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# The Courier.

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VOL. XV.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1898.

No. 27.

## THUNDERING AT THE GATES.

### Santiago Must Fall Before Our Army.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

##### GALLANT CHARGES MADE UP- ON THE ENEMY'S WORK IN THE FACE OF MAD FIRE.

After Stubborn Resistance Spaniards Retire to Inner Defenses, Leaving Hundreds of Their Countrymen Dead in the Trenches—Our Side Suffers Heavy Losses.

SAN JUAN, overlooking Santiago, July 2.—After two days terrific fighting, during which more than 800 Americans were killed and wounded, the army is still outside of Santiago, but knocking hard at its gates. It is only a question of hours until they will force an entrance. On all sides our batteries look down on the city and are pouring an awful fire into the Spanish fortifications. The enemy lie in entrenchments, struggling for every inch of the ground and fighting like devils. Ours are forcing them constantly back, killing them by the hundreds and never yielding an inch.

##### SANTIAGO PRACTICALLY HEMMED.

Six miles from the sea lies Santiago, surrounded on all sides by high mountains, in ridges practically parallel with the coast. Between the first and second ridges is Santiago. Two miles east of the entrance of the harbor is Aguadores, south of the city itself. Southeast of Santiago, on top of a hill, is San Juan, from which place this dispatch is sent. A short distance north of the city is El Caney.

Thursday the Americans had the city practically surrounded. The plan of attack comprised a joint assault by the fleet and army on Aguadores, and a military attack alone on El Caney and San Juan.

Three divisions under Lawton were sent north to attack El Caney, Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, under Sumner (Wheeler being ill), had the center of the line, while Duffield was at the seaside to fight in conjunction with the fleet and Michigan volunteers against Aguadores. The Seventy-First New York, the Rough Riders and Massachusetts volunteers were held in reserve.

At three o'clock Lawton was on the Caney road around the mountains. Duffield was at the railroad with his troops in trains, while Wheeler went up the valley to the hillside ranch of Pozo. He planted Grimes' battery of four pieces there—2,600 yards from Santiago forts.

All was in readiness at daylight. The Spaniards did not discover the position of the Americans until sunrise. Captain Capron fired the first gun at 6 o'clock, and this opened the battle which has been raging ever since.

In half an hour the position became too hot for the Spaniards.

Their battery was silenced, and there were no Spaniards in sight. The Tenth and First regiments and the Rough Riders were ordered to make a detour and take the hill. Then began real fighting. The Spaniards were not in sight, but there were hundreds of them in concealment. The Rough Riders marched through the gulch across the slope, whereupon the blockhouse opened fire again. One of their shells wounded Mason, Mitchell, Cuban trooper Long and Surgeon Devore. At the same time Spanish sharpshooters began popping away, picking off men here and there. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, mounted, rode at the head of his troops, with the Tenth cavalry ranged alongside. The Riders all dodged behind bushes and trees to escape the hail of bullets. The Spanish fire grew hotter and hotter, and our men dropped two and three at a time.

The breast-works in the northeast corner on the town did the most damage. This position was not discovered for a long time. Chaffee dashed here and there, giving orders and calling on men to fight for their lives and help their country win victory. The battery was at last discovered, and that was the end of it. Every Spaniard who showed himself was picked off. The trenches ran with blood. Capron at the same time silenced the forts.

Now was the time for the Americans to advance. With a yell they dashed right up to the fort. Then up the slope they went, still cheering and captured the position with scarcely a struggle. There was one block house left. Captain Clark was detailed by Chaffee to take it with one company. He advanced under an awful fire up and over the entrenchment, and the battle was won. The Spaniards retreated in disorder. Every street leading out of the town was filled with the fleeing enemy. One hundred and thirty of them were captured.

Another magnificent act of daring Friday afternoon was the capture of a block house on the bank of San Juan river by the Ninth Cavalry, just before the carrying of San Juan itself, which rounded out Friday's work. The destruction of the forts at Aguadores has already been told and also the operations of troops there.

Darkness Friday saw the army entrenched everywhere before the city. The dead were buried during the night and the wounded taken back to Siboney.

Fighting was recommenced at 5 o'clock Saturday. The Spaniards made a desperate attempt to recapture San Juan, but were driven back with awful loss. Finally the enemy was driven back upon the third entrenchments, while our batteries shot and shell upon the city's inner defences.

Lawton marched from El Caney upon Santiago, and troops which arrived on the Harvard marched up from Siboney. When the dispatch boat left there was fighting on all sides, the Spaniards falling back inch by inch.

All day today the fleet bombarded Morro Castle, and at eight in the evening Morro was in ruins and the way well cleared for entering the harbor.

**A Charlotte Boy Killed.**  
CHARLOTTE, July 4.—Lieutenant Shipp, son of Judge Shipp, killed at El Caney Friday.

## CERVERA'S SHIPS TORN TO PIECES

### And the Admiral is Now a Prisoner of War.

#### BLOWN UP BY THEIR OWN ACTS

##### HUNDREDS OF MEN KILLED AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED TAKEN PRISONERS.

Attempted to Dash Out of the Harbor, but Seeing That he Was Unable to do so, he Ordered them to be Destroyed—President Sends Thanks of the Entire Nation.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following was given out by the Secretary of the Navy this afternoon.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 4.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 this morning. At 2 p. m. the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago, and let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of port. Our loss is one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners were taken, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

(Signed.) SAMPSON.

