The Wilmington Messenger.

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A RAPID ADVANCE

Of the American Land Porces in the Direction of Santiago.

THE SPANIARDS RETREATING

General Lawton's Command Seven Miles from Morro Castle---Spaniards Evacuate Jaragua too Hastily to Burn the Town---General Linares' Dispatches Captured---A Brush with Spaniards---A Shell from a Santiago Battery Explodes on the Texas, Killing One and Wounding Eight---More Shots from the Vesuvius.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday Night, June 23, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Friday, June 24, 7 a. m.—The advance of the American army has reached the edge of the tableland in which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro castle as the crow flies, the main body of the troops has united and the Spaniards are in full retreat toward Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decisive engagement is not expected for several days.

General Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajayaho, four miles west of Baiquiri, resumed its march at day light. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the Second infantry, the First infantry, the Second Massachusetts volunteers, with companies of the Eighth cavalry, half of the Fourth cavalry and several companies of the Twenty-fifth (colored) cavalry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there.

The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went.

Colonel Wagner, with a small reconnaisance party of about forty men, brushed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column, 200 strong, at Firmezas. A dozen shots were fired by the Sjaniards, as Colonel Wagner fell back. Before General Lawton could bring up the Twenty-second, the van regiment, the Spaniards had decamped westward.

Jaragua was abandoned by General Linares and 1,200 Spanish troops with such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotives of the railroad and the rolling stock. General Linares retreated to Savilla, six miles west of Juragua by road, and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba.

A BRUSH WITH THE SPANIARDS.

A detachment of 170 Cubans, under Colonel Aguirra, collided with the Spanish rear guards. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. One Spaniard was macheted.

General Chaffee, with the Ninth cavalry, the remainder of the Eighth, Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, reached Juragua at dark.

General Bates, with the reserve of the Twentieth infantry, and Colonel Wood's rough riders, dismounted, with a dynamite gun, hurried forward from Baiquiri at 3 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

When the couriers brought the news that Juragua had been occupied the troopships which had not disembarked their troops, steamed to Juragua with the view of landing them there. But the heavy sea beating on the beach made it impossible to get the boats through the surf.

GENERAL LINARES' DISPATCHES CAPTURED.

Dispatches of General Linares, which have been captured, indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago de Cuba.

The Cubans expect the first stand to be made at Savilla and they have proved good prophets in the past. General Lawton's men are badly fagged by forced marches and the intense heat. Their rations are almost exhausted. They started with three days' supplies and further food could not be landed today. But a pack train will be sent forward tomorrow.

Strong outposts are maintained tonight in order to prevent a surprise, and Juragua is also under the protection of the guns of the warships. Thus the flank of the advancing American column is safe. The Spaniards, to attack our troops must make a forced march through an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

There were only two casualties during the landing of the troops at Baiquiri. Corporal Cobb and Private English, of Troop D, Tenth cavalry (colored), fell between a lighter and the pier. Captain O'Neill, of Wood's rough-riders, plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. O'Neill was a former mayor of Tucson, Arizona. Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

General Garcia's army of 4,000 men is to be conveyed by transports from Acederros and landed at Baiquiri tomorrow, to join the 1,200 men under General Castillo and to co-operate with the American troops. The movement today almost amounts to a change of base.

A brisk musketry fire was heard in the direction of Savilla as the Dauntless left at dark.

