future Operations of the Army Will be Directed by Him in Person

ALL NEGOTIATIONS ENDED

Preparing for the Final Attack—Moving Troops and Siege Guns to the Front—Our Army Closing in on the City—Spaniards Abandon an Important Position—Our Artillery Well Posted—Army Movements Delayed by Heavy Rains—Santiago Water Supply Cut—Commodore Watson's Fleet Coaling.

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Siboney, July 11, 7 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—A concerted movement has been made by the United States army and navy, against the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the past twenty-four hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city. The fleet lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro castle, began the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon and continued it this morning. Notwithstanding the fact that our ships had to fire at an extreme elevation and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell in the city and set fire to it in four places. One shell struck St. Michael's church, in which a quantity of powder and ammunition was stored and blew it to pieces.

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

THE SPANISH FALL BACK.
During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago this morning the batteries of artillery on the hill shell the Spanish entrenchments and received but a light response. The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire and the Spanish soldiers left their entrenchments, offering but little resistance.

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

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

It was late in the afternoon and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment. No other answer had been received from General Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening.

During the time the negotiations were pending Major General Miles arrived off Aguadores, on board the Yale from Charleston. Admiral Sampson went on board the Yale and held a conference with General Miles, then the latter went to Siboney, landed for a short while, and held a telephone communication with General Shafter, seven miles away.

THE NAVY'S PROBLEM.
Off Aguadores, July 11, 2 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12, 2:10 p. m.—The United States navy has the following problem presented to it: What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant four and a half miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part? The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So, if the army hereafter never fired a shot, and merely guarded the roads, the navy could make Santiago untenable, if indeed it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

In pursuance of General Shafter's request, Commodore Schley at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the city of Santiago, distant a little over four and a half miles. The ships were about half a mile apart. The army signal men were on the beach opposite the ships and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wig-wagged the result of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low and not in line. Sunday's practice was good, but it was better today, when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo Bay during the night.

The New York, Brooklyn and In-

depends upon the time which will elapse before General Randolph can land his batteries at the front, as it is definitely settled that the forward movement will not begin until the army is fully backed up by the big guns, the absence of which cost so many lives during the previous engagements.

General Randolph's movement began early this morning, but tonight out of the ten batteries, one of four guns had succeeded in making its way over the almost impassable trail to the trenches at the front. This, with the four already there, is not considered by the American commander as sufficient and probably twenty-four hours more will elapse before the general engagement begins.

General Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward, a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Caimeiro on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle, entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

The late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Juragua and the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio and the regulars in the district of Columbia, were located in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men.

CLIPPING IN ON THE ENEMY.
Hines' battery swung around to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's forces, and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of the city. This is a most important move as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying the Red Cross flags, the present position being such that shells can be thrown over all the buildings thus protected from assault.

The little town of Caimeiros was evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday and is now occupied by the Cuban troops with a few companies of regulars. Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water-line to water-line and hems the city. It was a great blunder on the part of the Spaniards to desert the town, leaving the rear of Morro castle to General Lawton flanks them completely. Near this point the Spanish left lies and this flank has been known to be the weakest portion of their line.

During the week's truce they have been strengthening their entrenchments at this point. General Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

Under the present plans, the American army and navy will begin the attack at the same time. The fleet will hurl shells into the city while the great coil of American soldiery will gradually tighten about the Spanish positions, the divisions advancing all along the line. As the semi-circle closes, the batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire.

The American officers feel confident the city can withstand this terrible assault but a short time.

MILES AT THE FRONT.

General Miles went to the front today and will probably remain there the greater part of tomorrow. The attack was accompanied by Troop A of the Second cavalry, the only mounted troop of General Shafter's army. It was raining heavily when the start was made. Owing to the deep mud it was almost dark when he reached the front.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press who accompanied him to the front, General Miles said: "I have not come down here to take command and shall probably remain but a few days. It is too late to make changes in the plan of campaign, even if I desired to do so. But, I have no complaint to make. Things seem to be moving in good shape. I intend to look over our lines and positions and study the situation thoroughly, but I will not interfere with the conduct of the campaign. This is likely to be the only trip I shall make to the front."

FIERCE STORMS.
The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Fierce tropical thunder storms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour of rain. The rifle pits and trenches at the front have been flooded and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground. The already hardships endured have been greatly increased and much illness is likely to result, as no adequate shelter is possible.

The trail to the front is in frightful shape. The streams are swollen and the soft mud is too deep to make possible shapes by the wheels of supply wagons. One of Randolph's light batteries occupied a whole day in getting to the front. The rain is coming down in torrents tonight, and a thunder-storm is raging along the coast. If the storm continues, it is likely to delay operations seriously.

