# The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. XI. No. 151. WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898. PRICE 5 CENTS.


# A PITCHED BATTLE.

## American Marines and Cuban Insurgents Attack the Spanish Camp.

## THE SPANISH TROOPS ROUTED.

**The Combined Forces March Five Miles Through the Thick Brush to the Camp---The Enemy Make a Desperate Resistance---The Marines Under Heavy Fire, Pour in Deadly Volleys---The Spaniards Forced Out, With Heavy Loss---The Only Source of Water Supply Destroyed.**

**Successful Trial of the Vesuvius' Guns.**

(Copyright by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay Tuesday, June 14.—Noon—Via Kingston ,Ja., Wednesday, June 15th. 8 a. m.—There was no renewal of the attack on the marines last night. They slept in the trenches with their rifles beside them, protected by a heavy picket line of insurgents and marines, under the command of Lieutenant Lenore and Smith. The pickets had had strict orders not to fire unless commanded to do so. There were several alarms, but no firing during the night. In consequence, the men awoke much refreshed after four days and nights of continuous work and fighting. It was supposed the enemy had retired in the night to the windmill on the south coast, the only remaining source of water supply. The windmill was shelled at intervals all day yesterday by the Dolphin, but the Spaniards were still there this morning.

At 8 o'clock the enemy made an unexpected and sharp attack on the American rear and left flank. When the pickets came in for relief the Spanish guerillas crept along behind them and got within 100 yards when the accidental discharge of a rifle in the trenches led them to believe they were discovered and they opened fire with a volley which whistled harmlessly overhead. They had shot too high, as usual. The marines then scrambled from the steaming coffee and "hard tack" back to the trenches and met the guerillas with a ragged but well directrifle fire. In addition five field pieces mounted at angles in the trenches, and the machine guns poured a hail of bullets into the chapparel, scattering the main body of the Spaniards in all directions. Shells were dropped into their midst as they ran.

A few of the enemy stood their ground desperately on the left flank and the crack of the Mauser rifles and the "pings" of their bullets were heard for an hour. The smokeless powder used by the Spaniards made their location in the dense underbrush almost impossible to detect.

The Panther fired 6-pounders into the Spaniards while the marines were engaged in beating off the attack.

Only one man was wounded and he sustained a slight injury on his hand. The Cubans, who acted well last night were with difficulty forced out of the skirmish line this morning. Some of them refused to be driven even when struck by their officers with the flat of their machetes, but they were not censured. They try to work out their knowledge of the methods of the Spanish guerillas, and as guides they are invaluable. Our men are at a great disadvantage with the guerrilas, who are past grand masters of this peculiar plan of campaign of savage rather than civilized warfare. The men slink through the tropical undergrowth as noiselessly as shadows, some with their naked bodies concealed with palm leaves, so that they are neither seen nor heard. Our men are not familiar with these tactics, and awkwardly crash through the bush.

Captain Elliott says the enemy could not stand a minute in the open, but he admits they are dangerous at this sort of work.

The marines are seasoning rapidly.

The hospital ship Solace is in Guantanamo bay with the wounded on board.

As the Dauntless left the bay the smoke of two Spanish gunboats in the inner harbor could be seen and the Dolphin stood up the channel to meet the attack, if the Spaniards had the audacity to make one. When ten miles off shore, the booming of guns could be heard and the harbor was veiled in smoke.

SPANIARDS ROUTED.

(Copyright by Associaed Press.)

United States Camp, entrance of Guantanamo bay, Tuesday, June 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Ja., Wednesday, June 15, 10:40 a. m.—The United States marines and Cubans, today, attacked the Spanish camp, situated five miles from the American entrechments. They completely routed a force of 400 Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

One American was slightly wounded, two Cubans were killed and four Cubans were wounded.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty men killed. Fifteen bodies have already been discovered.

TESTING THE VESUVIUS.

Off Santiago de Cuba, on Monday night, the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius were tested with great success. Three shots were fired at the Spanish fortifications and it is believed great damage was done.