THE ADVANCE.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Baiquiri, June 23 (Thursday), 8 a. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24th (Friday), 4 a. m.—By way of the Halifax cable.—Before sunset last night over 4,000 of the 16,500 men on board the transports went ashore. General Kent, with seven transports, will remain west of Santiago as a feint until the remainder of the troops here are landed. General Garcia arrived at camp before dark, and 1,500 of his Cubans are expected to effect a juncture with General Shafter's men today. As soon as the various commands were landed yesterday they were pushed out in the direction of Santiago. At dark they bivouacked and were strung out in column three miles long, the front resting at Demajayaho, and the rear of the column within a mile of the base at Balquiri, in the following order: Colonel Wagner, with a reconnaissance, at Demajayaho, a mile in advance of General Lawton's headquarters; the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth (colored) infantry resting at a small creek; the Second Massachusetts, the Twelfth infantry, First battalion of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Tenth infantry and the second battalion of the Fourth infantry. General Bates' men who are on reserve and General Lawton's "Jones'" rough-riders, dismounted, and fragments of several regiments bivouacked at Baiquiri last night. The landing proceeded until dawn. The men slept on bare ground, some under the tent flies and some under the starlit canopy. In the morning they washed and were in good spirits. The only disagreeable feature was the mosquitoes and land crabs. All the men are anxious to get at the foe, and the regiments are to be pushed on to support General Lawton as fast as they are landed. The aggressive attitude of the army on land has been exceedingly graitfying.

THE TEXAS STRUCK BY A SHELL.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Thursday, June 23rd, 3 p. m.—While shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba yesterday the battleship Texas was struck by a 6-inch shell, which passed through her port side, killing F. O. Blakeley, an apprentice, and wounding eight others. The Texas, with a number of transports, was making a feint west of the entrance of Santiago harbor and was shelling the woods.

A Spanish battery on the hill west of the harbor opened on the warships and for three hours there was a lively exchange of shots. The Spaniards shot wild, but the last shell struck the Texas just above the gun deck and exploded. Blakeley, who was standing directly in the path of the shell, was cut all to pieces and eight of his companions were wounded at the same time.

The remains of F. O. Blekeley, the apprentice of the battleship Texas, who was struck and killed by a 6-inch shell while the Texas was shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba Wednesday last, have been buried at sea off Santiago de Cuba. Four of the eight others who were wounded at the same time Blakeley was killed, have been brought here and placed on the hospital ship Solace. The other wounded men will remain on the Texas. The battleship was not seriously damaged by the shell.

SHELLS FROM THE VESUVIUS.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius attacked the Santiago batteries last night, throwing three dynamite shells. It is believed the projectiles did great damage to the entrenchments.

The Texas fought the battle alone and after its conclusion the officers and men of the battleship were complimented by Rear Admiral Sampson for the excellent work they had performed.

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON ALTARES MOUNTAIN.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Baiquiri, Thursday Afternoon, June 23rd, via Kingston, Jamaica, Friday, June 24, 10 a. m.—Late yesterday afternoon the American flag was flown from the top of the Altares mountains, back of Baiquiri, amid wild enthusiasm. The men cheered and waved their hats, the warships and the transports let loose their sirens and the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." Major LaMotte, with two men of the volunteer cavalry, climbed the heights and raised the flag.

The Spanish-American iron works which were destroyed before the troops landed yesterday, belonged to the Steelton Company, near Baltimore, Md.

SORRY PLIGHT OF CUBAN SOLDIERS.

The Cubans, under General DeMotrues Castillo, who entered Baiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town were, clothed in rags, and many of them were two-thirds naked. Some had no trousers and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were barefooted. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only 15 years of age. The guns they carried were of many models, ranging from flint locks to Mausers and Remingtons. All, however, were armed with machetes. The officers rode donkeys and scrub horses. The sun was blazing hot and a number of the soldiers were prostrated by the intense heat and were taken on board the hospital ship.

OUR TROOPS IN FINE SPIRITS.

The troops are in fine spirits and are overjoyed at the aggressive attitude assumed by General Shafter, who believes he can force his way into Santiago and strike the Spanish a heavy blow.

The celerity of the forward movement of the United States army has embarrassed the quartermaster's department, General Lawton sent back this afternoon an urgent request for more rations. The mules and stores are already ashore, but some of the trappings are still on board ship. They will be taken off during the night. Colonel Humphreys says he will have a pack train loaded and on its way by daylight tomorrow. It should reach Juragua, before night. An attempt to send supplies to Juragua this afternoon in boats failed.

