

SEND ORDERS FOR... JOB PRINTING... THE MESSENGER, Marion, N. C.

The Messenger

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The Messenger Prints the News... Good Advertising Medium... THE MESSENGER, Marion, N. C.

WE WIN THE FIRST BATTLE.

Attacked the Spaniards Within Five Miles of Santiago.

SIXTEEN AMERICANS KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

Seven Dead Spanish Soldiers Found--Battle Will be Known in History as the Battle of La Quinana--Stormed a Blockhouse Around Which the Spaniards Made a Stand and Sent Them Scattering Over the Mountains--Ambushed the Americans.

The initial flight of Colonel Wood's Rough Riders and the Troopers of the First and Fourth Regular Cavalry, will be known in history as the battle of La Quinana. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambush as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked right into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt at the left, led a charge which turned the tide



SHATTERS ARMY OF 15,000 DISMARRING FROM THE TRANSPORTS.

of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago. It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded, or as reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. At least thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy were located. The wounded were all removed.

Wreck of a Troop Train. A railroad accident occurred on the 29th, in which four soldiers lost their lives, and others received fatal injuries. Colonel Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders from Cheyenne, Wyoming, reached Tampa, via the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start, when the second section rounded the sharp curve just before the town was reached, and dashed into it. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper, "Seville," containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet every inmate escaped unscathed except the colonel, who was injured, though not seriously.

Admiral Camara's Plan. The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says: Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines, to land troops, in order to hold a strong position. The fleet will then be ready for action, and if Admiral Dewey wants to fight he will have to leave Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. The move has made a good impression here.

Direct Negotiation With America. El Imparcial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America for peace, when the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention." The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers.

No New Cases of Yellow Fever. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported by the Marine Hospital, says Dr. Wynnan, Surgeon General, who said that he considered the situation encouraging. Advice from surgeons engaged in the inspection of a number of Southern points as a matter of precaution, show all points so far inspected to be free from any suggestion of infection.

Time Not Arrived. The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Senior Sagasta said the rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for talking of peace."

5,000 Spanish Re-Entrforcements. A Cuban agent who has arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, in an open sail boat, after a two days passage from the vicinity of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo and the Westward are marching toward Santiago to re-enforce the Spanish soldiers there.

Troops Going to Miami. One section of the train carrying the Second Louisiana regiment has left Mobile for Miami, via Pensacola, Fla.

Report of Lloyd's Agent. Lloyd's agent telegraphs that Admiral Camara's squadron now at Port Said consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quinto, the torpedo boat destroyers Osado, Andaz and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WHO LED THE CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

and the Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga, Capilla and San Francisco. Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to \$52,400 (\$299,000). It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out.

Purchased Three Armored Cruisers. The Madrid correspondent of The Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,900 tons, 7,500 tons, and 4,225 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron, which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

Blanco's Report on the Fight. The official report of Captain General Blanco on the fighting near Santiago de Cuba, says: "Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans then attacked General Ruben's camp, but were repulsed. The Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes."

Spain Approaches. The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: The government is exceedingly anxious and ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation at Manila is of the gravest character. The government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands.

Ordered to Key West. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie has received orders detaching her from the North Atlantic patrol fleet, and directing her to proceed at full speed to Key West. The Prairie has her bunkers filled to their utmost capacity and her hold is also full of coal of which she has sufficient to last her at cruising speed for thirty-five days.

An Illinois Soldier Shot. While in bathing Private Charles Buckart, of Company A, Second Illinois, was shot by a negro connected with the regiment, at Jacksonville, Fla. The boys had been having fun with the negro, and when dressing he became incensed at Buckart, drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering near the right side of the abdomen and passing downward.

Going to Cuba as Nurses. Miss Annie Wheeler, Miss Mandie Kessim Babcock and Mrs. Liscomb, wife of Colonel Liscomb, of the twenty-fourth artillery will leave for Key West. From there they will go to the Cuban battlefields in the capacity of nurses. Miss Wheeler is a daughter of General Wheeler, and Miss Babcock's husband is sergeant in the 71st New York.

Sails for Hampton Roads. The ram Kathalin has left Princeton for Hampton Roads. She was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The steam collier Southern accompanied the latter.

To Abandon Caimanera. It is believed that the town of Caimanera, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition, owing to lack of food. The report is that they will leave the town and fall back on Guantanamo.

Eight Ships Bought. The government has purchased eight large ships of over 4,000 tons burden, each for use on the Atlantic coast, except one on the Pacific coast.