On Tuesday morning the New Orleans shelled and partially destroyed the new emplacements east of Morro Castle.

The Spaniards fired some shots at the Vesuvius and one at the New Orleans, which was struck.

New York, June 15.—The following dispatch is a Journal special from Camp McCalla, Guantanamo harbor, June 15th:

The scouting parties of marines, which were sent out yesterday, returned here at 10 o'clock last night with eighteen Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer.

The party also captured 100 Mauser rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. They report having had a series of engagements with Spaniards, in which 100 Spanish soldiers were killed and 200 wounded. They also destroyed a Spanish blockhouse and telegraph station, through which the Spaniards had been keeping Guantanamo and Santiago informed of the movements of American troops.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

United States Camp, East Side of Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14.—8 p. m.—By the Associated Press Boat Wanda, Via Kingston, Ja., Wednesday, June 15.—12:30 p. m.—The United States marines under Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerillas today and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and the co-operating Cubans were under Colonel Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity and killed about forty Spaniards.

One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles. Lieutenant Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and at about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battle ground was was reached, twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

The marines were compelled to march in single file following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward to right and left on the scout. It was noon when from a hill top, the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house the officers' quarters surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts, and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting individually to kill. For the most part the Americans' firing was done individually but at times the officers could direct firing by squade, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket 100 yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separating, darting through the brush and zigzaging to escape the bullets. It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter; and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, and Private Walker, of company D., had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy were breaking camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Meanwhile Lieutenant Magill was seen coming with forty men as reinforcements, and Captain Mahoney was on the way with 100 more, but before either could reach the scene, the trouble was over.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward firing as they went and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the brush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

The Dolphin landed water and ammunition as an attack was expected, but none was made. Evidently the Spaniards were too thoroughly beaten to attempt further fighting. The marines did not reach the American camp until after night fall and as they had been without food since the early morning they were thoroughly exhausted.

Colonel Huntington believes the destruction of the camp and well will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.


**I Wish to Call Attention**

To the public that I have this day removed the sale of the Aetna Lithia Water to W. H. Green's Pharmacy, where we hope to be better able to accommodate those who use this mineral water on account of being more centrally located and more room to work in. The cost is the same as it was at Bunting's Pharmacy, 25 cents per gallon. Also we will have the Aetna on draught. Any one wishing it will please call and see us at Dr. Green's. Remember we guarantee this water to relieve kidney trouble, dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach trouble, uric acid in the blood and rheumatism. A proof of the satisfaction is the quantity we are selling. We have yet got to find the first customer who has used this water freely who does not praise it

Aetna Lithia Water Co.

R. E. WARD. - Agent,

W. H. GREEN'S PHARMACY.



When a man is suffering with an aching head, a sluggish body, when his muscles are lax and lazy, his brain dull, and his stomach disdaining food, he will, if wise, heed these warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late "Parker's Sarsaparilla" "King of Blood Purifiers" makes the appetite keen and hearty—invigorates the liver—purifies the blood and fills it with life-giving elements of the food. It is a wonderful blood maker and flesh builder. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Fentress.



One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.


### DR. VOIGT

**Pleasant Reception Last Night to the New Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church—He will be Installed Sunday Night.**

The congregation of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church gave its new pastor, the Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D., and his family, a most cordial and enjoyable reception last evening at Luther Memorial Hall. The affair was specially social and informal and was given to afford Dr. Voigt's congregation an opportunity to meet him and his family.

The reception began at 8 o'clock, and those who received with Dr. and Mrs. Voigt were the reception committete consisting of Mrs. Andrew Smith, Mrs. A. D. Wessell, Mrs. H. Vollers and Mrs. B. H. J. Ahrens. A large number of persons attended and were most cordially received and those who had not already met the new pastor and his family were introduced. The church officers, particularly Messrs. L. Hansen, Andrew Smith, Wm. Neistile, F. E. Hashagen, H. L. Vollers, M. G. Tiencken, Dr. S. P. Wright and J. W. Duls, assisted at the reception.

