## ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

THE VENUVIER AGAIN IN ACTION.

The Third Attack on the Ports at Anniago by the Picets-El Morro Alone Was Spared—This Time the Shelling Was More Destructive, the American Maving Reduced Their Powder Charges and Elevated Their Guns-Effect of a Shell from the Texas Bropped Into a Powder Magazine-4 Shot from the New Orleans Throws a Spantah Gan Into the Air.

ssociatiated Press to Chartotte Observer. OFF SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, June 16. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bom-barded the batteries at Santlago for the third time at daylight, this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutemant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison. The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionstely and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the soemy's

aide. It is believed that the coemy's loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite croiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three 200-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the hay around the angree back of trance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angis, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun-cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun-cottons he begand it. isbed is not known, but the destructive area of gun-cottons is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both were destroyed. The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the vivid fire of a "titanic furnace."

Admiral Sampson issued the orders

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Cof-fee was served to the men at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and with the first blush of dawn they were called quietly to their quarters. The ships steamed in five-knot speed to 8 3,000 yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. The were strong out to the form of a cres cent, the heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up position on opposite flanks close in above, for the purpose of entiled in court, for

on opposite flanks close in shore, for the purpose of entitading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrashres could be seen by the gun captains. Fifteen minutes later at 5.55 a. m., the New York openen with a broadside from her main battery, at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the the entrance to the harbor. All the ahips followed in red streaks of flame. The fleet enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills, and kicked up dirt and mafrom where the Dauutless lay. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gun-

The Doos responded spiritedly a first, but their frenzied, half-orazed fire could not match the cool nerve and trained eye of the American gunners. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to olevate the and thus to secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombard-ments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with straight trajectories of projectiles with fall charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries owing to the high elevation and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of reduced charges was marvelous. In fitteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the explanement with a lattern areas. placement with a 1,000-pound projec-tile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havec. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must

have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of shore and played a tattoo with her long 8-lach rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunions and sending it in somer-

saults high in the air.

Saveral times Admiral Saropson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the snoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6:30 to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been sileneed for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage re-turned and a buil dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and bottle has absolutely oured me. and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the hombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the leard, Clare l'orter, by direction of the admiral, Curry & Co.

steam launch of the figathip sourcied among the ships carrying measages. At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York generally complimenting the ships and especially commonding the work of the Texas and New Orleans. leans. The mon of the New Orleans raised a cheer which was passed quickis a set a cleer which was passed quickly on from ship to ship, until every
jackey in the fleet was bowling himself
hoarse. The destruction and death at
the western batteries must have been
appalling. Many of the guns had been
mounted during the last two days.
From this it is inferred that Admiral
tarvers had circumb born of extin Cervera had given up all hope of extri-cating himself from the trap in which he is caught and had removed the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defences. Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of

western batteries practically decolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not dro be thinks it massible they were only dummies.

The only regret expressed is that Lieutenant Hobson and his men by their presence in Kl Morro made it marries of the contraction. Otherwise it would now he a pile of rules. The number of shots pile of ruins. The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judged from a position near the flagship which during the bombardment with several interruptions, fired 280 shots, 35 from her eight-inch guns, 134 from her four-inch guns and 40 from her 6-pounders, probably no fewer than 5.000 projecties were fired, of a total weight of half a million pounds. pounds,

bombardment. He thinks the

AGAIN ATTACKED BY QUERILLAS.

The Marines at Guantanamo Kept Busy - Spaniards Clothed in Palm Leaves Sucak Through the Under. brush - Grand Masters In the Campaign of Savage Warfare.

associated Press to Charlotts Observer. OFF GUARTANAMO BAY, June 14 .-OFF GUARTANAMO BAY, June 14.—
There was no recewal of the attack on the unrines last night. They slept in the trenches with their riflus beside them, protected by a heavy picket line of insurgents and marines, under the command of Lieutenants Lenore and Smith. The pickets had strict orders not to fire unless commanded to do so. There were several alarms, but no liring during the night. In consecutivity during the night. In conse-quence the men were much refreshed after four days and nights of continu-ous work and fighting. It was sup-posed the enemy had retired in the night to the windmill, on the south coast the only remaining source of water supply. The windmill was shelled at intervals all day yesterday by the Dolphis, but the Spaniards were attil there this morning. At 8 o'clock the enemy made an unexpected, sharp attack on the American near and left flank.