GOOD HEALTH

IS EVERYTHING TO YOU. THE best way to have good health is to drink good Lithia Water.

The Aetna Lithia water is the best on the market today. The analysis will show more Lithia and less Lime than any water you can buy. Your doctor will tell you that the analysis is just all one could ask for. Our sales are larger today than at any time since introduction—which is proof that the Aetna is giving perfect satisfaction. Don't be misled by being made to believe that the Aetna's "rep" has not been established. We have hundreds of testimonials, and can give you the names of plenty of people in Wilmington who will tell you what the Aetna is doing for them in cases of Kidney trouble, Stomach trouble, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Uric Acid in the blood, Torpid Liver, Female Debility, Etc.

Nothing will take the place of Aetna Lithia Water; 25c. per gallon. Send your 5-gallon jug down and get it filled for $1.00. Carbonated in quarts 15c per bottle, $1.50 dozen.

Aetna Lithia Water Co.

R. E. WARD, - Agent,

W. H. GREEN'S PHARMACY.

Telephone 191

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. R. R. Bellamy.

Philippine Transports Sighted

San Francisco, June 24.—At 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th in latitude 28.53 N., longitude 144.35 W., the steamer Peru, from the Orient, via Honolulu, sighted the transport steamers City of China, Senator, Colon and Zealandia. Signals were exchanged with all the vessels. "All well on board," was the message the flags fluttered to the liner.

MOORE'S CREEK BATTLE GROUND

The State Purchases This Historic Spot Near Wilmington and Will Beautify and Preserve it—The Purchase Was Authorized By an Act of the General Assembly—The Battle Resulted in a Great Victory for the Revolutionary Patriots.

In yesterday's Raleigh Post we find the following interesting item:

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, secretary of state, yesterday closed the deal for the purchase of the historic battlefield of Moore's Creek, in Pender county, in compliance with an act of the general assembly enacted at the last session.

The property is purchased in behalf of the state, and it is the intention of the state to have the battlefield preserved and beautified. To this end the legislature made an appropriation for the purchase of the historic ground. The state representatives in congress are urged to secure an appropriation from the federal government for its maintenance.

A granite monument fifteen and a half feet in height now stands on the battlefield to commemorate the decisive engagement between the Scotch Highlanders, under command of Donald MacDonald and the Continental troops of America, under command of Colonels Lillington and Caswell. The battle, which crushed the hearts of the Tories and gave renewed inspiration to the American patriots, occurred February 27, 1776. The Scotch Highlanders were proceeding from Cumberland to Wilmington, to join the British army, and were intercepted at Moore's creek by Colonels Lillington and Caswell, commanding the American troops.

The battlefield proper is owned by Mr. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw. That gentleman has consented to sell it to the state for $100. It contains about two and one-half or three acres. There are seven more acres adjoining the plot on which fighting occurred. The plot belongs to an old darkey, who has agreed to sell it to the state for $5 per acre. The offer has been accepted. All the breastworks and the monument are located on the plot purchased from Mr. Williams.

The following is the act of the last general assembly authorizing the purchase of the battlefield:

Section 1. That, whereas the battle of Moore's creek, one of the most important of the revolution, fought on the 27th of February, 1776, and

Wheras, The said battle was of great importance in the struggle for independence;

Whereas, The monument erected by patriotic citizens to pepetuate the fame of said battle and the lands donated by a generous public are sadly neglected;

Now, therefore, to commemorate this historic event and to preserve the grounds, monument, groves and earthworks, it is enacted by the general assembly that a sum not to exceed $200 be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing said battle ground and site, not to exceed ten acres.

Section 2. That the secretary of the state of North Carolina is hereby instructed to make such purchase, and to take a deed therefor to the governor of North Carolina and his successors in office to be perpetually held as a public park in memory of said battle.