##### THANKS OF THE NATION.

The following are copies of message sent Admiral Sampson upon receipt of his official report today:

Executive Mansion,  
Washington, July 4th.  
To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the American navy, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation  
(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

##### SIXTY MILES OF HOT CHASING.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 3.—Cervera's squadron attempted this morning to escape the fate which awaited it if it remained in the harbor. The fact that the Spanish Admiral took such desperate chances indicates that the fall of the city is imminent.

At 9:40 watchful eyes on the American warships saw the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton coming out of the harbor's mouth. Close behind followed the Almirante, Oquendo, Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon. After leaving the harbor armored vessels turned westward and proceeded at a high rate of speed, while the destroyers made straight for Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn.

The American warships opened

heavy fire and some started in pursuit. The Gloucester, Captain Wainwright started after the dreaded destroyers, firing as she advanced.

The Texas, Iowa, Indiana and Brooklyn went in hot pursuit of the big Spanish ships. The Vizcaya and Maria Teresa were hit repeatedly, but continued to fire and run. In a short time the Oquendo put helm up and headed for the beach, her commander having apparently concluded that it was better to destroy the ship than let the Americans capture her. She was run ashore about eight miles west of Santiago. Almost immediately the Maria Teresa followed suit, going scarcely a quarter mile beyond the Oquendo. In the meantime their crews had got ashore. The Vizcaya kept on two miles further and then ran ashore. Almost as soon as she grounded there was a terrific explosion aboard, being blown up to prevent capture.

The Americans now devoted their attention to the Colon, which steamed ahead of all the Americans with the exception of Gloucester, which in the meantime had unaided, destroyed the Pluton and Furor. Of sixty men on the Pluton, twenty escaped ashore and latter were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Wood in a small boat rescued six men from the Furor and captured her colors. Three hundred prisoners were captured on the beach, including Cervera and staff. He was taken aboard the Gloucester in a small boat, where the wounded prisoners were also taken. The slaughter on the destroyers was frightful.

As Cervera went aboard the Gloucester, Captain Wainwright congratulated him on his most gallant fight. Cervera wept. The crew of the Gloucester dressed the wounds of the Spanish and fed them. They were half starved.

Admiral Sampson on the flagship New York had gone to Siboney to confer with Shafter, but returned in time to join in chase of the Colon which was kept up until about two o'clock in the afternoon. She was the fastest vessel of the Spanish fleet but her pursuers kept pounding her with shot and shell, and she finally gave up in despair and was grounded sixty miles west of Santiago. She was the only one of the enemy that lowered her colors.

The beach is now strewn with half burned life boats and corpses mingled with debris. Not an American ship was injured, and but one man, Yeoman Ellis, of the Brooklyn, was killed.


Just after the action an Austrian warship appeared off Santiago, but seeing the Spanish ships burning on the beach, put again to sea.

##### Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Doctors gave me up, saying that I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at J. De Morris' Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

And Cervera celebrated the Fourth with us.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### CHECK PUT UPON SHAFER. BOMBARDMENT IS POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

Cervera is Coming to See Us, and also Other Distinguished Spaniards With Him—Thought He Could Outrun our Battleships.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A desire to observe prudence in the campaign against Santiago led the President and his advisers today to suggest to General Shafter the postponement of an assault until the arrival of reinforcements.

Shafter's belief, expressed in his message Sunday that he could not take the city without reinforcements is believed to hold good now, despite Cervera's destruction. A more potent factor in arriving at a decision to postpone the bombardment was the information from Shafter today that Pando had joined the Spaniards in Santiago, bringing the total force in the city up to 16,000.

It is regretted somewhat that Shafter sent an ultimatum for surrender under penalty of bombardment at noon today, although the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements excuses him from fulfilling the threat.

The government is now more than ever resolved to lose no time in sending reinforcements, and is expected that additional troops will have left the camps tonight and embark tomorrow or Thursday.

About 14,000 men will be sent. Garretson's brigade will leave immediately, the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts going from Charleston on the Yale and Harvard, and the Eighth Ohio from New York on the St. Paul. The First Rhode Island will go from Newport News on the LaGrande Duchesse. Two brigades will go from Chicamanga, embarking at Charleston and Savannah.

##### CERVERA HIMSELF IS COMING.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 5.—Cervera, Vice-Admiral Villamil, Capt. Elate and other Spanish prisoners will be transferred to the Cruiser St. Louis for shipment to New York. Cervera said, in answer to a question why he made the dash out of the harbor, that he had forced to come out in obedience to an order from Blanco, who was acting under instructions from the Madrid government. He made a dash to the West, he said, because only the Brooklyn and three American battleships were on that side of the harbor. He thought he would be able to outrun the battleships, and if the Brooklyn followed he could whip her.

##### Spanish Major Killed.

MADRID, July 3.—A dispatch to El Imparcial from Havana says that Major Dominguez was killed in the fighting at El Caney.