When the pickets came in for relief the Spanish guerillas crept along be-bind them and got within a hundred aride led them to believe they were discovered and they opened fire with a volley which whistled harmlessly overhead. They had shot too high, as usual. The marines them scrambled from their steaming coffee and "hard task", back to the tracking martines the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the tracking the second control of the tracking and the second control of the s tack" back to the trenches and mark tack" back to the trenches and met the guerillas with a ragged, but well di-rected ritle fire. In addition, five field pieces, mounted at angles in the treuches, and the machine guns poured a hail of bullets into the chapparel, scattering the main body of the Span-iards in all directions. Shells were dropped into their midst as they ran.
A lew of the enemy stood their ground crack of the Mauser rifle and the 'ping" of their bullets were heard for an hour. The smokeless powder used by the Spaniards made their location in the dense underbrush almost

impossible to detect.

The Panther fired six-pounders at the Spaniards while the marines were engaged in beating off the attack. Only one man was wounded and he sus-tained a slight injury to his hand. The Cubans, who acted well last night, were with difficulty forced out of the skirmish line this morning. Some of them refused to be even driven even when struck by their officers with the flat of their machetes, but they were

not censured. They try to work out their knewledge of the methods of the Spanish age of the methods of the Spanish guerillus, and as guides they are invaluable. Our men are at a great disadvantage with the guerillas, who are pust grand masters of this peculiar plans of campaign of savage, rather than civilized, warfare, The men slink through the tropical undergrowth as possessive and a save of the civilized of the control of the noiselessly as shadows, some with their naked bodies concealed with palm leaves, so that they are neither seen leaves, so that they are not familiar nor heard. Our men are not familiar with these tactice, and awkwardly

crash through the bush Capt. Billott says the enemy could not stand a minute in the open, but he admits that they are dangerous antagonists at this sort of work. The mar ines are seasoning rapidly. The hos-pital ship Solace is in Guantagamo Bay, with the wounded on board. As the Daunties left the bay the smoke of two Spanish gau-boats in the laner harbor could be seen and the Dolphin stood up the channel to meet the atto make one. When ten miles off shore, the booming of gans 'could be heard and the harbor was welled in

smoke.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last full had a mo re severe dough than ever before. I have used many remedies without roseiving succh relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamber-lain's Cough Homedy, by a friend, who, knowing ma to be a poor widow, gave it to ma, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle has absolutely enough ma. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. Sold by J. E.

## lay outside of the right flank. The MRS. ARP HAS A BIRTHDAY

ARP PRESENTS HER WOTH KINNEN. BORES AND GOLD.

Mrs. Arp and the Yankees Says Their Appointing Sonikern Men Boes Not Reconcile Her-They Must Apologian. Bill Arp to Attenta Constitution.

Bill Arp to Attenta Constitution.

Old Anno Domini keeps rolling on. It sooms but a little while since my wife bads butteday, but here is another and we had to dine out and celebrate it with a feast and thank the good Lord for His increies. Not since the last one has any affliction or calamity befallen her or those who are near and dear to her by the ties of kindred or affection. She has good health and strength and her hair still shines with its raven gloss and still speaks to her numerous and lovely off-aprings and me, too, with the same queenly tone of voice; reminding us of the centurion who said: "I say unto this one age and he good to the contact of the centurion who said: "I say unto this one age and he good to the contact of the centurion who said: "I say unto this one age and he good to the contact of the centurion who said: "I say unto this one age and he good to the contact of the centurion who said: "I say unto the contact of the centurion who said: "I say unto the centurion questily tone of voice; reminding us of the centurion who said: "I say unto this one go and he goeth, and to that one come and he cometh." Sometimes she is sad because of her absent children and says she feels like this will be her last birthday and she wishes they could all gather at the home-tead once more before she dies. But I dun't see any such signs and surely expect to leave her a widow some of these days and have her grieve for me a little while—only a little while—and then come on:

"We've been long together. Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.