Section 3. That our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States are hereby requested to secure an appropriation from the general government sufficient to beautify and preserve this historic ground and keep in constant repair the said grounds.

The people of Wilmington will be exceedingly gratified to learn that the historic ground at Moore's creek is to be preserved. The battle field is about seventeen miles from Wilmington, and about a mile from the station of Currie, in Pender county, which was formerly a part of this (New Hanover) county. The monument is about a hundred yards from the bridge over Moore's creek and a few hundred yards west of the track of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway. It can be plainly seen from passing trains when the undergrowth is cleared away, which, we learn, is to be done.

The monument was erected in 1857, and is a grey stone shaft. It was erected by subscriptions by the people of Wilmington and surrounding country. When the monument was dedicated, says the Daily Review, three military companies from this city attended—the Wilmington Light Infantry, the German Volunteers, and the Wilmington Rifle Cadets. A great many people from Wilmington and the surrounding country were there, and the occasion was made a memorable event. The orator on the occasion was the late Hon. Joshua G. Wright, father of Mrs. Charles M. Stedman, Mrs. Clayton Giles, and Mr. Thos. H. Wright.

On the south face of the monument is this inscription: "Here lie the remains of Private John Grady, of Duplin county, who fell bravely fighting for his country, the first martyr in the cause of freedom in North Carolina, and the only Whig killed in the battle."

On the east face is engraved the name of Lillington and on the west that of Caswell and on the north side is the following: "In Commemoration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, fought here February 27, 1776, the First Victory Gained by the American Arms."

Death of an Old Citizen of Currie

Information was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mr. J. R. Chadwick, who passed away yesterday at 10 o'clock at his home at Currie, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was born May 12, 1812, in Carteret county, near Morehead city. He leaves a wife and several children, Messrs. D. N. and D. W. Chadwick, of our city being his sons. The funeral will take place at Currie today and the Messrs. Chadwick will go up this morning to attend.

Death of Mrs. Gavin.

Mr. R. W. Wallace, manager of The Orton, was summoned to Kenansville by a telegram on Thursday announcing the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Gavin, wife of Mr. Gavin, clerk of the superior court of Duplin county. A telegram received here yesterday conveyed the sad intelligence to friends that Mrs. Gavin died at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Gavin was the daughter of ex-Sheriff Bland Wallace of Duplin and is a sister of our townsmen, Messrs. R. W. and Hugh Wallace. Her funeral will take place today at Kenansville.

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Programme of the Second Regiment.

THE BRIGADIERSHIP

To be Given to Lieut. Col. Cowles. of the First Regiment—Six Recruits Sworn in—The Two Captains Ordered to Court-Martial Given Another Chance—Major Davis Detailed for Duty at State Guard Headquarters—Deserters Dropped from the Rolls.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—News that Oscar J. Spears is to be the republican nominee for congress in the Third district come from several sources.

Only six recruits were sworn in by Colonel Burgwyn, of the Second regiment, today. It is found to be almost impossible to get recruits from eastern counties. Recruiting officers cannot account for this.

Colonel Burgwyn proposes that the Second regiment shall parade in Raleigh July 4th. There will be fireworks in the early evening on the drill ground, and afterwards he proposes to have a concert and ball in one of the great buildings at the camp. Music is to be furnished by the regimental orchestra.

All deserters have been dropped from the rolls of the regiment. There are fifteen. Some men have been discharged upon orders. These places are all being filled and, of course, make more recruiting necessary.

The sugeons' "vaccination" took on 800 officers and men of the regiment. Only one case was so bad as to be almost dangerous, that of Lieutenant Albritton, of Company E.

The field officers' court today tried a soldier for trying to smuggle whiskey into camp in a haversack by pretending he was mail orderly. The provost guard captured him in town. He was put on extra duty at hard labor for one week. Two men charged with stealing a hammock were released because four or five of their comrades swore to an alibi, but Major Dixon said he knew the men were guilty as a street car conductor saw them with the stolen property. Both men are sailors.

