CHAIRMAN MASELDEN'S REPORT MAKES EVERYTHING PUBLIC.

To the Honorable the State Board of

Control. Gentlemen: As your chairman, it ed with. has been my duty and pleasure to spend a large part of the past month here in looking into and studying the large business of which we have the control. Various matters of interest have come under my observation, to which I wish to draw your attention, and in doing so my report will to a certain extent be disconnected.

I will first give you a statement of our financial standing: Cash on hand......\$44,119 01 Total indebtedness..... 33 617.0

Cash balance on hand \$10,501 96 We can safely rely upon the cash receipts amounting to \$20,000 per week. By referring to the report of the Commissioner you will see that we

have a large stock of liquor on hand. With this statement of our finances I would recommend that the Commis sioner be instructed to pay \$10,000 to the school fund. Mr. Milady, the contractor, has given bond for the second contract awar-

with his work, and has been paid \$2,158.30. I have made contract with him to enlarge door at the front entrance of the new dispensary building which I

hope will meet with your approval. I would suggest that there be buil at some convenient point-near Commissioner Vance's office-a fire proof vault to hold the present steel safe, books and papers. The vault can be about 10x10 and about S feet high in side, with hollow space for sir be tween a steel fire proof door. The cost of such vault properly built would not exceed \$70C. The contract with Mr. Senn for the

rent of a part of the vacant lot has been agreed upon, and signed by him and myself. This contract I herewith submit for your inspection.

I would suggest that you employ an expert to examine carefully the whiskey tanks now in use. I am of the opinion that it will be shown that it will be better to purchase new tanks; if so, then I would recommend that you buy three tanks of 50 barrels capacity each and one tank of 25 bar rels capacity. Two of the large tanks to be used exclusively for corn whiskey and the other for rye whiskey. The 25 barrel tank being used only for dumping the higher grades of rye whiskey.

In moving from our present quart ers to the new dispensary building we will certainly lose one week, possibly two. In view of this fact I think it advisable to make purchases of enough liquor to cover this period in excess of the ordinary purchases, and instruct all the dispensers to increase their orto carry them until work is resumed. ser who has not even as much as a A DISPENSER SHORT.

Dispenser J. W. Henry, Laurens, who was summoned here at the last before this board to show cause why meeting of the board, was checked up he should not be turned over to the soon after our adjournment and was attorney general for prosecution for found in arrears \$526,25. I suspended him at ence, and visited Laurers the following week and collected from him the above amount and turned the same over to the clerk of the State board of control.

I have just received information from Inspector Ed wards as to a shortage of \$308.91 against Dispenser J. K. McMillan at Toddville, S. C.

Mr. Edwards writes me that this dispenser acknowledges that he has been short for three years; yet his reports at this office have been made to conform with accounts here against him, and the same being approved by the county board of control. Owing to your meeting here tonight

I did not take action against him, leaving the matter in your nands.

Since the last meeting of our board I have made enquiry into the lcoting of the dispensaries at Timmonsville and Florence during the Darlington riot, and find that two cases were placed in the hands of the circuit Solicitor for suit covering the amounts of \$285.75 and \$915.51 respectively. These cases were removed from Florence county to Georgetown coun-

ty and suit brought and successfully maintained in one case to the amount of \$285.75.

The other case amounting to \$915.51 has never been tried.

The judgment obtained in George town, a transcript of which should have been filed with Clerk of Court of Florence county, has never been entered up. I call this matter to your attention, so you can take such action as may be deemed best. TOO MUCH BREAKAGE.

I desire to call your attention to the largest amount of breaksge and the four who report the lowest."