The hall for this pleasant occasion was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, ivy, bamboo, fuchsias, and cut flowers. In the midst of a festoon of ivy over the rostrum was the word "welcome" in large evergreen letters. The walls were also decorated with large and small United States flags.

At one side of the hall there were refreshment tables under covers of snowy linen, and on them were bouquets of roses and other cut flowers. The committee of arrangements, consisting of Mrs. A. K. Heyer, Mrs. M. Genaust, Mrs. B. H. J. Ahrens, and Mrs. Andrew Smith, served the refreshments with the assistance of a number of charming young ladies. Substantials and delicacies were served lavishly, and while the tables were filled others were served throughout the hall.

While the refreshments were being served, a delightful programme, arranged by the music committee, Mrs. George Haar and Miss Minnie Glameyer, was most admirably carried out Mrs. E. Schulken was the accompanist on the piano, and her skillful playing was one of the enjoyable features of the entertainment.

The programme was begun with a chorus of eleven ladies who charmingly sang the "Hunter's Chorus. The singers were Mrs. J. H. Rehder, Mrs. Geo. Haar, and Misses Annie Adrain, Mamie Miller, Emma Stolter, Mita Miller, Minnie Glameyer, Tillie Schulken, Elese Ortmann, Katie Stolter and Mamie Steljez. Their singing was delightful and elicited the most appreciative applause.

Mrs. J. H. Rehder sang a solo most charmingly and received very hearty applause.

A piano solo skillfully rendered by Miss Gertrude Wessel, and its enjoyment was manifested by very warm applause.

The Mandolin Club, composed of Messrs. C. V. Motte, Bellamy Harriss, R. C. Platt and F. W. Ortmann, Jr., greatly pleased the audience with a beautifully and well rendered selection They were encored and had to re spond.

Mr. Will Rehder sang a bass solo in a manner that gave great pleasure and called forth much applause.

The programme was brightened with a humorous recitation by Miss Mary Mohr who recited "Too Late to Catch the Train." She gave the recitation with splendid effect and created great laughter and applause.

One of the most delightful features was a piano trio by Mrs. E. Schulken, Mrs. George Haar and Miss Minnie Glameyer who sat at one instrument and most skillfully played "Fancredi." A storm of applause attested the appreciation of their novel performance.

The Mandolin Club again played several selections and they closed the programme with ringing applause for their playing.

The whole affair was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended, and will be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to have been present.

Dr. Andrew George Voigt, the new pastor of St. Paul's, is a gentlemen of fine address and is a cultured and able minister. He is 39 years of age and is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. His wife is a charming lady, and they have four bright and interesting children, Master Gilbert, and little Misses Clara, Elizabeth and Caroline. The eldest, Gilbert, is 12 years of age, and the two latter little girls are twins.

Dr. Voigt was educated at the University of Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1880. He then took the divinity course in the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia and graduated in 1883. He also spent a year at the University of Erlanger, Germany, and entered the ministry in 1883. He served a pastorate of two years at Mt. Holly, N. J., and was elected professor of theology in the Lutheran College at Newberry, S. C. where he remained from 1885 to 1889. While at Newberry he was elected professor of German at Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., where he served from 1889 to 1891. During a year of his service at Thiel he was acting president of the college. In 1891 he was recalled to his old professorship of theology in Newberry College and while in that position in 1894, Roanoke College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He is a man of fine attainments, and preaches fluently in German as well as English.

Dr. Voigt remained in his position up to June 1st, instant, when he assumed formal charge of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church of our city. Since Christmas, however, he has supplied the pulpit for St. Paul's congregation, and he is no stranger in our city. He will be formally installed pastor of St. Paul's on next Sunday night. The Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D. pastor of St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, of this city, will officiate at the installation, and the Rev. K. Baldt, of Charleston, the former beloved pastor of St. Paul's and whom Dr. Voigt, succeeds, will preach the installation sermon. For this occasion an elaborate programme of music is being rehearsed by a choir to be composed of the following: Organist, Miss Katie Sholter, first soprano, Miss Annie Adrian; second soprano, Mrs. J. H. Rehder; alto, Mrs. C. S. Phipps; tenor, Mr. E. Schulken; bass, Mr. A. S. Holden.