Mention was today made that two captains were under arrest for drunkenness. They were summoned before Colonel Burgwyn today who gave them a plain talk, saying he would release them and give them one more change, but that upon their next offence nothing could save them from being cashiered.

The Western Union Company has been charging 25 cents extra on each telegraph message delivered at Camp Bryan Grimes and Camp Russell. Loud complaints have been made about this excessive charge. Colonel Burgwyn laid the matter before Superintendent Tree, and the latter today ordered that there be no extra charge whatever.

There were no drill ceremonies today. There will be dress parade Sunday.

Congressman Skinner telegraphs Colonel Burgwyn that the instruments for the band will be shipped tomorrow.

President Alderman, of the state university, says that yesterday 125 were in attendance upon it's summer school, it being the fourth day. He says this means 200 will attend, or more than ever before.

Revenue Collector Duncan was notified today by commissioner of revenue that a supply of 1 cent postage stamps to be used as revenue stamps, were shipped him today.

W. P. Sawyer, of Hertford county, an inmate of the insane asylum here, who is in the habit of stumbling when walking, fell in a corridor and his head struck a bench, fracturing the skull. Despite the best attention, he died in a few hours.

It was settled this afternoon that Calvin D. Cowles, Jr., now lieutenant colonel of the First regiment, North Carolina volunteers, will be made brigadier general from North Carolina. He has been twenty-nine years in the regular army.

In compliance with Governor Russell's request, Major Charles L. Davis, U. S. A., is detailed for duty at national guard headquarters here.

"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.

The General Deficiency Bill

Washington, June 24.—The senate committee on appropriations today made a report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The committee reduced the appropriation made by the bill to the extent of $130,000 and increased it by the addition of $2,072,607, making a net increase of $1,942,607, and bringing the total appropriation up to $226,140,246.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. R.R. Bellamy.

THE FIRST REAL BATTLE

Between Spanish and American Troops.

A FIERCE FIGHT WAGED

One Thousand Cavalry and Rough-Riders Attack a Spanish Force That is Double Their Number in the Bush. The Enemy Beaten Back Upon Santiago—The American Losses Thirteen Killed, Among Them Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Fifty Wounded.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

On Board the Wanda, off Jaragua, Friday Afternoon, June 24th, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24, 8 p. m.—This morning (Friday) four troops of First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Rosevelt's rough-riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

THE DEAD.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field:

Rough Riders—Captain Allen K. Capron, of Troop L; Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Tillman and Dawson, both of Troop L; Doughtery, of Troop A, and W. T. Erwin, of Troop F.

First Cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe and Lemmark.

Tenth Cavalry—Corporal White.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Tweive dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough-riders several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

TO ASSAULT SANTIAGO.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

THE WOUNDED.

The following officers were wounded:

Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintook, Troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, Troop A; his condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough-riders.

Other officers wounded are:

Captain Knox, whose condition is serious; Major Bell and Lieutenant Bryan.

These officers are of the First cavalry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of The New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

Washington, June 25.—Ahe Associated Press is assured that up to 1 o'clock a. m. the administration had no advices of today's battle at Santiago. The first news of the engagement received at the White house was the Associated Press dispatches.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., one of the killed, was one of the young New Yorkers of good position and family who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. Hamilton Fish was over six feet tall, of herculain build and rowed as No. 7 of Columbia college crew in its winning race of 1794 over the Poughkeepsie course.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

On Thursday Our Army had Advanced to a Point Seven Miles by Air Line from Morro Castle.

A Shell from a Santiago Battery Strikes the Texas, Killing One Man and Wounding Eight.

If the Spanish Fleet Passes Through Suez Canal a Strong American Squadron Will be Sent to the Coast of Spain.