Mr. W. J. Motte of Charleston leads the list with the highest amount. He started in pusiness in September, 1897, and purchased \$362.28 and reports breakage \$5.65-2 per cent. In April his purchases were \$197,70, and break. age \$12.97-6 per cent. - which is 4 per cent. greater in April, 1898, than in

charge of the sub-dispensary. This is cut of all reason and there must be something radically wrong if his management from a business standpoint. I next call your attention to the Mt. Pleasant dispensary, which is near Charleston, and to which the goods are shipped by way of Charles-

the last report, which is April of this would run the war.

porchased \$2,162 KG boss tage, \$16.15 porchased \$2 for all lors lage, \$10.15

_ not per cent. His April, 1898, pur
conses were \$23 is, breaker, \$30.09—
S 12 per cent, which s 2 3 f per cent.
greater in April, 1898, than in July,

CONFLICT:

CONFLI After Thorough Sindy Be Reads a Lecture
to County Dispersize Cits Right he
hind Dispersize Right he
hind Dispersize Cits Right he
hind Dispersize Right he
hind Dispersize

in the breakage. Marion in April 1896, purchased \$729; breakage, \$6.58. Very near one per cont. In April, 1898, the purchases were \$1,072 90, breakege, \$9.58, which is the samevery near one per cent. This amount of nearly one percent, of breakens is true lancaster of dispensary also of J S. Hill of Greenville. Aiken is the model in the line of breakage of the entire State. In April 1896, his

breakage is 12 per cent. which is 1.4 per cent. less in April, 1898, than in April, 1896. He evi businesslike way, as all the rest should | do. Under ordinary circumstances the breakages should never be over 1

per cent.

Now I ask that you give this su' ject of breakage your attention and see if we cannol devise some plan to reduce these amounts very materially, and engest that if it is not done otherwise, ded him. He is making fine progress se will try new dispensers, which i hink would have the desired effect, judging from the data we have from ne Florence dispensary. Ex dispenser Williamson, who was removed by you, his breakage account, taking the first six months of a year, amount td to an average of \$58.41 per month; and the newly elected dispenser, Mr. Davis, managing the same dispensary, has a breakage account of less that \$10.00 per month.

COUNTY BOARDS.

A very serious matter requires our attention in the management of the various dispensaries throughout the State as regards the duties of the county boards.

Many of them give such little atention to their duties as to be abso lulely worthless and in many instances are a hinderance instead of a help in the dispensary management. Many of them keep no account of the stock of goods charged against the dispensers at consumers' prices, and do not know whether the county dispenser makes a correct showing or not.

In nearly every instance where we have found dispensers short to us at our invoice prices, the county boards have been and are unable to find the amount of the dispensers shortage to the county.

This shows that they keep no ac countagainst the dispensers at con sumers' prices, as they should do in order to determine the dispensers shortage to the county and to properly know at any time just how he stands in regards to the city and county's profits. As an example of the stack and unbusiness like manageders. so as to have a stock sufficient ment, I refer to the Beaufort dispenrequest book showing account of sales each day and whom I have ordered violating the law.

This loop hole given the dispensers

by the county boards not doing their duty, permits them to rob the county and city of their profits.

When the State finds them short

they can pay up shortages to the State at our invoice prices, the county boards having nothing charged against them at consumers' prices; they profit at the expense of the coun-

ty and city.
This gives the business entirely to must try to find a remedy to check this dereliction of duty, and get the county boards to keep their dispensers and killing all on board and driving straight, and thus save the county the second launch back on the beact

and cities their profits. I suggest that we require our book keepers to charge each dispenser, in addition to our invoice price to dispensers, the dispensers' price to con sumers, so when we send our inspectors to check up a dispenser we arm him with the consumers' price and he check the dispenser and holds him accountable for every cent received and disbured to county, city and State.

One of the great binderances to the and about 600 wounded. successful management of the dis | After the American ships had re pensary system is the incompetency of the direction of the stion, ringing cheers decrease in the supply. Our war some of the county dispensers who are elected by the County Boards of Notwithstanding the notoriously bad loaded and we may expect to hear Control, while it is true he cannot be gunnery of the Spaniards, there must confirmed until this board approves have been many shots in the vigorous the action of county board, yet we cannonade which got protty near the fail to inquire into his qualification or mars, and many stories are told re competency. I suggest that before a garding the number of shells that a dispenser is allowed to take charge struck the different vessels. The aim of a dispensary he be required to report of the Spaniards' smaller gunz was at this office to be examined as to his more within range than the guns of I desire to call your attention to qualification and competency. If this heavier calibre. The flagship Olym breakage sustained in the shipments is done, good men, though incompe pla was pierced by numerous 7 pound of whiskey to the sub-dispensaries. I submit a report on eight dispensaries, which is a fair index to the others, as themseves and families and an honor States chips, which are not armores. to their counties As it is now, they are placed in positions in which they cannot sustain themserves, and fami-