Troops from the auxiliary cruisers Yale and St. Paul have been landing in the rain all day and have been going into camp wet and miserable. It has been a bitter experience for the raw troops, but they will be pushed right on to the front tomorrow.

The fleet was inactive all day. The Brooklyn occupied a position about five miles west of the harbor entrance and the remainder of our warships were strung along the coast as far east as Juragua. At the latter point the flagship New York lay nearly all day.

WATSON'S SHIPS COALING.

Several of our ships, including the Newark, with Commodore Watson on board, spent the day coaling at Guantanamo bay.

was made before the rains set in, as it is difficult to provide shelter from the storms. A number of men sick with fever and measles and other ailments are still here.

Malarial fever continues to give the physicians trouble, but so far only one death has resulted.

Mr. Nicholas Fish will leave for the north tomorrow with the bodies of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Captain Capron, who were killed with the rough-riders in battle.

SANTIAGO'S WATER MAIN CUT.
The men of General Lawton's division yesterday cut a large water main which is believed to be the source of the water supply of Santiago. The main entered the city from the north-east and is the largest one yet found. A stream of pure water as large as a man's body has poured from the pipe since it was cut and has proved valuable to the Americans.

A few deserters who came out of Santiago today reported that the city's water supply is scant and of very bad quality.

The reports of wholesale desertions reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been 100 deserters from the Spaniards in all.

General Shafter telegraphed to Washington in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney and he received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their food, but to give them such food as can spare from the soldiers' stores. Already 22,500 rations have been given them, but these are exhausted as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton, in behalf of the "Ladies Society." The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees is terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date, eight persons have died. The churches are being used as hospitals. One of them committed suicide today in her distress, killing herself with a machete.

General Wheeler recommended the following officers, in his cavalry division, for gallantry in action: Brigadier General Carroll, Colonel Sumner, General Wood, Major Wessels, Major Lebord, Major Wint, Captain Hawes, Captain Hartman, Lieutenant Andrews, Captain Beckham, Lieutenant Irene and the sergeants taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners in spite of their protests were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition.

The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

Bryans Regiment Mustered in.
Washington July 13.—Adjutant General Corbin tonight received the following letter from Honorable William Jennings Bryan:

"Omaha, Neb., July 13.
"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
"I have the honor to report that I was mustered into the service and await orders. The command will be unformed, equipped and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieutenant Duff, mustering officer."
"BRYAN,
"Colonel Third Regiment Nebraska Volunteers."

As soon as Colonel Bryan's regiment is ready to move it will be ordered to join Major General Fitch Lee's corps, the Seventh, on the east coast of Florida.

Work Givers Up.
"I had boils all over my body and it became so weak I could hardly walk. I became reduced in flesh and was obliged to give up work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me sound and well so that I have been able to resume my work. I now weigh 200 pounds." Charles W. Poke, Bruce-town, Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

RETURN OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The City of Washington Lands Over Two Hundred—Some Scenes Pitiful Others Arousing Highest Enthusiasm

Newport News, Va., July 13.—The transport City of Washington arrived at Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning from Santiago de Cuba, having on board twenty wounded officers and 200 wounded and sick privates who fought under General Shafter around Santiago. Most of the men belonged to the Seventy-first New York, though some of them are rough-riders, while a few are from the Ninth Massachusetts and Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments.

Before any of the wounded soldiers were brought ashore, the ship was thoroughly inspected by a quarantine officer. At noon the officers were carried on litters from the vessel to the dock in the presence of several thousand people, but the privates were not transferred till late in the afternoon. Some of the scenes were heartrending, while others aroused to the highest pitch the wildest enthusiasm and cheers mingled with sobs. When a trooper, a negro who had received nine Mauser bullets in his body was brought ashore on a stretcher borne by four white men, all of them well recovered, about fifty men who had been wounded in the hands and arms were permitted to go to their homes and they left on steamers bound for Baltimore and Washington, from which places they will go to their respective homes. Some of the wounded presented horrible spectacles, with bandages covering their faces.

There were no deaths on the transport on the trip north, but a negro who had been wounded five times died in the hospital tonight.

Every comfort has been provided for the men who fought on Cuban soil, and it is the opinion of the surgeons that nearly all of them will recover. The soldiers are enthusiastic and many express the hope of a speedy recovery, so that they may return to do battle again with the Spaniards. It is revenge they want for Spanish brutality. Some of the men brought to port today are suffering from the effects of sun stroke and malarial fever.

The steamer Olivette is expected to arrive at Fort Monroe tomorrow with more wounded soldiers on board, and preparations are being made tonight to receive them.