The Rev. Mr. Boldt will arrive here Saturday and will preach in German at the 11 o'clock service at St. Paul's on Sunday.

### CYCLE CLUB MEETING

**The L. A. W. Boys Assemble in Special Session.**

A special meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Club was held last night. Mr. R. G. Rankin, Jr., the president presided, and the secretary, Mr. Art Yopp, was at his post.

Nothing particularly interesting was transacted, but the past relay race and future events of the same kind that may take place were discussed.

Several of the members complained of the bad condition of Market street beyond Tenth street. No action was taken in the matter.

One member, Mr. Chauncey Southerland, who distinguished himself in the last race, was elected.

It was decided to hold two meetings hereafter a month, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

The meeting then adjourned.

The club complains much of the way they are treated by the drivers of vehicles. They say they are entitled to half of the road, and respectfully ask that they be granted what is right.


"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.


# FAVORS DEATH PENALTY

## Colonel Burgwyn Will Stop Desertion.

## RECRUITS ENLISTED.

**All Cases of Measles in Hospital Recovered—Dress Parade—Invoice of Rifles for Recruits—Captain Gresham Ordered to His Regiment—Lieutenant A. D. Cowles Urged for Brigadier—Wake Forest Students' aid Fund.**

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 15.—Lieutenant Colonel Cowles of the Second regiment says leniency to deserters has emboldened them and that an example will have to be made of some deserter to stop that heinous crime. He says that yesterday when the captured deserter was brought in Colonel Burgwyn, addressing the man, told him he should favor the death penalty. At these words, sternly and meaningly spoken, the deserter's face was like that of a dead man, and great drops of perspiration rolled down his face. He is the man who was captured at Morganton. He is in close confinement.

About fifty recruits were examined today. Of those from the east the proportion of rejections was rather small, while of the number from Greensboro and Winston about 40 per cent failed to pass the surgeons.

Recruits were quite numerous today. Gibson's company from Nantahala got twenty-four, Huske's from Fayetteville twelve, and Percy Gray's from Greensboro fifteen. All these were examined.

Surgeon Stockard says nearly all the cases of measles in the hospital will be discharged tomorrow and Friday.

After the rain this afternoon the Second regiment had dress parade in the Cameron field for the first time. This is the field in which the First regiment drilled. The band played "Dixie," and there was much cheering by the spectators. While Colonel Burgwyn was on his horse during the parade a telegram was handed him announcing the capture at Asheville of Carter, the deserter from Captain Wagner's company, of Buncombe. An order was issued for Carter to be sent here. Colonel Burgwyn sent to the sheriff for shackels for Houston, the deserter who was captured at Morganton and brought here yesterday. He is under special guard. Colonel Burgwyn says plainly an example must be set.

The invoice of rifles for the recruits was received today.

Quartermaster Harrell, of the First regiment left for Jacksonville this afternoon, taking twelve recruits.

Captain John C. Gresham, of the famous Seventh cavalry today received orders to join his regiment in Arizona. All other officers of the Seventh have received the same orders, and it is clear the regiment is to go to the front. Captain Gresham leaves tomorrow.

Yesterday and today thirty-two recruits have come to the Wilmington company. Most of these passed. Captain MacRae took fifteen of them.

Sergeant Ed. McKoy has joined Captain Cooper's company from Murphy and will be one of its sergeants. Other men from Wilmington joined various companies.

A private letter from Washington says Senator Pritchard is pressing Lieutenant Colonel Andrew D. Cowles of the Second regiment,, for brigadier general of volunteers.

John J. Smith, commissioner of agriculture says his term of office does not expire until next June. J. C. L. Harris says Smith will not be ousted. John Graham, who it was said was to be made commissioner of immigration, says he does not want the place and will not be placed in it.

The board of agriculture will have nine chemists instead of four, so as to make fifty-four analyses of fertilizers each week and publish these weekly. It will double its force of fertilizer inspectors.