lies.
In reporting these matters for consideration. I do not mean to be understood as having reference to all county boards and county dispensers, but there are too many to give them singly, and while my language may seem harsh, my interest in the wel-September, 1897, when he assumed fare and success of the dispensary de mands that I speak plainly and make an effort to eradicate existing evils that lie in the path of the successful management of the dispensary. In conclusion, permit me to say that under the splencid business manage ment of Commissioner Vance, assisted by efficient and willing clerks and su-perintendent, each and every one knowing his duty, and doing it, and

greater in April, 1888, than in July, 1896, when he resumed charge, Break- a Fine Specialic, Temple in the Example Spanish visuals struck their colors.

ness management would have kent markmanship of the American gus tions of war and the stores are well the last day. The nights were slightly greats, but on account of disagree entity Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning. down to the good record he commented with.

To be expected.

Now for the four lowest ones in their breakage accounts. There are their breakage accounts. There are their breakage accounts. There are the four lowest ones in their breakage accounts. There are the four lowest ones in their breakage accounts. There are the four lowest ones in their breakage accounts. There are the four lowest ones in the house for the channels was five miles wide and loo deep for three of them which run about even at them from the batteries at the en any mines or torpedoes to be laid. trance, but note of them struck the

they were discovered, the Manila bat teries opened a fusilade on the ships at a range of about five miles, and as several shots had been falling around the Boston, she opened fire, but the had not been mined by experis order to cesse firing was hoisted by and the erratic firing of the two bat sently conducts his dispensary in a teries proceeded, without interruption. A large number of British mercantile vessels were lying in the harbor, but no traces were visible of the Spanish

Het. The American squadron pro-ceeded in line ahead of the naval station in Cavite, and there found the Spanish fleat lying in four or five tathoms of water. The Spaniards were drawn up in line, the wooden bull Castilla being moored fore and af-This is the strongest possible position the flest could have occupied in the bay. They were supported by the

forts of Cavite and the very shallow water around Cavile rendered it impossible for the American ships to ap prosch them closely. At a range of 6 000 yards the Spanish ships and forts opened fire on the United States fleet, but the shells fell far out of the range of the United States boat .. The United States fleet drew slowly near er to the Spanish equadron, undetered by the tremendous fusilade of the Spaniards. When the range had been essened from 6,000 to 5,000 yards, the flagship Olympia opened fire, and as pany with the Concord, she was pathe Baltimore and other ships filed past they maintained a steady fire from the 6 inch and 8 inch guns. The American ships maneuvered in line

ing been very considerably quieted, the order was boisted to stop firing. From about 9:30 o'clock the previ ous evening till then the man had been on duly at the guns and had re ceived no refreshments but caps of

and sent broadside after broadside in-

to the Spanish fleet. About 7:30

o'clock the fire from Spaniards hav-

At 11 o'clock the American fleet renewed the attack, and in about an nour and a half a white ensign was poisted at Cavite. The lighter draught vessels and pinnaces of the American fleet and a large number of the tug beas and launches in the harbor steamed into Cavite harbor shortly after the surrender, and the wounder men who were left behind in ships and others picked up out of the water were conveyed to the hospital at Cavits and also to Manila city. The Span day while parties were searching around the naval arsenal at Cavite their attention was drawn by the

from torpedo attack. Two torpedo laurches which lay in waiting off Ca vite attempted to run in with torpedor against the Olympia, and there were some trying moments for the crew of that ship. The shells from the big they profit at the expense of the country and city.

This gives the business entirely to the dispenser and not the country, we must try to find a remain to check.