The hard to part when friends are slear, Persays 'twill out a sigh, a test, day not good night, but in some brighter tild me good morning.

I waited this morning till she took her accustomed soat at the breakfast table and then gave her a kiss on her classic forebead and placed a white rose in her hair and a gold piece on her plate. It was a good mixture she said of kisawa and roses and gold. The tops will fade and the kisawa roses will fade and the kisses may be forgotten, but the gold, oh the gold, how much comfort it will give. How many a little present she will buy for the grandchildren. Sixty-six years intensified a mother's long for the the grandchildren. Sixty-six years intensifies a mother's love for her posterity, but it does not paralyze her love for ornament and beautiful things My wife still loves to look at pretty goods and price them and talks gushingly about them and how wonderfully cheap they are, but sho won't wear common goods herself. She says she never did and she never will, and I say so too. And she wants the best of everything that is in the heavens above or the earth beneath. The best fruits, the best coffee and to and ice cream and silver cake ever and anon. Her and silver cake ever and anon. Her good taste and appointe show no weak-ness or decsy and her solicitede about the poor heathen in foreign lands grows stronger at every missionary meeting. She takes but little interest in the war, for she says it is made up of big head lines and nobody knows whether there is any war going on or not. When she can hear the cannon roar and have to get up in the night and refugee from the fowl invader she and refugee from the fowl invader she will be sure there is moother war. "Wby," ways she, "the newspapers have had the insurgent army up to thirty, forty and fifty thousand all the time for six months, and now it has dwindled down to 2,000 or less and one account says 300, and they have never had any more except at the junta in New York, and it may be that all this staryation business is uncertainty. starvation business is another fake and the whole thing is a scheme to

t his leisure.

I try very hard to reconstruct Mrs.

Arp and to reconcile her to the situation. "My dear," said I, "McKiuley has appointed General Lee and General Wheeler and Colonel Gordon and Governor Oates and other rebels to high positions and it does look like the yankees were trying to make friends with us." That is all very well," said she, "but they bave never apolo-gized," and she draws the thread of priso," and she draws the thread of her needle with a quicker and mora defiant strain. "If a gentleman does another an injury, he repents of it and spologizes," says she.

That reminds me of Bill Glean's diyoros case. His client was a darky named Jack, and Jack had sued his wife, Mandy, for a divorce because she left him and tuk up with another nig-ger. Glenn had Jack on the witness stand and proved his case. There was no defense. Jim Brown was the judge, and he always takes a hand when the defendant is absent and not represented. Jack was about to come down from the stand when Judge Brown said: "Stop, Jack, a minute. Brown said: "Stop, Jack, a minute. Where is your wife now?" "She's at home, jedge," said Jack. "At your house?" saked the judge. "Yes, jedge, she's at my house, Mandy is." "Are you living with her now?" asked the judge, "Oh, yas, jedge, me and Mandy have done made up. You see, jedge, how it is. Mandy got sorry bout her conduct, and she come back one night and unlogied and back one night and palogized, and what could a poor nigger like me do but take her back."

Of course Glenn dismissed his case or course trenn distrissed his case and I expect lost his fee, but our friends, the yankees have never apploprized and Mrs. Arp's opinion is that the divorce case should not be dismissed until they do.