The railway commission announces that June 28th it will make an assessment of all railway property. Returns are now being compiled for this purpose.

The board of agriculture this afternoon discussed the matter of making an appropriation of $1,500 in aid of the state fair, but the resolution providing for the appropriation was defeated—5 to 7, several not voting.

Professor Brewer was today elected treasurer of the Wake Forest college students' aid fund. This is now $10,000.

The superintendent of the Cape Fear and Northern railways says the work on it begins early in July.


Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constitution. "Febri-Cura" (Sweet Chill Tonic with Iron) is more effective than Quinine, and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nerve medicine. It is pleasant to take, and is sold under a positive guarantee to cure or money refunded. Accept no substitutes. The "just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.


### Attempt to Assassinate Secretary of German Legation

London, June 15.—While the first secretary of the German embassy here, Count Von Arco-Valley, was emerging from the embassy this evening a stranger fired two shots from a revolver at him. One of the bullets entered the secretary's back, but the wound is not dangerous. His assailant, an Englishman, was arrested after firing at and missing a policeman. He refuses to furnish any explanation of his conduct. The man's name is John Todd.

# A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER

## Is Captured on a Prize Steamship.

## SECRETED IN HER HOLD.

**A Spanish Officer Found on the British Steamship Twickenham Which Was Captured While Trying to Supply Admiral Cervera's Fleet With Coal—The Spaniard's Improbable Story—Supposed to be an Important Prisoner. Trying to Conceal the Facts.**

Key West, Fla., June 15.—1:45 p. m.—Jamie Fernieres, who says he is the first officer of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here this morning as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. Louis on June 10th.

Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham, and there is strong suspicion that he is a more important capture than superficial circumstances might indicate.

The Twickenham was captured at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 10th when about ten miles off the south coast of Jamacia. The St. Louis, which took her, of course without a show of resistance, was the only ship of the American fleet in or about these waters at the time. The British steamer had been picked up in West Indian waters about a month ago and was warned to avoid the blockade vessels. Recently it was learned that she was at Martinique, where the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, under command of Captain Antonio Genis, has been lying for some time. There was a report that the Alicante and other ships of the enemy had been securing coal from the Twickenham and upon learning that the latter had left that port, ostensibly for Jamacia, the St. Louis scouted for and eventually found her. The auxiliary cruiser's information was that the Twickenham had sailed on April 21st from New Castle-on-Tyne for St. Thomas, filled to her capacity with 3,200 tons of coal. At St. Thomas the cargo appeared to have passed, according to her papers, into the charge of a person named Clark, to whom the Twickenham had been chartered by the owners, the British Steamship Company. She left St. Thomas on May 15th and sailed for Fort de France, Martinique, but Captain Goodrich of the St. Louis could find no papers to indicate to whom the ship and the cargo were consigned.

On June 5th the United States consul at St. Pierre, Martinque, wired to the state department at Washington that the Twickenham's cargo of coal was consigned to the Spanish consul in that island, but that the local government refused permission to that official to land it. On the same day, the Twickenham sailed for Jamacia and was picked up off that coast five days later by the St. Louis, Captain Robinson, of the Twickenham, profesed complete ignorance concerning the ownership of the cargo and could produce nothing tending to fix this point. He said that at Martinique he was informed by a man named Lebat that he (Lebat) was the ship broker, but Captain Robinson added that Lebat had telegrams relating to the Twickenham which he did not show.

Captain Goodrich put on board the Twickenham a prize crew consisting of Ensign T. R. Payne and five marines and after reporting the capture to the squadron at Santiago de Cuba he sent the British vessel here. Ensign Payne says it was not uhtil the ship was bound for Key West that Fernieres, the mysterious Spaniard, was discovered stowed away in the hold.