This gives the business entirely to the dispenser and not the country, we must try to find a remain to check. pia sent in a perfect hail of 6 pound shells, smashing up the leading faunch

with twelve shot hole through her. The Petrel and the Concord, being of a lighter draught than the remain der of the fleet sailed into shallow water and sunk or destroyed all the smaller gunbcats which remained of the Spanish fleet. There were elever Spanish war vessels and two torpedo boats sunk or destroyed at Cavite, and the loss of life is variously stated. As far as can be learned, a fair estimate puts the Spanish losses at 400 dead

vessels, they would have faced rather

badly.
The wardroom of the Olympia was turned into a sick pay and the chap-tain and some others who were there on duty had a narrow escape. They were watching the progress of the figh through large portholes, when a 7-pound shot, I sed at 3,000 yards range, exploded against the side of the ship The chaplain r ceived a few scratches.
At a range of 2,000 yards this shell would have exploded in the wardroom

and done tremendous damage.
The day of the fight was a perfectly beautiful Sunday, an ideal first of May. The sky was clear, the sun was pouring down its scotching rays, and in near Charleston, and to which the goods are simpled by way of Children's and willing eight and willing eight said will eight said w ine bay was like a large blue lagoon.

THE BATTLE AT MANILA. The Spanish admiral, when the

After the cessation of hostilities, the Baltimore and Ruleigh sailed down the ships.

Balt.more and Ruleigh sailed down the channel between Corregion Bay and the Bay of Manils, and when the sun the mainland, and the officers were af rose over the city the American ships terwards told that the Spaniards in were cruising around in front, when the forts, which had crased to mole: the Americans, had been holding up their hands in horror and fear of the result. "If the channel had been mined," said one of the cilizers. "It

The sight of another man of war in Commodore Dewey on the flagship, the tilling raised the prospects of an other fight, but she was discovered to be a French man of war, which had as proximately 1 12 inches. gone to Manila to look after the wel fare of the French nation. A Spanish revenue cruiser sailed

the battle. For several mortes she had been on duly in the South, and she was ignorant of the events of the last few months. She knew nothing about the war or about the Ameri ans being in postession of the bay, and came on unconcernedly, flying the Spanish flag and asking for the admiral of the Spanish fleet. Several shot from American ships she at first thought had been fired by Spaniards at practice. As they began to come uncomfortably near, she soon found her mistake, and discovering that the enemy was in strong force, she hauled down the Spanish flag and hoisted a white one. whereupon a boat's crew from the Ruleigh boarded her and in formed her of the state of affairs and took possession of the vessel, the cres beiderlanded on parole. Shortly after wards, flying O.d Glory and in com raded in front of the city, so that the Spaniards could learn her fate.

When Consul Williams landed in Cavite he had a most enthusiastic reception. The shore was crowded with Pailippiners, who made the welkin ring with their cries of "Vive Los Americancs!" as he made his way through two long lines of people. Men, wemen and children struggled to shake him by the hand. The captain of the British ship Es

meralda, when in Hong Kong on May 16, ridiculed the idea that he piloted the needed no one to show them the way and in the evenings all thoroughfares er growth. were in darkness, but by the time we left they had picked upsomewhat and the commander of the Immortalite

and were guided by them." No information can be obtained with the exclusive use of one of the combatants only. Admiral Dawny de clines its use by the Spanish government, and thus a deadlock is set up. The injury of business caused by the existing state of things is, of course, a mere incident of war, as to which there is nothing to be said; but there is another aspect of the interruption of telegraphic communication which is worthy of mention, and that is the tanger (f snipping caused by the cessation of storm warning from Manila.

A few days ago The Atlanta Jour nal discussed the effect of war upon literature. The position it took that war quickens the intellectual energies of a nation and almost invariably enriches its literature is being more ful ly sustained by facts every day. The present war has had an especially stir-ring influence on the poetic genius of our country. Enough war poetry has been produced in the United States during the past six weeks to till sever al volumes as large as an unabridged dictionary and there is no sigu of a from them right along. Atlants, never behind the other cities of the country in anything, has, of course,

ner fall quota of war poets.