Sampson is Notified that Hobson and His Men are Safe and Have Been Removed from the Line of Fire.

The German Government has no Idea of Interfering in Affairs at Manila.

Mr. Barbee, of the Methodist Book Concern, Admits Paying Mr. Stahlman $100,000 for Securing the Appropriation.

The Stars and Stripes are Planted on Altares Mountain Back of Baiquiri.

The Navy Department Purchases Eight Large Steamers to be Used as Troop Transports.

The Philippine Transports are Sighted. They Report "All Well."

A Severe Fight Occurred Near Santiago Yesterday. The Spanish Were Driven Back on the City. Our Loss was Quite Heavy,

Hamilton Fish, Jr., is Among the Killed at Santiago.

Soldier Killed by Lightning

Tampa, Fla., June 24.—The Second regiment, of New York, was paid off today by General Howard Carroll for the Empire state. Both he and Major Poole paid the regiment compliments upon its condition. This regiment has received more than $20,000 from private sources, one company receiving from the citizens of Troy a cash purse of $2,600. This regiment went out under heavy marching orders this afternoon, to be out all night. While on the march out to Tampa heights Private Fred Bichols, of Company C, was struck by lightning and killed. Several others were violently shocked, but have recovered.

The Spaniards Disappointed.

London, June 24.—All the special dispatches from Madrid reflect the anxiety produced by Admiral Cervera's dispatches and the threatening aspect of the political situation. There is no doubt the Spaniards are sadly disappointed with the ease with which General Shafter effected a landing and at the retreat toward Santiago, which is regarded as a bad omen. The newspapers are irritated at the prospect that restrictions will be placed upon their criticisms now the cortes is closed.

THE PAY QUESTION

The Adjutant General Claims the Second Regiment Entitled to Pay From Date of Governor's Order for Mobilization of the Troops

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—A telegram from the secretary of war to the adjutant general says one major and one adjutant will be allowed the negro ten-company regiment. The adjutant general is trying to get two majors and two adjutants allowed, so as to make places for clamorous applicants.

Claud Weir, of Raleigh, was today enlisted as pharmacist and sent to the field hospital of the seventh army corps, upon request of Chief Surgeon Moore, who desires to get three more pharmacists, young men of good character from this state. Applicants should send names to Adjutant General Cowles here immediately. The adjutant general also desires three more telegraphers to go with General Merritt's corpse to the Philippines. He has enlisted seven for this service.

The Second regiment will make a special contribution as an organization to the Bagley monument fund.

Second regiment company officers and enlisted men it seems are to be paid from April 27th tomorrow. The adjutant general insisted that the war date of constructive mobilization being the date of the governor's call for volunteers. He says Major Hayes, U S A, then the governor's military adviser, told him troops would be paid from April 27th and that he so informed the companies. The adjutant general says: "My good faith is pledged to this. I will file with each pay roll a copy of the governor's order of April 27th, putting mobilization machinery at work. These troops were brought here as soon as the government was prepared to accommodate them. The first company was mustered in May 9th and the last one May 27th."

A telegram was sent the secretary of war this afternoon regarding April 27th as the date of beginning of pay. The adjutant general says the rolls are being made out on that basis.

"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 pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

EIGHT STEAMERS BOUGHT

The Navy Department Purchase Eight Large Steamships to be Used as Troop Ships.

Washington, June 24.—An important addition to the war department lists of vessels available for transports and freight service was announced today. This was the purchase of eight large ships of over 3,600 tons burden each for use on the Atlantic coast, except one on the Pacific coast. Seven were obtained from the Atlantic Transport Line, which operates its steamers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London. Heretofore the practice of the war department has been to charter all the vessels which it has used and the announcement today of the acquisition of the ships by purchase is distinctly a new departure in the policy of the government, due, it is believed, to the fact that the owners and agents of the various companies heretofore have asked such high prices.