THE CORD IS TIGHTENING.

Preparations for a General Advance Being Pushed.

BRIGADE ROADS COMPLETED.

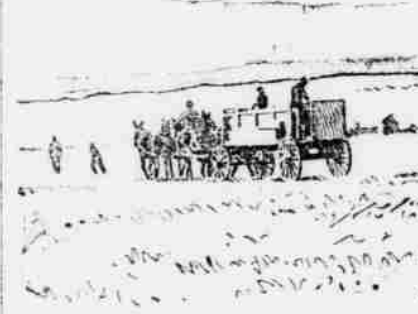
The Advance Will Not be Ordered Until Three Days' Rations are Supplied to Each Soldier.

The preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward and troops of all branches of the service are being hurried to the front. General Kent's division, consisting of the brigade of General Hawkins, Col. Pearson and Col. Worth, has joined General Lawton's division and with the cavalry division of General Wheeler and four batteries of light artillery, will now be strung out in the rear of General Lawton's division. The front still rests on the second crossing of the Guama river, on the road to Santiago de Cuba, in the rear of the crest of the Sevilla hills and a mile and a half back.



BAIQUIRI, THE PLACE WHERE THE TROOPS DISSEMBARKED.

The brigade of General Bates, the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment and a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which were landed by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, remain at Juraguá or Siboney. The delay in the general forward movement is due to the inability to get subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough. The advance



TELEGRAPH WIRES KEEP UP WITH THE ARMY.

As the troops moved forward from Baiquiri men of the signal corps began stringing wires from the palm trees. An army telegrapher, sitting in an office in a wagon, now sends a dispatch from General Slinger that passes over the wires to Guantanamo, thence to Male St. Nicolas, in Haiti, thence direct to Coney Island, where the message is relayed to General Miles or Secretary Alger at Washington.

General Merritt Sails. The speedy steamer Newport, bearing Major General Merritt, military governor of the Philippines and his staff, beside the Astor Light Battery and Companies H and K, of the Third United States Artillery, and detachments from the signal corps, sailed on the 24th from San Francisco for Manila.

Newark and the Dolphin Collide. Secretary Long has received word from Commodore Rensay, at Key West, that the battleship Newark, with Commodore Watson aboard, has been in collision with the Dolphin. The Newark was unimpaired, but the Dolphin sustained considerable damage.

The Florida Republicans. The Republican State convention passed strong resolutions endorsing President McKinley's administration, National Committeeman John G. Long's policy of appointments and preparations for an active campaign.

Spain's Third Squadron. The Victoria, the Numanca, the Alfonso XIII and the Lepanto, all armored cruisers, are ready to form the third squadron. The armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros and the torpedo boat Dona Maria de Molina, with several auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats that are to be included, will be ready shortly.

A Cablegram from Dewey. The Navy Department made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, sent from Cavite June 24: "No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17th. Five German, three British, one French and one Japanese men of war in port. The Japanese are constantly closing in on the city."

Will Fight to the Death. Dispatches received at Madrid from Manila, under date of June 24th, says the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death and that there is every reason to believe that when the American troops arrive, desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

A Spanish Provision-Laden Ship. The cruiser Antonio Lopez, while trying to enter the river San Juan, near San Juan de Puerto Rico, secretly, with a cargo of provisions and war material, was detected by two American war ships, but escaped by swiftly changing her course.

General Gomez in Need.

General Gomez is in urgent need of clothes, rifles and ammunition. Colonel Bernabe Noza, General Gomez's chief of staff, who is in Key West, brought from his commander a list of supplies needed by his army. He asks for each of his three brigades 900 infantry rifles, 600 cavalry rifles, one dynamite gun and 1,500 matches. These arms General Gomez says are needed for unarmored men. He also asks for clothes, shoes, medicine and food. For thirteen months General Gomez has received practically nothing from the filibustering expedition, owing to the difficulty of landing on the Santa Clara coast, as compared with Santiago de Cuba.

Flying Squadron No More.

The Flying Squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley has lost its identity by an order issued by Rear Admiral Sampson, and it has been merged into the fleet under the admiral. Commodore Schley has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.



THE NEW WAR TAX LAW.

Summary of the Different Taxes Levied.

