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FIERCE BATTLING.

The Vigorous Attack of Our Soldiers on the Spanish Lines.

THEIR EARTHWORKS CAPTURED

The Fighting Desperate—Infantry, Artillery and Warships Engaged—The American Soldiers Advance with Spanish Shot and Shell Flying Around Them Until They Drive the Enemy Out of Their Breastworks—Spaniards Retreat Upon the City—Their Last Trenches Attacked Yesterday—Wonderful Marksmanship.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
On Santiago de Cuba, July 1, via Kingston, J. A., July 2, 8 a. m.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship were astir, eating a hurried breakfast and at 5:50 o'clock "general quarters" was sounded and the flagship headed in toward Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations. Along the surf-beaten shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars full of General Duffield's troops. At the cut, a mile east of Aguadores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad track. The troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long, thin line standing out vividly against the yellow rocks that rose perpendicularly above, shutting them off from the main body of the army, which is on the east side of the hill, several miles north.

LEVELING SPANISH FORTS.

An 8-inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and exploded, sending up a huge stone which hit the air. When the shell hit its battlements, almost hidden by green creepers, fragments of masonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suwanee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like a mummy exposed to the air after long years. Amid the smoke and debris the flagstaff was seen to fall forward. "The flag was blown down," shouted the ship's crew, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the flagstaff had broken from the crew of the Suwanee. Apparently the flagstaff had been caught firmly in the wreckage of the fort.

FINE SHOTS BY THE SUWANEES.

A few more shots leveled the battlements until the old castle was a pitiful sight. When the firing ceased, Lieutenant Delhanty, of the Suwanee, was anxious to finish his work, so he signalled the Newark to ask permission to knock down the Spanish flag. "Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, "if you can do it in three shots." The Suwanee then lay about 1,000 yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieutenant Blue carefully aimed the 4-inch gun and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement. When the smoke of the Suwanee's first shot cleared away, only two red streamers of the flag were left. The shells had gone through the center of the bunting. A delightfully well broken from the crew of the Suwanee. Two or three minutes later the Suwanee fired again. A huge cloud of debris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence and the Suwanee's second shot failed. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun at such a distance and such a tiny target. There was a breathless silence among the watching crews. They crowded on the ships' decks and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of what once had been a grand old castle. But it was only bending, not yet down. Lieutenant Commander Delhanty and Lieutenant Blue took their time. The Suwanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side and up went a spouting cloud of debris from the parapet and down fell the banner of Spain.

Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. There was more excitement than witnessed at the finish of a college boat race or a popular race between first-class thorough-breds on some big track. The Suwanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it.

THE FLEET BEGINS FIRING.

At 10:15 o'clock a signal flag ashore Keep Your Eye on this space and see what others will tell you about Aetna.

At 12:18 o'clock p. m. the New York, having discontinued firing at Aguadores, commenced firing 8-inch shells clear over the gully into the city of Santiago de Cuba. Every five minutes the shells went roaring over the hill side. What destruction they wrought it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hid everything.

SENDING SHELLS INTO SANTIAGO.

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ATTACK BY LAND AND SEA.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Juragua, Friday, July 1, Noon, via Guantanamo, delayed in transmission.—The forward movement of the American troops on Santiago was started at daylight when there was a general movement all along the line. The order of battle was the First and Tenth cavalry, the Third, the Sixth and Twenty-first infantry, one squadron of the Ninth cavalry under General Lawton, with the rough-riders massed on the left. The plateau was held by four pieces of artillery and siege guns. A movement toward Santiago from the northeast was made with the intention of clearing the valley for a general engagement later. The telegraph line is following up the advance in fine style.

While the troops were making their advance at daylight, Suwanee and the Gloucester ran close into Aguadores and knocked the Spanish fort to pieces. The fort, a large stone structure, and the surrounding walls withstood the bombardment for over an hour, but a shell finally tore

GEN. PANDO'S TROOPS

One Humor That They Have Been Ordered Back to Manzanillo—Another That They are in Santiago.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Montego Bay, island of Jamaica, transmission.) A Cuban messenger Friday July 1, 10:30 p. m. (Delayed in the insurgents near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, who landed near here today from a sail boat, brought the intelligence that the Spanish troops numbering about 8,000 men which left Manzanillo on June 23rd to march to Santiago, were called back by General Pando. It appears that when the army had reached the vicinity of Bayamo, General Pando was not with the troops as had been reported. He was and is in Havana.