We nestlate to discriminate among these, but we cannot resist the temp-

tation to give our readers the follow ing gem, which has been kindly contributed to The Atlanta Journal: The flyin' squadron's lit Down on Sany Dago bay,

And it's et the Spinach up, Or so the papers say. It has knocked old Fort Secapper

Right into a cocked hat: It's knocked Fort Temerrow into next day Or day after that. For Winneld Scott is "Levilsh Scheley," On Sandy Dago bay, And he's eat the Spinach up,

Down in Cubeb, so they say.

Una Reports.

The author of these lines modestly refrains from telling us anything about plant peas over large areas. himself. We are not able to say Sugar cane is generally do whether he is a confirmed poet of long standing or has broken loose for the first time tuder the inspiration of the war. However, this uncertainty makes no difference. We must take this post as we find him; his poem as the thing, not his personality or past, and hispoem speaks, or rate et sings, for it

REGULAR WELKLY WEATHER AND

cooler than during the previous week, with a minimum of 56 degrees on the Istat Cheraw. The mean temperature normal for the same period is about

The rainfall for the week was generally light and came in the form of scatt red showers; although not confined to any section of the State, the showers were most numerous and heaviest in the east central, southeas Lern, and northeastern counties. Six places reported measurements of 0. inch, or more, with a maximum fall of 1 01 inches at Gillison ville: 28 places rsported amounts less than 0.50 inch the average of all reports was 0.24 inch and the normal for the same period is

The continued absence of a general, eavy rain will soon entail suffering. Social streams are dried up in Barnwell right into the jaws of the enemy after and all streams are getting very low; wells are failing and in many instances have been sunk from 10 to 15 feet deep er to get water. The drought has in places existed for from 30 to 49 days with a high temperature prevailing, and generally bright sunshine and des sicating winds. Since January 1st, 1893, only about

50 per cent of the normal amount of rain has fallen in the State while in places the percentage is much less. There was an abundance of brigh suashine, estimated at 88 per cent of the possible. There was a wind storm in Green-

ville, and one in Orangeburg during the week, doing slight damage to fruit trees in each instance. Hail storms occurred in Hampton on May 31st and in Georgetown June 2d

doing some damage over their respec-

tive paths of progress. The crap situation is but little changed since last report, except that State. the need of rain is greater. Farm work made rapid advance except where the ground is too hard and dry to plow. Fields are easily kept free from grass, and are exceptionally well cul livated, with the crops and ground in the best of condition to be benefited

by the rain when it comes. The condition of the corn crop is not perfectly satisfactory; stands are not perfect and on bottom lands still being lamaged by worms. Corn has a good color but is small. The heat causes it to wilt during the day. On many bot fleet into Manila bay. "As a matter to wilt during the day. On many bot of fact." he said, "the American toms the stand is poor as there is not enough moisture to germinate all the into the bay; it was all plain sailing seed. Laying by of corn has begun in for them. When we left Manila all the eastern counties although corn has was quiet. For two or three days af | made slow growth generally. It is now ter the fight the Spaniards in the city in that stage, in the eastern counties. were very much down id the mouth, where it must have rain to make prop-

There was a slight improvement in the condition of cutton over the entire in the evening the electric lights was State, during the week. Where the in full blast. We had no contact with stands have heretofore been defective. ish had taken away most of their dead | the shore. We simply complied with | no improvement in that respect is to and is in a healthy condition general iy, the exception being that lice are apparently damaging the plant in their attention was drawn by the dreadful stench to a large heap of purifying bodies, some of which had been horribly mangled by American and Manila. The cables is of course a neutral enterprise, and therefore the neutral enterprise, and therefore the growth. Some patching being done or dered today to proceed directly to

crably below perfect.

Conton has generally received its camp put in operation during the feve second plowing and is chopped to last per and which is now in readistands, except in the extreme western ness for the present cases. Surgeon counties. In many localities cotton is Murray telegraphed that he had gone in fine condition. Fiel's are clear to McHenry and confirmed the diagand well cultivated. Colton is putting mosts made by the State authorities. on squares in the southeastern counon squares in the southeastern coun-ties. On the same date in 1897, squares Hospital Surgeon Carter is already were general over eastern half of the

State. Sea Itland cotton is not doing well

for want of moisture.