Commercial Paper of All Kinds Taxed. The Provisions of the Law Go Into Effect July 1st. The new war tax law goes into effect July 1st. Among the articles of taxation of interest are the following: Bankers with \$25,000 capital, \$50, with more capital, \$2 per thousand, capital and surplus included. Savings banks with no capital stock, doing only a savings and loan business for the benefit of depositors, are exempt. Brokers in stocks, bonds, exchanges, cotton, notes and securities, \$50. Persons having paid the special tax as a banker are not required to pay an additional tax as brokers. Pawnbrokers, \$20. Commercial brokers, \$50. Customhouse brokers, \$10. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of not over 25,000 population, \$100. Proprietors of circuses, \$100 for each State, where there is no exhibition. Proprietors of all other shows or exhibitions for money, \$10. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5. On all tobacco and snuff, 12 cents per pound. On cigars and cigarettes, \$3.60 per thousand, on cigars weighing over three pounds per 1,000, and \$1 per 1,000 on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000. On cigarettes, \$1.50 per 1,000 for goods weighing less than three pounds, and \$3.60 per 1,000 for goods weighing over three pounds. In lieu of 2, 3 and 4-ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages weighing 12.5, 25, and 40 ounces, and smoking tobacco weighing 1 ounce. Articles of tobacco or snuff on hand April 11, 1898, may be returned to the revenue department if existing in 1,000 pounds of tobacco or 20,000 cigars or cigarettes. On bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness, 5 cents for each \$100 face value, or fraction thereof, in each county and municipal bonds are exempt. On each issue of stock, whether of organization or reorganization, by a company, association or corporation, \$100 of stock, five cents, or fraction thereof. On transfers of stock, whether on the banks or not, and on sales, agreements to sell and transfers in bank, 4 cents per \$100 face value, or fraction thereof, on each county and municipal bonds are exempt. On each bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order of payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or payable to any bank, trust company, or any person or persons acting as such, 10 cents per \$100 of face value, or fraction thereof, on each bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit or order of payment, or on any promissory note, except bank notes in circulation, and for each renewal of the same, 2 cents per \$100 of face value thereof. This applies to domestic postal money orders. On foreign bills of exchange, letters of credit, including order by telegraph or otherwise, for the payment of money by express or other companies, 4 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof. If drawn in sets of two or more, 2 cents per \$100 for every bill of each set. On each bill of lading 10 cents each. On express and freight, for each bill of lading, manifest or invoice, 1 cent. On each bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit or order of payment, or on any promissory note, 1 cent. On each bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit or order of payment, or on any promissory note, 1 cent. On each bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit or order of payment, or on any promissory note, 1 cent. On each bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit or order of payment, or on any promissory note, 1 cent.

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THE BILL A SWEEPING ONE.

Commercial Paper of All Kinds Taxed. The Provisions of the Law Go Into Effect July 1st.

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THE SITUATION OF BUSINESS.

Very Little of the New Business Has Been Caused by the War. R. G. Dunn & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says: Very little of the new business seen in proportion to the aggregate has been caused by the war. Not any, discoverable by ordinary tests, has been caused by the war. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipment for export, for exports continue remarkably large. Credit cannot be done now, as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the regular subscriptions already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong evidence the confidence of the people.

What causes to fail and begins to rise in price because foreign exports are not yet satisfied. Atlantic exports for the week were, flour milled, 5,216,205 bushels, against 4,413,947 last year, and Pacific exports 31,105, against 27,189 last year, and the demand is not a speculative character. The world's stock of wheat is greater than ever, and 213,821,567 bushels of wheat and 27,317,432 bushels of corn have gone abroad already this week to spare, far more than was ever before exported in one week. Corn was steady, without much fluctuation, exports were 2,574,723 bushels for the week, against 1,691,922 last year. Of other grain exports have been unusually heavy.

The industries, at the season when stoppages are to be expected, maintain production surprisingly. There are very few interruptions on account of labor, and wages scales for the coming year have nearly all been amicably settled. The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even now making so sharp that there is a rise for bars, cast nails, steel nails and grey iron, while Southern iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements, leading, cars, railroad equipment and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year.

Wool is a shade stronger. Cotton has weakened three-sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods again, although not as yet enough to cause any advance in price. The reports of distribution are generally encouraging.

The failures for the week were 285 in the United States against 216 last year, and 11 in Canada against 24 last year.

He has just in from some very strong reports regarding a (K) O. She has been in the city for some time, and she is very well. She has got some things that she is very much pleased with.

Abdul Hamid, but saying a word nowadays. The Spanish atrocities in Cuba evidently have shaken him into silence.

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