On the other hand, Captain Robinson declares he took him aboard as a passenger at Fort de France, at the request of Captain Genis, of the Alicante. Fernieres, who is an imposing looking person of about 50 years of age, is a much worried Spaniard, and tears stood in his eyes as he told his story, through an interpreter, to a representative of the Associated Press. He said he was going, by order of Captain Genis, from Martinique to Jamaica where he hoped to board the steamer for the Pacific coast in order to transact business with the agents of the Spanish trans-Atlantic company. He was also to see the company's agent at Jamaica, but strange to say, he did not even know this agent's name, and was to secure all necessary information from the Spanish consul there.

Captain Genis, said the captive had assured him there was no element of danger in his mission, yet here he was a prisoner of war involved in an international affair.

The agitation of Ferneries taken in connection with the unlikely phases of his story, leads to the belief that he may be an important prisoer. He will have an opportunity later in the day or tomorrow to tell his story to the United States officials when Captain Robinson will also be examined and the entire case will be thoroughly investigated.


"In a minute" one dose of Hart's Essence of Ginger, will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps, or Nausea. an unexcelled remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints and all internal palns. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.


### Sentenced to Life Imprisonment

Lakeland, Fla., June 15.—A motion for a new trial has been denied in the case of Johnson, the negro soldier convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. An appeal to the supreme court will be made. Negro secret societies will raise funds for the purpose. Ninety days are allowed.

### IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

**Our Marines and Cubans Rout the Spanish Forces Near Fort McCalla.**

**The Vesuvius Successfully Tests Her Guns on the Forts at Santiago.**

**The Last Source of Supply for Santiago is Cut off and Starvation is at Hand.**

**Sampson's Marines Have Been Reinforced by Several Hundred Cuban Soldiers.**

**The House at This Session has Passed Deficiency Appropriation Bills Carrying $115,336,156 and Another for $224,052,323 Has Just Been Reported From Committee.**

**There is Mystery About the Identity of a Spanish Officer Captured Aboard the Steamer Twickenham.**

**Colonel Burgwyn Favors the Death Penaly for the Second Regiment Deserter Who has Been Captured and Returned to Camp.**

**The Postoffice at Plymouth, N, C., is Burglarized.**

**The Spanish Government Orders the Exchange of the Crew of the Merrimac.**

**The House Passes the Hawaiian Annexation Resolution.**

**It is Proposed to Raise a Regiment of Confederate Veterans.**

### FEARFUL EXPLOSIONS

**Startle the Spaniards in the Dead of Night—The Vesuvius Throws Three Guncotton Shells Into their Forts. Good Work by the New Orleans.**

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Off Santiago de Cuba, Tuesday, June 14, 8 p. m.—By Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Ja., June 15, 8 p. m.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, having been ordered by Rear Admiral Sampson to destroy the new emplacements half a mile east of el Morro, on which a large number of Spaniards had been working, took up a position at 5 o'clock this morning about 800 yards from shore and 2,000 yards from the Morro battery.

She opened upon the emplacements with her rapid-fire guns. Red clouds of sand rose on the hill top where the emplacements were building. Following the fifteenth shot, the Morro batteries replied with one shell that fell near the stern of the flagship New York. After twenty minutes gun practice Admiral Sampson signaled the New Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she retired, the Morro batteries sent ten shells after her, but without damage. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal "Firing well done," the first compliment of the kind from the admiral,

THE VESSUVIUS' DEADLY SHELLS.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Ensign Palmer, of the New York, went on board the Vesuvius with lieutenant Commander Pillsbury, to explain the location of the batteries. A few minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of el Morro. The Oregon's searchlight played on the battery, while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries. Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury gave the word to fire and Lieutenant Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a sort of a coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards who were hiding in the darkness. Thirty seconds later a dull roar broke the silence of the tropical night. Two hundred pounds of guncotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery.

The ships on the blockade lines two miles away shook with the explosion. The firing of a 13-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to the deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against the black sky. Another package of guncotton was dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the torpedo boats anchored below. Before the echoes of the second died away the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the top of the hill, where the battery seemed to lie. Into the air flew tons of earth and the smoke covered the land for half a mile.

The Vesuvius retired at a 16-knot rate. Two flashes from the hill and two shells flew beyond the cruiser.

The test was regarded as highly satisfactory, and there is intense interest in the fleet over this first trial in war of a dynamite cruiser.