OUR LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 8 p. m., via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission).—At this hour the fighting still continues. The entire reserves of the American army have been ordered to the front at once, apparently with the intention of forcing our way into Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong. It was a glorious day for the field estimates our killed and wounded at 1,000 men.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY DEARLY PURCHASED.

New York, July 2.—A copyright dispatch to The Evening World dated "In the field two miles from Santiago, July 1st," and cabled from Playa del Este, says:
San Juan Heights have fallen, and the way is now opened for an advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but very dearly purchased. The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep, and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by bar-

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- Germany, France and Russia Decide to Call an International Congress after the War is Over to Settle the Ownership of the Philippine Islands.
- Pennsylvania Wins the Varsity Boat Race.
- Report says Pando's Troops Have Been Ordered Back to Manzanillo.
- The Cadiz Fleet is Coaling Outside of Egyptian Waters off Port Said. One Collier has reached Suez.
- A Member of the Second Regiment from Bertie County is Arrested on the Charge of Having Murdered His Wife Last May.
- Friday's Battle Before Santiago was Stubbornly Fought. The Americans Attacked all along the Line and Drove the Enemy Out of Their Fortifications Back Upon the City. Our Loss Was Heavy.
- General Shafter Calls for More Surgeons and Hospital Facilities.
- The War Department Had no News of Yesterday's Events at Santiago, Except that the Battle Had Been Renewed.
- Our Loss at Santiago was Extremely Heavy, but we Drove the Spanish From Their Fortifications.
- The Suwanee Does Some Fine Target Practice at the Flag on a Spanish Fort.

THE CADIZ FLEET

Coaling Off Port Said—Two of the Vessels Enter the Canal.

London, July 2.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said, telegraphing at 4:20 o'clock today, says the Spanish fleet is anchored outside Egyptian waters and is engaged in coaling.

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Camp Russell Notes

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., July 2.—Lieutenant L. A. Deal, of the Northalahe company, Second regiment left tonight under orders from General Brooke for Sullivan's Island to be taught heavy artillery drill. Privates Abell and Bryan who have meningitis are better, yet still critically sick. Private Murin, of Wilmington, has a dangerous case of jaundice. Effort is being made to get him into the city hospital.

Revenue Collector Duncan today appointed J. B. Holland division deputy for Bladen and Harnett, headquarters at Dunn, and W. H. Adams division deputy for Wake. J. B. Campbell, of Grifton and Patrick Massey, of Smithfield are appointed special deputies for sixty days.

GREATEST ANXIETY

In Official Circles at Washington over the Situation at Santiago.

NO DEFINITE NEWS RECEIVED.

General Shafter Cables That His Losses on Friday were Greater Than at First Supposed—An Urgency Call for Surgeons and Hospital Supplies—An Unofficial Despatch Intimating a Grave Situation—A Supposed Case of Yellow Fever on the Yankee—Watson's Fleet to Sail for the Spanish Coast.

Washington, July 2.—Owing to the many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in yesterday's engagement, it has been thought best by the war department officials to make public the text of General Shafter's last dispatch received this morning at 4 o'clock. It is as follows:
"Siboney, via Playa del Este, July 1st.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "I fear I have underestimated today's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship would be sent here at once to care for the wounded. The chief surgeon says he has use for forty more medical officers and boats for conveying the wounded. "SHAFTER.

Major General, Commanding.

Immediately upon receiving General Shafter's telegram the surgeon general of the army called on Dr. Van Reypen, the surgeon general of the navy, and the two held a long consultation regarding the course to be taken. Fortunately the ambulance ship Solace is now in the vicinity of General Shafter's army and she will be utilized for any emergency cases which may arise. While the navy ship Solace is designated primarily for the use of the fleet, she will be put at the disposition of the army whenever that may be necessary, and the navy and army ships will be used interchangeably. The Solace is fully as well adapted for treating the wounded as her sister ship of the army and has accommodations for several hundred men. The last heard of the Solace she was at Guantanamo bay, a short distance from the cable station from which the dispatches are sent.

Hurried preparations are being made by the war department to send General Shafter the assistance in the medical department which he asked for, to attend to the needs of the wounded as a result of yesterday's battle. The hospital ship Relief which has been undergoing a thorough overhauling at New York is about ready, but owing to some delay was unable to get off at that time and will leave today.