The other day I received a clipping from a Charlette name area against the many area against the contraction of the course of the cours

from a Charlotte paper arrainging me for a lack of Americanism and calling me a suspect about the war. The friend who sent it says it was written by a ubiquitous penny a-liner who has write all day is the shade and can change his politics or his religion to suit the paper he writes for and have no strains of conscience. Why he does not rush frantically to the front, he does not disclose. And I received a war-like letter from another man on the same line, in which he seeks to teach me a lesson of patriotism about what he calls this just and holy war. I replied in three lines, saying that I was surprised to learn that he was still at his peaceful home and hoped

that the next letter he wrote me would be dated in Cuba or the Philippine islands. No, I am not an enthusiast about the war, for some of our brave boys are going to be hart and some-body will be to blame for it. If it was a war of defense, like ours was in 1861, the case would be very different. Then mothers and sustain and sust Then mothers and sisters and sweet hearts smiled through their tears as they bade the boys goodby, but they don't now. The question still comes up and will not down. "What are we lighting for?"

But there is one answer, and that is manifest desting the backets.

manifest destiny. Perhaps the god of nations has willed that a new and botter civilization shall control the islands of the sea and thereby advance the cause of Christianity all along the misalonary line. This is the broad and philosophic view of the war and the only view in which there is comfort to the thoughtful minds of aged people. History is repeating itself. The old are serious and doubtful. The young are entired. are enthused with patriotic ardor and wish to fight. One of my sons and one wish to fight. One of my sees and one of my grandsons are getting ready for the camp, and just so it was in 1801. Experience is the best schoolmuster, and so let the boys learn what war is and what it means just as their fathers did, and thirty years from now they, too, will be in the cautious state. Then let the procession proceed.

But it is all over now, and the loving family is broken up. Maybe they

ing family is broken up. Maybe they will all go home and stay there. I reckon they won't be about Atlanta in July when the veterains meet.

## TEAT OF THE VESTVIUS.

Threw Three Shalls That "Shook the Ships of the Blockade Line Two Miles Away"-The Air Pull of Earth and Nmeke,

ssociated From Disputch, 14th.

Associated Press Dispatch, 14th.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, having been ordered by Mear Admiral Sampson to destroy the new emplacements half a mile cast of El Morro, on which a large number of Spanismel had been working, took up a position at 5 o'clock this morning about 800 yards from shore and 2,000 yards from the Morro battery. She tonesed upon the emplacements with yards from the Morro battery. She opened upon the emplacements with her rapid-fite guns. Bed clouds of sand rose on the hill-top where the emplacements were building. Following the fifteenth abot the Morro batteries replied with one shell that fell near the stern of the flagship New York. After 20 minutes gun practice Admiral Sampson signalled the New Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she retired, the Morro tatteries sent ten shells after her, but without damage. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal "firing well done," the first compliment of the kind from the admiral.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Easign Paimer, of the New York, went an board the Vesuvius with Lieutenant Commander the batteries. A few minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of El Mora mile from the beach west of El Morro. The Oregon's search light played 
on the battery while the black nose of 
the cruiser pointed at the westward 
batteries. Lieutenant Commander 
Pillabury gave the word to fire, and 
Lieutenant Quimby opened the air 
vont. There was a slight hissing, a 
sort of coughing noise, but no flame, 
no report, no warning to the Spanlards 
who were hidden in the darkness. make money for somebody."

"And I said in mine haste all men are llars," saith the pasimist. If he had lived until now he might have said that he had lived until now he might have said that he had lived until now he might have said the silence of the tropical night. Two had lived until now he might have said the silence of the tropical night. Two had lived until now he might have said the silence of the tropical night. tery. The ships on the blockade line two miles away shook with the explo-sion. The firing of a thirteen-inch shell is a more rife crack compared to the deep and night rowr. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against the black sky.
Another package of gunoston was
dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the Lorpedo boats anchored below. Before the echoes of the second died away the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the brow of the hill, where the battery seemed to lie. The air was full of earth and the scooke covered the land for half a mile. The Vesavius retired at a litknot rate. It is regarded as highly satisfactory and there is interest in the first trial of the dyna mite oruiser.