The weather has been all that could Molleney as in the probability of its all early oals have been cut and housed Henry is a small place, isolated, and in excerient condition. Yields were there is little danger of its spreading generally above an average, but in a outside the limits there. But the fever been demolished by the three hours age, in some the best yields for years, to germs that have hibernated at Me while in portions o Oconee and Spar. Henry from the last season when the tanburg the field falls below last fever was much in the evidence in

year's.
Tobacco is in good condition generally, but needs rain badly except ried to various points, and though the where showers fell during the week. probabilities of a general spread from Worms less numerous than last week. there may be lessened by the compar-Rice doing finely and growing well. stive isolation of the little hamlet, Planters on the Cooper river are an other points in the South possible of

to slips; few have as yet been trans. lookout for the first signs of fever and planted. Some being s t and watered by hand. Sets drying up in beds. Irisa polatoes are very poor, and in lief that practically all danger of a

ng rained them.

Apples are dropping badly; there will be none at all in portions of Florence. Peaches late in ripening and are small in Edgefield; they are ripen- | bling recognized and the diagnosis ing in the southeastern counties. might have been disputed. But there | Th. Spanisrds There are in a Most Des Grapes doing well. Pear trees dying is hope now in view of their prompt

from bligat in Sumter. Blackberries plentiful and promis ng in places, while elsewhere the per-

The acreage of peas will apparently where." be larger than usual. Too dry to

Sugar cane is generally doing well but like all other minor crops, stands in need of rain to enable it to make proper growth. Gardens are parched and in places entirely dried up; fail ing everywhere, except upper Darl. State D. micratic committee. Both of Manila, but the foe has entered ington where vegetables of best qualification of the were by candidate for governor. The procession for the news, has led the procession for the news and the news are the new for the news and the news are the new for the ty are abundant.
Pastures are fast failing or are en

THE STATE FIR MEN.

tha personal nature imang the leaders and stramed slowly 3,000 yards off as to the best matter opposed to effect an organization that matter was delayed. The firemen of the Sisteral discusses and disasted westward. The those interested in their welfare will second line, the New York leading, tions point to the formation of a ing penellito the licemen of the State, and indirectly a benefit to property holders and insurance concerns. It is the intention of the projectors not only to Lold annual conventions, but to fratern ze with other cinilar sseciations and have this diate, which

men in the United States, represented n interstate conventions. The corporators of the association

can boast of the best volunteer fire-

J. O. Caubie, Greenville. Daniel E. Dukes, Orangeburg. L. H. Peebles, Greenville. B. J. Quattlebaum, Winnsboro. J. R. Haynes, Greenville. Samuel A Dukes, Ocangeburg. Chas. A. Briccheit, Florence. I. M. Sultivan, Greenville. W. F. Martin, Greenville. Wm. G. kismi h. Greenville.

Hiderion W. Bowman, Orangeburg These are veteran fire lighters, and re recognized as tellig among the very best in the South.

That Greenville and Orangeburg are more numerously represented in the list of corporators is due to the fact that the last two conventions were held in those towns. The intentions of the projectors is best told in the paragraphs which fol-

low: 3. That their principal place of business will be in the city of Greenville, S. C., with branch offices at Orangeburg, Columbia, Winesboro and other cities and towns of this

4. That the general purpose and nature of the business of the South Carolina Volunteer Fireman's Asia ciations is to effect an organization to promote the efficiency of our firemen, to insure prosperity and success, to provide for the best interests of the firemen of this State to complete statistics of information concerning the practical workings of the various sys ems and merits of the various ap paratus in use for the exiteguishing f fire, and to form closer fellowship between the different fire departments.

YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT.