The Relief has been fitted out in an admirable manner for the treatment of the sick and wounded and every comfort possible will be provided for the unfortunate. There is a surgeon in charge with a full corps of competent assistants and a complete outfit for surgical work in cases where this is necessary. Accommodation for probably 500 persons have been provided, and in addition there has been installed in the ship carbonating plant and an ice manufacturing apparatus which has facilities for making a great deal more than is needed aboard ship. The surplus will be utilized in supplying the hospitals ashore in the immediate vicinity of the ship. Of course, the greater number of cases of sickness and wounds primarily will be treated in the regimental and the division hospitals, while the relief will be utilized to a great extent in bringing back to the United States such cases of convalescents and the more serious cases of sickness which it is felt should be brought here for treatment.

A DAY OF GREAT ANXIETY.

This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all official Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. Tidings from Shafter have been eagerly awaited and momentarily expected, but save a brief word on the extent of the loss yesterday, nothing came from him during the day concerning the progress of the action at Santiago. Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to officials reached the president and Secretary Alger. It was a private dispatch, not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and expressively it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was direct from the field of action and was as late at 4 o'clock p. m. It stated that the engagement had been in progress throughout today; that the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear, and that the American losses were heavy. The exact wording of the dispatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it said that it conveyed to him the idea of extreme tension and of a battle in which all the fiercest elements of warfare prevailed.

Until this came the officials were positively without a word as to whether the engagement begun yesterday was continued today. They could only speculate, some taking the view that the assault yesterday had been followed today by a storming of the city itself, others maintaining that Shafter's troops, spent with the terrible strain of yesterday, had paused long enough to clear the field of the dead and wounded. It was only by this brief private message, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have received little attention, that the president and his advisers were made aware that the battle was still in progress and still without definite issue. As it was, the few words relieved the suspense, but not the anxiety. Others were far less hopeful in their views. That a battle was still raging was that our men were passing through of fearful ordeal, having been in action now practically for thirty-six hours. The mere fact that the dispatch did not chronicle a decisive advantage by the American forces was construed by some officials as ominous.

Secretary Long said at the close of office hours "that nothing had come from Admiral Sampson, and in particular the secretary of the navy, pressed as groundless the rumor that word had reached him that Morro castle had been demolished by the American squadron. General Miles was similarly without advice. At 8 o'clock he joined Secretary Alger in the latter's office and the two conferred for a long time on the military situation. Neither the secretary nor the commanding general understood the great task before the American army, with an enemy well entrenched in front of them, with Cervera's guns pouring shot and shell into our lines, and with the possibility that Spanish reinforcements have now swelled the ranks of the enemy until they are greater than the combined forces under the American military commander. But all that the government needed in Washington can do is being done and done quickly. The great issue remains for General Shafter and his forces to work out a conclusion. He will ally in the day for a large additional force of medical officers was quickly responded to. The hospital ship Relief which left New York today was given orders before sailing to stop on her way south at Fort Monroe, where the extra force of surgeons will board her. She will reach Fort Monroe tomorrow, and take on board the physicians immediately and then proceed hurriedly to the aid of the wounded under Shafter's command.

Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, was unable to make arrangements today for all the medical assistance which General Shafter asked for. After considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen surgeons already aboard the vessel, will approximate about twenty in all. These General Sternberg hopes will be enough to supply the pressing wants of the army. The Relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed they will be sent. General Sternberg says on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk about the middle of next week with a large detachment of General Garretson's brigade as reinforcements to Shafter.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS DENIED.

During the afternoon a sensational rumor gained currency that radical changes in the plans for the occupation of Cuba were likely to be adopted by President McKinley. It can be said upon the highest authority, however, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Word reaches the marine hospital service today that a suspicious case, possibly of yellow fever, had developed at the navy hospital at Key West, the patient being a sailor from the auxiliary ship Yankee. The facts were reported to the navy department and an inquiry was at once instituted by the surgeon general of the navy. He is not apprehensive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidences of yellow fever, and it is probable that the case is nothing more than one having suspicious symptoms.

WATSON TO SAIL FOR SPAIN.

Secretary Long stated tonight that no change had been made in the naval programme. Commodore Watson's fleet, he said, would sail for Spain in a few days, even should Canada's squadron return to that country.

It is but natural that August should feel somewhat backward about surrendering to a man on whose head he placed a price.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)