The State's Bill Against Uncle Sam

Raleigh Kews and Observer, 15tb. Auditor Ayer, Governor Russel and other State officials were busy yester-day figuring out the amount due by the United States government to the State of North Carolina for expenses neurred in calling out and mobilizing the North Carolina troops. One little reminder of the government's indebtedness to the State has heretofore been rendered, but it was respectfully returned with the statement that the amount was unauthorized. This was a bill for \$250, for services rendered by Adjutant General Cowles is mobilizing the troops. This official receives only \$400 a year salary from the State and when his services were asked for in mobilizing the volunteers the under-standing was that he would be paid, but the bill was returned all the same. Now Governor Russell has submitted a bill with vouchers duty audited for expenses incurred—telegrams, services of the Adjutant Guneral unit other expenditures amounting to a little more than \$300. This will was sent to Washington yesterday and it will be allowed.

> The Bittetile Beginsent Corporal Master;

Hergeant Benter; Captain Drillop; Colonel Fillup; Captain Shooter; General Scooter; Colonels Shorter And Firewater Brigadier Driveit. (Not one private !)

## **MARINES ON THE AGGRESSIVE**

ATTACK AND HURN A SPANISH CAMP.

Pifteen Bond Spaningdo Scattered Through the Brush-The Cubans Who Melped in the Fight Were Better Cursors Than Shanters, but Their Aid Was Appreciated—The Windmit Well Filled Up. Associated Press to Charlotte Observer.

UNITED STATES CAMP, MAST-SIDE or ENTRANCE TO GUANTANAMO BAY June 14—The United States marines under Lieutenant Colonel Bobert W. Huntington, made their first aggresnuder Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, made their first aggressive movement against Spauish guerillas to-day, and completely routed the enemy. The combined forces rared a Spanish camp about five inless from the American position and about forty Spaniards were killed. Only one marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded, it is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged owing to their guerilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400. The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe lire of the enemy. The captured camp lies about five miles contheast of the rifle pits in the marines and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or sayen miles. Lisutenant Colonel Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and at about 8 o'clock the forces started across the mountein. The march up and down the steep hillside under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and be-

and down the steep billaide under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battle-ground was reached, 23 men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting censed. The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubing darked before and forward to describe the compensation of the hans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the secut It was right and left, on the secut It was noon when, from a hill-top, the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house, the officers' quarters surrounded by namerous "shacks" and buts, all clustering about the precious well. The Americans began a cautious advapee and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spanish lines announced that the Spanish is a discovered them. The troops quickly moved into line of battroops quickly moved into line of battards had discovered them. The troops quickly moved to to line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling victously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at the content of unconcernedly as though at target

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

rect firing by squaus, saways with tening effect.
It was beginning to look as though
a knyonet charge down the alope would
be necessary to dislodge the enemy
when suddenly the latter began to
break for a thicket, a hundred yard
further on. Little groups could be
seen fleeing from the camp, separating
darting through the brush and zg-zagging to secape the bullets. It was escape the bullets. It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter; and the fire from the Spanish became sout-

tering and almost ceased.

The Cubans lav dead and four were wounded, and Private Walker, of Com-pany D. had to himp to the rear with a

slight would in his ankle.
The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cobsi i. high spirits. The little black Coban warriors waved their maclietes and howled curses at the Spaulsh in savage fashion. Their firing had been wid throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp, the Brightn which lay out

the camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signalled and began pitch-ing shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Mean-while Lieutenant Magill was seen comwants best of the past of the over. The Spaulsh retreated, the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all gotten away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen brides were found scattered through the brush, but the Americans were unthe brush, but the Americans were an-able to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and

The Dolphio landed water and amnultion, as an attack was expected on the retorn march, but none was made. Evidently the Spanlarde were too thoroughly heaten to attempt fur ther fighting. The marines did no reach the American camp notil after nightfall, and as they had been with-

were thoroughly exhausted.

Uot. Huntington believes the destruction of the camp and well will seriously eripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

Bucklen's Arnies Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world lot THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rhoum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Braptions, and positively ences Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money rafunded. Price 25 cents par bax. For sale by J. R. Curry & Co. LEUNONS PROM DEWRY'S FLORE.

An Officer on the Baltimore Writes of His Experiences And What Was Learned. New York Bup.