The Government Declares Vigorous War On I:

There is some apprehension at Washington over the outbreak of seven cases of yellow faver at McHenry, Misa, and steps have been taken not only to check the spread of the fever at McHenry, but with a view to pre in the south. Surgeon General Wey man of the Marine Hospital service there with Surgeon Murray and the Federal and State authorities are co-

be desired for harvesting oats. Nearly breaking out at other points. Mefew places the yield is above an aver cases are efficially believed to be due that section. While in that hibirnating stage germs may have been carnoyed by salty water owing to low infection are being watched with the stage of water in the river.

Too dry for setting out sweet pota- spring officials have been keeping a in 10 days more the hospital surgeous would have felt warranted in the be-

most places a failure, the drought have spread of fever was past.

Surgeon Weyman said Friday: "Ordinarily if we had not been on the serted, number 16 men. lookout these cases might have been progressing for a long poriod without discovery that the spread will be pre vented. In several places last sum mer the fever was quickly recognized ries are dying on the vines. Plums and it did not spread, attributable to plential.

Percential prompt preventative measures the situation at Manila is very grave.

THE FORTS SILENCED.

TERR SEE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE FIRE OF THE FLEET.

Fort fire in a Rendered Usel as for Fuller

se glad to learn that these obstructions with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa man, unequaled by any navy in the have been removed and that all indica and O. egon following, turned west world today," says Former President tions point to the formation of a ward. The Vixeu and Suwance were Harrison. The courage and daring of strong association that will be of last far out on the left flank, watching the our men, the personnel of the offi ars reflemen on shore. The Dolphin and ofour ships, the gunuery the nerve and Porter did similar duty on the right spirit manifested in at do e, off-c Bank. The line, headed by the New to the world the specime a - may York, attacked the new earthworks for which there is no superior." Morro Castle. The Brooklyn funn took up a station opposite the to discuss the war itself, Mr. Harrison Estrella and Catalina batteries and spoke with entausiasm of the great-

lent. It is dou'tt'ul whether the Span- of Santiago. iards were able to determined the character of the movement, owing to he dense fog and heavy rain, which were the weather features this morning Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch | he entered a hostile harpor able to shell, which struck the base of Estrela battery and tore up the works. stantly firing began from both Rear his own arms. Admiral Sampson's and Commodore shells from the slips fell upon the the range of an awful fire, unable to Spanish works.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but rality, and most of their shots went ide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manotuvering of the fleet, the ships renaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hilltops, but their firing was excellent. Previous to the bombardment, orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the that Lieutenant Hobson and the other d there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Cas:le somewhat. Commodora Schley's line moved

Fre Brooklyn and Texas caused havec among the Spanish shore batteries, ert and silent, the Jingoes are busy quickly silenceing them. While the and clamerous. larger ships were engaging the heavy Viren TALK of Spain's desire for peace is batteries, the Suwanes and Vixen closed with the small in shore battery opposite them raining rapid fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the weod work it with a definite proposition of basis of Estrella fort was burning and the

during the engagement.

Eastward, the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in guick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up. Later, the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired. Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the warships has received a dispatch from Sirgeon turned in order to permit the use of that service, confirming the port batteries. The firing then be came a long reverberating crash of thunder and shells racked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and silenged the Spanish guns.

The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fise! was most destructive. About sixteen hundred projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcev felt at all by the Americans. The Bagley was a native of North Carolifortifications near the entrance of the na. With his blood he has realed the harbor are described as being riddled union in arms of the North and South, with solid shot and shattered by the A people who once fought against the explosion of the im nease shells fired | Stars and Stripes send one of their by the American battleships. The sons as the first sacrifice for the Spanish batteries are understood to honor and glory of that flag. There have been virtually silenced and El is no North and no South after that, Morro and the fortifications at Socapa | We are all Worth Bagieg's countryand Punts Gorda are reported to have men."

uninterrupted hammering of the Amer ican fleet.
The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the follow ing were severely wounded among he land forces: Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieut. Yeizar of the bulletin board has some suggestions artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both which he believes would be of as-Spanish officers, whose rank is not sistance to those charged with acmentioned. The Spaniards also admit | tual responsibility in the matter, and the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers | The Chronicle thinks that the +ditors severely wounded, and says one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniars were much more heavy. In the naval force the Spani ards say that the officer who was see ond in command of the partly dismanled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes five sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is as

MAZILA ABOUT TO FALL

perate Situe ton.