The City of Washington was anchored alongside of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor when that vessel was blown up and it was owing to the fact that a number of the officers of the Maine were on board of her that they were saved when the explosion took place.

AT CAMP THOMAS

Rigid Enforcement of Discipline—A Minor Released Under Decree of Court.

Chickamauga National Park, July 13.—The continuous rain of last night and today at Camp Thomas resulted in the practical suspension of drill work and the day was necessarily a quiet one. The event of the day was the departure of the First Ohio cavalry regiment to Port Tampa.

Commanding officers are beginning to enforce discipline more rigidly, the main offense being absent without leave and sleeping while on duty, the latter of which is to be punished most severely. Private Waterhouse, company E, Fourteenth Minnesota was convicted today of having been asleep on duty and was sentenced to three months hard labor and to pay a fine of \$20. W. B. Whitehorn, company G, Sixth Ohio was sentenced for the same offense to pay a fine of \$80 and deprived of all privileges for a period of two months. These exemplary sentences are having a decidedly beneficial effect on the volunteers, who are beginning to realize what war means. Absence without leave is punished by a fine of from \$20 to \$30 and from one to three weeks in the guard house, owing to the character of the offense.

Judge N wman, of the United States court for the Northern district of Georgia, today issued a decree granting the petition of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wallace, of Boston, who asked for the release of their son, W. P. Wallace, a minor, from company M Eighth Massachusetts, with which he had enlisted without the consent of his parents. The young man will be sent home immediately.

TO MULLET THE COMPANIES

Action Against Telegraph and Express Companies for Making Patrons Furnish Stamps

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—The North Carolina railway commission today took action on complaints against the Southern Express Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company for exacting and collecting from shippers and senders of messages a higher rate than that fixed and approved by the commission, by forcing the payment by shippers and senders of the revenue tax stamps. The express company and the telegraph company are cited to appear July 25th, and show cause, if any, why the penalties for over-charges should not be enforced and also ordered them to furnish to the commission sworn statements of the number of messages or shipments upon which such overcharges have been made between July 1st and July 25th.

The penalty as to the telegraph company is not less than \$50.00.

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WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT

Many Shells From the Fleet Strike the City in Full View of our Land Forces, Spanish Valor While the Flag of Truce is Up.

In camp near Santiago de Cuba Monday, July 11, Via Kingston, July 12, 3:20 p. m.—The land forces watched with interest the bombardment from the fleet. The thunder of guns was heard seaward and dense clouds of smoke rising over the ridge to the south showed that the navy was at work. Many shells from the ships burst in the northeast part of the city which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what effect they had. Several burst in the center of the town with very great effect. One shell of whose action a good view was had from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street. When the atmosphere cleared, it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished. If 100 other shells could be landed with similar effect, they would destroy Santiago. The warships fired for only a short time.

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

Late yesterday afternoon, before the flag of truce came down, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniform carrying Spanish flags and charged near the end of our line back and forth, in front of the flag of truce, to make an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town out of danger, and then down came the white flag.

TRANSPORTS LOADING

Vessels Taking on War Supplies at Tampa—One Vessel Sails for Santiago

Tampa, Fla., July 12.—The steamship Lampasas sailed from here today for Santiago. She carried General Miles' outfit, Captain Scott and his bureau of military information and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides this there were 125 horses for artillery use and the engineering corps from the First regiment of the District of Columbia, which has been here since that regiment left. A large number of pontoons were carried as well as shovels, picks, axes and many other implements for the use of the engineers in road building, and military attaches from Italy, Japan and Germany. There were also a large number of Red Cross nurses and physicians, among them being many experienced Cubans. The Lampasas had in tow a large lighter 100 feet long, which will be used for unloading the transports at Santiago.

The transports Stillwater and Decatur H. Miller reached Port Tampa today from Santiago, having discharged their cargoes. They will reload immediately.

The Mattawan and the Miami reached here tonight, having been detained at Mullet key quarantine to be fully fumigated. These boats brought nothing save the crews, it having been agreed between the war department and the state of Florida board of health that no more wounded will be landed in this state. This agreement being reached the board of health permitted the boats to come in after fumigation.

The Mississippi and Mohawk, two large transports, arrived today and will load for Santiago. The Mississippi has a capacity of 1,000 horses and is a sister ship of the one used to carry Barnum's circus to Europe. The work of loading the troops, Cherokee and Neuces is progressing rapidly. The latter will be the first finished. The Neuces has already loaded batteries A, P, K, and M, of the Fifth artillery, guns and horses, besides large quantities of supplies. She also has on board 20 mules and a large wagon train. The other boats will also carry pack trains.