New York Sun.

Among the many letters that were received yesterday in the Eastern States from officers and seamen of Admiral Dewey's fleet there wan one from Past Assistant Engineer S. L. Beach, of the cruiser Baltimore, under date of May Rth, addressed to a friend in this city. It sums up what in the opinion of many naval officers are valuable lessons of the Manila fight, and in addition gives several details, especially us to the experiences of men below decks during the fight, that have not appeared in print thus far. The letter, although written not for publication, is of such a nature that these extracts can be given from it without violating propriety:

propriety :
"We fool that we have had a great propriety:

"We feel that we have had a great victory, which we ascribe to asward causes. First, the Spaniard is always behind the times. He knew that an American fleet was expected and was so sure of his tremendous superiority that he took absolutely no presention. The night we ran by the forts (in the early morning or the engagems) the Spaniah officers were all at a grand ball. The entrance to the harbor was planted with torpedos; he thought that was enough, and had no putrol, picket boats or torpedo boats on watch. The result is that we ran by their magnificent guns guarding the entrance to Manila Hay, and were out of range inside before the Spaniards knew it.

"Another reason for our success was due to Commodore Dewey's orders. Not one of the ships had any intimation that we would run by the forts us we did until thirty miles away, when the commodore gave the order. We were by the Spaniah forts and at the first by 5:30 a, m. on Sunday, May 1st. They were ten ships strong, carrying 116 modern gams, to which we opposed?

were by the Spanish forts and at the flest by 5:30 a. m. on Sunday, May 1st. They were ten ships strong, carrying 116 modern guns, to which we opposed a superior fleet of six ships carrying 135 guns. Two of their ships were 3,200 tone displacement, and the rest was emidern gun-boats. This fleet was assisted by hatteries on shore armed with modern guns, which made their guns apperior in number of men engaged they were undoubtedly far superior to us. The Spaniards were absolutely confident of victory. No other outcome was anticipated by them, no preparation was made for a different result. I think that their ships, combined with their forts, made them equal us, so far as powers of offence and defence were concerned. They had us many modern guns supproximately to the same size as we had and more men to fire them. They should have been shist to have fired as much weight of short in a specified time as we did.

"The whole thing, in other words."

as we did.
'The whole thing, in other words, "The whole thing, in other words, lay in the fact that it was the Americus against the Spaniard; the Anglo-Saxon against the Latin. Every shot fired from our fleet was most deliberately, coolly and pitilessly simed. The Spaniards fired an enormous number of times, with apparently the most impracticable aim. Shells dropped all around our ship; we were in action for over four hours; hundreds of shots and shell fell close to us. Only five or six pierced us, and they did no damage.

"The damage done by our ships was frightful. I have visited all of the sunken Spanish ships, and had I not seen the effects of American marksmandle, I would hardly give credit to

manutip, I would hardly give credit to reports of it. One smokestack of the Cavtilla, a 3,300-ton Spanish ship, was struck eight times, and the shells through the bull ware as most and or

on regular asilormen's fare, but we

Bad management keeps more pe in poor cicumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one man look about and plan shoud so that when a favohis opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlein's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy in the boune, the shiftless fellow will walt intil necessity compels is sed then rein his best here going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, busides; one pays out 25 exacts, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For mile by J. E. Curry & Co. PIRES ON A PUNERAL PARTY.

The effects at the guarrilla method of warfare followed by Spaniaria has caused orders to be issued to day that the camp be removed to a less exposed position. This was done only under the greatest difficulties, but American grit and pertinantly wos, and to eight the marines are encamped in a spot where they will not furnish such thargets for the enemy. At 3 welcak this afternoon the Stars and Stripes were raised over the new camp by Lieutennot Jenkins and Ensign Ainsworth, of the collier Abarenda, after a het day's work.

There was nothing here to remind one that it was the Sabbath. Shells and shrapped creahed and ballets whistled all around the cump, while at intervals the air was rent by rosts from the Marbiebead and Tunes as they poured their fits into the chapperel concealing the enemy, and howfisers barted on the billside.