"I don't know, there may be others" he said, but I have used "Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup in my family for years and would not be without it." He knew better than to buy the inferior preparation that was being urged upon him. Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup has no equal. It will immediately relieve any Cough or Cold, Whooping Cough, Sore throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis and kindred ailments. Contains no injurious ingredients, is pleasant to take and a safe remedy for children. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.


### Miss Clara Barton in Camp.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 15.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, accompanied by Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the president; George Kennan, the Siberian explorer; Dr. J. B. Hubbell and Rev. A. Kent, arrived here from Washington today and called on General Lee, in command of the troops stationed at Camp Cuba Libre. They were afterwards driven out to the camp, accompanied by Colonel Guild, inspector general, and Colonel Wood, chief commissary, and shown over the camp. Miss Barton expressed herself as being highly pleased with it in every way and especially from a sanitary point of view. She was delighted with the water supply and its convenience for the use of the troops. She partook of the supper of the Second Illinois regiment and was surprised that the soldiers are being so well fed. Miss Barton has designated Dr. Kent, the accredited representative of the Red Cross, to remain at this camp. She left with her party on the evening train for Tampa and hopes to get to Cuba at the earliest opportunity.


Hart's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote and the Hypophosphites if faithfully used, is a specific in the treatment of weak lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Leadin physicians recommend it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.


### They Did the Work Nobly

Jacksonville, Fla., June 15.—The adaptability of the American youth to the hard conditions of a soldier's life without regard to previous surroundings had a very remarkable illustration here today. A large shipment of potatoes was received from Tampa, for the use of the Seventh army corps, which, having been improperly packed and confined in close cars for a long period, were in a very badly damaged condition and a menace to the health of the city.

General Lee, who is watching most carefully the health of his men and who is maintaining a fine record for healthfulness of the Seventh corps, detailed a board of survey, consisting of Major Russell Harrison, inspector general, a son of ex-President Harrison; Major Hobart, assistant adjutant general, nephew of Vice President Hobart, and Lieutenant Algernon Sartoris, grandson of ex-President Grant, to examine and condemn hundreds of barrels of potatoes.

Owing to the condition of the potatoes the work was accordingly disagreeable and arduous, but the distinguished board performed it cheerfully and to the great satisfaction of General Lee and the health officers of Jacksonville.


Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wise. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.


### A Schooner Burned

Norfolk, Va., June 15.—The British schooner Shenandoah, Captaine A. H. Gibson, bound from Norfolk to Berbice, British Guiana, with a cargo of 94,500 staves and 31,500 headings, was completely destroyed by fire last night while at anchor in Hampton Roads. The Shenandoah was towed from Norfolk yesterday and anchored near the Thimble light, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there being a head tide and no wind with which she could proceed to sea. About 12:30 o'clock this morning the anchor watch discovered smoke issuing from the poop hatch and at once reported the fact to Captain Gibson. All hands turned out and fought the fire with buckets of water until obliged to abandon the vessel. The only thing saved was the vessel's papers. The boat was picked up soon after leaving the burning vessel by a tug and taken to Old Point, from which place Captain Gibson and crew were brought back to Norfolk this morning on the Bay Line steamer Alabama.

### A Railway Wreck

Danville, Va., June 15.—At 9 o'clock tonight a serious wreck occurred on the Southern railway two miles north of Danville. Engineer Gary, Fireman Sales, Flagman Pace and Brakeman O'Connor, of extra freight No. 229, south bound, were all more or less seriously injured. The wreck was caused by a washout and was complete. Twenty-four loaded cars composed the train and many of them are totally demolished.


S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: —"Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases." For sale by R. R. Bellamy.


### Second Expedition Off for Manila

San Francisco, June 15.—Anchor was weighed by the second Philippines expedition at 1 o'clock this afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out of the Golden gate, and, led by the flagship China, the fleet stood away toward Honolulu. At that port the vessels will recoal. The expedition carried 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels.