Captain-General Augusti, of the plentiful.

Peas are being extensively planted adopted. We are keeping a close the situation at Manila is very grave. He save "Aguinaldo has su creied in watch not only at McHenry but elsegraph lines and ratiways being cu. I be freedom of Cuba would not only peace. Spain must prepare to surgen without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and metowns! and villages are occupied by number pussy cat will not jump into Spain's There were two more pledges filed. Wedneday with Chairman Jones of the State D. morratic committee. Both of these were by candidate for Pastures are fast failing or are en county and the other was by no less by land and sea. I in striving to ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first per counties, except on moist bottom and of Union.

In advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first in advance of the facts. It saves for ley's first smashed Cerv-ra's first smashed



"I consider the American navy, ships for ship gun for gnn and man for

While diclining, for obvious reasons the new earthworks along the shore. ness of the solid Lieut. Hobson in The Spanish batteries remained sinking the Merrimae in the harbor sinking the Merrimac in the harbor

"The act of Lieut, Hobson," ne said, "has few if any parallels in the history of the world. At Manila the act of Commodore D. way was brave, but give shot for shot to beat down his assailants, to triumph by the force of

· Lieut. Hobson and his heroic crew Schley's columns, and a torrent of not only went with the Merrimacinto reply, but the interior of their cwn vessle was loaded with torpecoes for heir artillery work was of a very poor her destruction at the proper time, They went in unable to fire one gun at the enemy, and prepared to destroy the very deck under their feet. We search the pages of history in vain io find some act of heroism for country and flag that approaches this.

John Sherman after Hanna's sharp practice enticed him to leave the Sonate and then have him ignored and in disgrace kicked out of the Cabinet, has resumed the privilege of expres ing his real sentiments. He has re-American admiral had been informed | cently taken occasion to declare his inflexible opposition to all the schemes prisoners of the Merrimac are confin- of annexation which fill the minds of the Jingoes, says that we want neither the Hawaiian islands nor Cuba nor Porto Rico nor the Philippines. This is, no doubt, in accordance with the closer in shore, firing at shorter range. | geruine sentiment of the country; but while the masses of the people are in-

idle until Spain shall ask for peace in the only quarter where it is to be had. It is nonesense to go about Europe asking peace of the powers. Taey are not making war on her, and none of them will burn its fingers meddling in this war unless Spain shall charge for p ace. And no power will convey battery was silenced, firing no more a proposition which has not some chance of acceptance by the United States. Unless the national temper changes, Spain never will make a proposition we can acc pt. She is not yet ready to give up Cuba.

THE sinking of the Merimac in the channel of Santiago harbor, by her own crew, with deliberate design of blocksding the harbor, under the self destruction, was a deed of most desperate daring and of marvelous bravery. Tae story of Eobson and his men will live in history, will ring in song. It is a deed which has challenged the admiration of the world, and praise for the herses is

unstinted. THE New York Tribune (Republican) says: "It is worth while also to remember that the South furnishes the first sacrific; of this war. Easiga

THE editors are being criticised for criticising the conduct of the war. The Augusta Chronicle makes the point hat this is not fair. Every man who expresses himself in the barbor shop, hotel lobby or in front of the

"This nation has enough to do in working out its own destiny and fulfilling its higher mission if it solves the problems it has at home," the Syracuse Post says: "Let it secure, if it may, coaling stations for its floats wherever needed, but let it set its face firmly against the policy of colonial expansion born of a lust of power and greed for conquest if is would escape the fate that has overtaken the great republics of history .'

PRESIDENT Love, of the Universal Peace association, his written a tetter to the queen of Spain, asking her regnant majesty to give Can. freedom and stop the war. Presiden: Love is whistling against the wind. The freedom of Cuba would no: oring render something more. Masila we have, and Perto Rico we will have, and it is not certain that U icle Sam's Caparies.

THE New York World, ia is deterin advance of the facts. It savs Sch