It was authoritatively stated today that impressment of ships on the Atlantic coast would not be resorted to, but such as were desired would be obtained in some other way.

The purchase price of the ships secured from the Atlantic Transport Line was not stated at the department but it is understood that the amount approximately was $4,000,000.

All the vessels of this line are to be delivered to the government at New York. Owing to their large capacity for carrying passengers and supplies they constitute a formidable addition to the fleet of forty-one ships already under charter by the government for transport use on the Atlantic coast.

Today's acquisition is presumed to be a decidedly forward step in the arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition, although the officials of the department decline at this time to say to what port they will be ordered. Added to the dozen ships already available for this expedition, the eight vessels make up a fleet that will transport an army fully two-thirds, and probably as large as that which General Shafter took with him.

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.

June Crop Report.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—The state crop report for June, based on returns to the agricultural department from 1,000 correspondents, give the following percentages: Condition of cotton as compared with the average 89, tobacco 90, corn 95, wheat 106, oats 89, sweet potatoes 92, Irish potatoes 87, apples 76, peaches 78, grapes 92. Acreage of cotton as compared with last year is 92 per cent, corn 100½, tobacco 100.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes. "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

Mr. Barbee Admits Paying the Lobyist

Washington, June 24.—The committee on claims today began the investigation of the charges made in connection with the payment of the claim of $288,000 of the Methodist Book Concern, by examining Book Agent Barbee Mr. Barbee admitted the payment of $100,800 or 35 per cent. to Mr. Stahlman as the attorney for the Book Concern in the collection of the claim, but he held that the claim was just and that the employment of an agent was a matter which concerned only the Book Concern itself, taking the position that he was under no obligation to inform the senate in response to the telegrams of Senators Pasco and Bate as to the amount that was to be paid the agent. Mr. Stahlman admitted the receipt of the money as pay for his services, but he had not informed any one of the existence of the contract for his pay, believing that if he should do so it would prejudice the claim and prevent its consideration upon its merits.

Currency Reform Goes Over

Washington, June 24.—The supporters of the currency reform bill recently reported to the house by Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, have decided not to urge consideration further at this session.

WAR ON SPAIN'S SOIL

If Cadiz Fleet Goes to Manila Our Warships Will Attack Spanish Ports.

SEVERE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

As Soon as the Spanish Fleet Enters Suez Canal a Formidable Fleet will be Sent to Spanish Home Waters---Hobson and His Companions Removed from the Line of Fire---The Cadiz Fleet Sailing Eastward---Germany Not to Interfere in Matters in the Philippines---Dewey in Supreme Command at Manila.

Washington, June 24.—The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolhardy enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic straight for the coast of Spain to bring the war home to the Spanish people. There is no doubt Dewey can take care of himself against this Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will also have the shore batteries with him instead of against him in the struggle.

SEVERE MEASURES.

It has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that it is proposed to administer if the Spanish persist in this last project. After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will constitute the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first a flying squadron to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed under another command, either Sampson or Schley, by the battleships, which Captain Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted upon for the voyage across the Atlantic. With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, all battleships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful, but speedy vessels of the flying squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed, and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

No official news came to the war department during official hours from our army near Santiago. This was a cause for mild surprise at the department, as General Shafter has a cable at his command and it was expected he would report the measures of success he has attained in the debarkation of his army on Cuban soil and the beginning of operations against Santiago. However, the general has the reputation here of being a man of action more than of words, and of not being given to over many official reports. Not hearing from him, the officials were obliged to rely for information entirely upon press reports. They found these highly satisfactory and Secretary Alger expressed particular gratification at the news that the troops had reached a point within seven miles of Morro castle without encountering serious resistance.