# THE WELCOME NEWS

## Is Received that Our Marines at Camp McCalla Are Relieved at Last.

## REINFORCED BY INSURGENTS.

**Cubans Occupy the Town of Aquidores Eight Miles From Santiago---The Spanish Line of Communication Cut---To be no Third Call for Troops---New Camp to be Established at Fernandina. To Raise a Regiment of Confederate Veterans. Germany Makes no Issue as to the Philippines---Hawaiian Resolution Passed.**

Washington, June 15.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans and that our forces at Guantanamo are in a very satisfactory condition. The town of Aquidores has been occupied by the troops under General Rabbi. The men unden General Garcia are co-operating with the American forces."

Like the relief of the beleagured at Lucknow came the welcome news to the navy department this afternoon that the little band of American marines who had planted the flag on Crest hill and were defending it night and day against heavy odds, were not only safe, but were strongly reinforced by Cubans from the commands of Garcia and Rabbi, and were now strong enough to more than hold their own. It was disclosed in a dispatch from Admiral Sampson and brought much relief to naval officials.

CUBANS CAPTURE AQUIDORES.

The most significant feature of the admiral's dispatch was the statement that the Cuban general, Rabbi, had occupied Aquidores, only eight miles from Santiago, and practically a suburb of that Spanish strong hold. It was the execution of a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago when two of the staff officers of General Garcia came here to confer with General Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabbi were at Bayamo, in the western part of Santiago province and more than 100 miles northeast of Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Sampson's dispatch showed that Rabbi and his force have made a complete circuit of Santiago de Cuba and, coming up on the south of it, haveoccupied Aquidores This is looked upon as a fine military stroke, for Aquidores is the port with iron wharves and will afford facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by General Shafter's invading expedition.

The news also indicated to the authorities here that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying towns. In making his march, Rabbi has crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander, General Pando, at Holguin, and the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba. This fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinforcements from General Pando. In circling around Santiago to reach Aquidores, Rabbi, it is beleived here has also established it as a fact that the lines of communication and relief to Santiago are interrupted and practically cut off in all directions.

NO THIRD CALL FOR TROOPS.

Secretary Alger this afternoon denied positively that the government was considering the advisability of making another call for volunteer troops. On the contrary, the war department is now entirely occupied with the task of completing the equipment of the large number of organizations still without accoutrements and has not yet even taken up in earnest the procurement of the 75,000 men called for in the second proclamation of the president.

FERNANDINA CHOSEN FOR THE NEW CAMP.

The secretary has just received the report of the special board, headed by Major Hopkins, that was charged with an inspection of the various points that were offered as good camping grounds for the United States troops. The board found that good facilities could be furnished at Jacksonville, Fla., Fernanina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga. Charleston had many points to recommend it, but sufficient grounds were lacking.

The board reported that the water at Fernandina could be piped all over the camp, and Secretary Alger, with a view to having everything in readiness has ordered the piping to be laid at once, thus indicating the department's choice of sites. There is no intention to break up the present camps unless disease should appear, necessitating the change. Secretary Alger's purpose in sending out the Hopkins board was to prepare a camp, not for immediate occupation, but for the instant reception of troops who might necessarily be removed from other camps where contageous disease appears.

The attorney general has referred to the navy department an appeal by Captain Laze and the twelve members of the crew of the prize steamer Argonauta to be allowed to go to Cuba. The Argonauta was captured by the Nashville April 29th off Cienfuegos and was condemned as a fair prize. Her officers and crew were released upon giving their parole not to take up arms against the United States during the present war. They represent that their families live in Cuba and ask permission to join them, promising to observe their parole. The navy department has been obliged to refuse this request, contenting itself with giving the men their liberty.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES

The constant reports that Germany is on the eve of making a serious issue in the Philippines are unaccountable to officials here, who have the most direct and positive information that Germany has never contemplated such a step and is not now moving toward its execution, either alone or with the powers There is the highest official authority for saying that each one of these reports is groundless, and they are still attributed to a malicious purpose to embitter the feeling between Germany and the United States.

TO FORM REGIMENT OF CONF