The work of changing the camp began atout 10-30 and was only interrupted to answer the fire of the Spaniards occasionally, and once to bury burgeon Gibbs and Privates McClagan and Dunphy. Hergeant Smith's body has not been recovered. Graves were day on the edge of the hill to the northward of the camp. A squad of marines from the Tunes acted as except. While some of the marines took the bodies to the graves, others proceeded with the main work of moving the easep and looking out for the enemy.

A stretcher bearing the bodies had just been lifted to its place, and Chapplain Jones, of the Tune, was about to begin reading the burial service, when the Symniards, who could see what the mess had gathered for, gave a fine exhibition of their housted chivalry by shooting at the Tuneral party. All sprang to arms save the chaplain and ecort, who shoot still. Volleys from Colts, howthers and rifles were poured into the chapparal, making it hell for the destardly Spaniards. Then, to add to the fusilade, in honor, almost, it seemed, of the dead heroes, other Spaniards across the bay begat firing at your dispatch tout, which challenge was answered by the Tuneral party. Shortly the firing cased and the funeral was resumed. Chaplans Jones had nearly faished reading the service when the compy risles oracked to the cast, but the chaplain kept on, and when he flashed, the men again took their rifles and resumed the work of watching. Meanwhile the l'another shelled the brush to the east and for half an hour, and from that time on less trouble was experienced.

In the afterneon tents were all struck and carried down near the beach, but were soon slioteed. The Pantier and Marbiebead resumed the market is now to the sease and

The World Cought Stralis

Y. Cor, Finterville Landmark.

It becomes daily more evident that the only reliable news of the war is from the dispatches of the Associated Press. The so-culled "dispatch boats" of the yellow journals are entirely worthless as sources of information. It some instances those boats have proven to be more creations of the Cavilla. a 3,300-ton Spanish ship, was struck eight times, and the shells through the hull were so many and so close that it is impossible that a Spaniard outld have lived on her deck. The other large ship, the Heina Oristina, was perforated in the same way. We did not employ much tactice because there wasn't moon need for them. There were the seemy, and we went for them builbeadedly and made them expectedly side.

"The lesson i draw from the fight is the great utility of target practice. The Spaniard ins none; we have it every three months. Strengths of navies are compared generally ship for ship; the personel is just as impertant. I am confident that, had we manned the Spanish ships and had the Spaniard same our dest, the American alds would have been as victorious as it was. The Spaniard certainly was brave, for he stock to his guns to the last.

"My parsonal part in the fight was in the engine room. The hard part of the engagement was all right, but it was gutting ready for it. I was 33 hours without relief or rest in the engine rooms of the Baltimors, the temperature varying from 130 to 160 degrees. How the well-part was gutting ready for it. I was 32 hours without relief or rest in the engine rooms of the Baltimors, the temperature varying from 130 to 160 degrees. Show the word was an allow the same of the was an allow the same of the was an allow the same of the senting that and after was that all our handry was being washed at Hong Kong and well and hard was an allow the same of the world was an order than a strength show the same of the world was part of the capture. The heat is terrific, standing steadily below decks at 35 degrees and our deck mouth higher in the dayline.

"Another thing that caused as much mortable. The heat is terrific, standing attending the dight and after was that all our handry was being washed at Hong Kong and we were short of necessary underwear. We are a uncomfortable as a manifestive readers. The chaegirin of the dayline.

"Another thing that caused as much handre the daylin

Trusta Trouble Themselves

Kew York Journal, Perhaps it is well that the inadence and the exactions of the trusts grow heavier to the breaking point. Permaps there is promise in the very fact that they can the much inery of government provided by the people to desput the people. To end an evil it is simply recussary to make it unhantelie. If the trusts prove that though they can tax the people the people extract tax them, their end will appeally follow.

Hurran for Blue ! He made a de tour of bantings burbor and constant the ignaish warships bottled up there He is a South Carolinian. Baging, Robson, Blue! Give us a Heathers boy for a tionish job!