The direction taken by the troops after their landing at Barquiri—trending generally westward—is taken in some quarters here to indicate a purpose to unite with Sampson's fleet in an attack on Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor before turning their attention to the town itself. Once the fort is captured Sampson, with small boats, could remove the mines and if, as reported, the Merrimac does not completely obstruct the channel, some of the battleships may be sent in to deal with Cervera's squadron. Something of this kind is believed to be necessary in order to relieve our troops from the fire of the Spanish fleet when they attack Santiago direct.

One or two of the battleships supplemented by a few torpedo boats, could be relied upon to keep Cervera's squadron so fully occupied that he would have no time to get at the troops attacking Santiago from the rear.

For the first time today there was a reliable announcement of the intention of General Miles to go to Cuba to participate in the operations there before the campaign is extended to Porto Rico. The time of his departure is as yet unsettled.

HOBSON AND HIS MEN SAFE.

With great satisfaction the navy department today published Sampson's statement that Hobson and his men are well and are not in the line of fire. It was also noted that Sampson finds no difficulty in having his flag of truce respected, which is gratifying, in view of the statement coming from Havana some days ago that there was to be a lapse into barbarism through the refusal of the Spaniards to recognize flags of truse.

The navy department has received the following cablegram:

"Playa del Este, June 24.—From a flag of truce, I learned today that Lieutenant Hobson and his companions are all well. They are confined in the city of Santiago, four miles from Morro. "SAMPSON."

THE CADIZ FLEET SAILING EAST.

The state department has received advices confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron is in the Mediterranean moving eastward. The dispatch came from an agent of the department in Algiers and was as follows:

"Captain Moon, of the English steamer Hampton, informs me that he passed on the 22nd at 3 o'clock, off Pampelleria, the Spanish squadron, bound east, fifteen ships, including transports laden with troops and three torpedo boats."

GERMANY NOT TO INTERFERE.

The only important development at today's cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The secretary of state has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubts on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been and will continue to be one of strict neutrality. This statement, coming from high official sources, is accepted by this government in perfect good faith and is regarded as final and conclusive. No further attention will be paid by this government to any reports to the contrary, which are constantly being sent out, it is believed, in the interest of Spain. In the official reports received from Admiral Dewey at Manila there never has been an intimation that Germany or any other nation by its naval representative had ever shown the least disposition to overstep the line of strict neutrality, nor has there been any reason to believe that their sympathies were strongly with the Spaniards in the present struggle.

It can be stated positively that since the arrival of Admiral Diedrich with German warships at Manila no instructions whatever relating to the Manila situation have been sent from the German foreign office to the German ambassador at Washington, nor has the subject assumed a phase where instructions of any kind have passed during the last three weeks. This disposes of various reports, based on the fact that Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, called on the secretary of state yesterday, that being the regular diplomatic day. This statement is made from authoritative sources to show that no basis exists for the story that Dr. Von Holleben requested and secured permission for the landing of German marines at Manila, to protect the German consulate.

DEWEY SUPREME AT MANILA.

It is said at the navy department that Admiral Dewey is the supreme authority at Manila. If troops, marines or sailors are landed at that place from any neutral men-of-war, it will be with his permission. It is not questioned here that a nation may properly seek such permission when it is deemed essential to protect its citizens, its consulate and its interests, but it is usual in such cases for the neutral commander to seek the permission of the investing admiral, if it is possible to prefer such request. No such landing by any possibility could be properly construed into the acquirement of a right to remain in possession of any territory in the Philippines and our government does not for a moment contemplate that any of the European powers would attempt to set up any claim which would be resisted to the full extent of our military and naval power.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, cold and for all affections of Throat, Chests and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

LIEUTENANT BLUE

Sent a Letter From the Secretary of the Navy Complimentary of His Daring Feat.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter of commendation to Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the Suwanee, atttached to Admiral Sampson's squadron:

"Navy Department, June 20, 1898.

"Sir: The department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 13, 1898, from Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., commander-in-chief naval force, North Atlantic squadron:

"'Lieutenant Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles to observe in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet all there.'

"The department realizes that this simple cablegram is evidence that your