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GREAT BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

SPANISH OUTWORKS CARRIED BY STORM AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT

Heavy Engagement Lasts From Breakfast Hour to Sunset—Gen. Shafter Makes His Official Report—Our Casualties For First Day Are Placed at One Thousand—Surgeons and Hospital Ships Being Rushed to Cuba—Apparently a Great Series of Victories For The American Army.

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Headquarters in the Field, Outside Santiago de Cuba, July 2, via Guantanamo.—The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all day engagement yesterday. Caney will be taken with 2,000 prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our loss is probably close to a thousand. The total proportion is very large, about 25 per cent.

One part of the line of the American forces slept on captured ground and will renew the fight at sunrise. A hot day is expected.

The 6th cavalry captured the first Spanish flag.

Capt. Parkhurst's battery last night commanded the east side of Santiago from a hill. The eastern line of defense is practically wrecked.

The fighting yesterday was steady, though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defense. Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, while ours was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a special target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

The hospital service is admirable, though lacking sufficient accommodation.

MORE HEAVY LOSSES.

Washington, July 2.—The President and Secretary of War, through a private dispatch coming from the battlefield learn that the engagement was resumed early this morning and has continued all day. The wounded are coming in rapidly and the indications point to heavy losses. The dispatch does not indicate a decisive result in any direction.

SHAFTER REPORTS HEAVIER LOSSES.

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

Siboney, via Playa del Este, July 1. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

I fear I have underestimated today's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded. The chief surgeon says he has use for 40 more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded.

(Signed.) Shafter.

Major General Commanding.

THE SOLACE IS THERE.

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

FIRST DAY'S CASUALTIES PLACED AT 1,000

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 8 p. m., via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission).—At

this hour the fighting still continues. The entire reserves of the American army have been ordered to the front at once, apparently with the intention of forcing our way into Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong.

Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed at 1,000 men.

Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops.

During a lull in the fighting, an impressive incident occurred. The 21st infantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

THE CHARGE A DESPERATE ONE.

New York, July 2.—A copyrighted dispatch to the Evening World, dated "in the field, two miles from Santiago, July 1," and cabled from Playa del Este, says:

"San Juan heights have fallen, and the way is now opened for an advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but dearly purchased.

BULL DOG TENACITY.

"The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep, and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the American troops stormed the heights and Spanish valor had to yield to the bull dog tenacity and courage of the Anglo Saxon.

"As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind and our troops have suffered severely, but the enemy's works are in their hands and they do not count the cost.

"El Caney is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 p. m., has been successful all along the line.

SPANIARDS FLED INTO SANTIAGO.

"After driving the enemy out of El Caney the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish fort by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they now are.

"The losses on both sides were heavy. A bursting Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our troops."

WE GAIN SEVERAL BREASTWORKS.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 9 p. m., via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission).—At this hour, 9 p. m., the fighting has practically stopped. It will be resumed in the morning.

Our troops have gained several breastworks. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high.

THE FIRST TERRIFIC ARTILLERY FIGHT.

New York, July 2.—A special dispatch to the Evening World, dated El Paso, Cuba, near Santiago, noon, by way of Playa del Este, July 1, says:

The first artillery fight of the campaign has just been ended by the silencing of a Spanish battery.

The wounded are still being picked up as this dispatch is hurried away. Gen. Lawton's division bivouacked near El Caney last night without fires.

At 7 o'clock this morning there was a sullen "boom." It was the first shot from Capron's battery, fired to avenge the killing of his son.

Promptly the Spanish began to answer the challenge from their forts and trenches.

At 7.15 Grimes battery opened on the Spanish troops to the right of the San Juan blockhouse.

HERE WAS A BLUNDER.

The common powder used by our troops smoked, and was a fine target for the Spanish field battery, which probably was served by Admiral Corvera's marines, judging by the accuracy of the aim.

While our smoke gave the enemy our range, Grimes could not locate

JAMIESON'S Summer Clearance Sale.

The balance of our Spring Clothing, Straw Hats, Ladies' Oxfords, etc., must be closed out. CLOTHING

In this department we will show the biggest bargains ever offered to the trade.

\$6.00 Suits cut to \$4.50.

\$8.50 Suits cut to \$6.50.

\$11.50 Suits cut to \$8.75.

Watch our Clothing Window for great values in higher grade suits and odd pants that we will sell for much less than cost to manufacture. We have

Big Lot of Children's Suits

From 50 cts. to \$6 that we will make prices lower than they have ever been sold for before.

The balance of our Straw Hats to be closed at reduced prices.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Oxford Ties to be closed out, ranging in price from 37 cts. to \$2.00.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods must be closed out.

Good Sheetting, 3¢ cts.

Good Shirting Prints, 3 cts.

Checked Homespun, 3 cts.

Heavy cottonades, 10 cts. Regular price, 15 cts.

This sale means spot cash to every one. Come to see us and we will save you money. Respectfully,

O. M. Jamieson,

The Newberry Clothes Furnisher and Shoe Dealer.

the enemy's guns, which used smokeless powder, except approximately. But satisfied as to the Spanish position our men worked like mad.

The Spanish fire gradually slackened and in less than an hour it ceased altogether.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCE.

Heavy volley firing has been heard for three hours. It seems to indicate a strong American advance.

There is no artillery firing from El Caney, and only scattering shots come from San Juan, which has a slope of 15 feet in the hundred. Both divisions really are in battle.

The day is clear and a moderate breeze is blowing, but there is a strong heat. The troops are in good condition. Capt. Grimes and Corp. McLean who were overcome by the heat, are recovering.

THE BALLONS.

The military balloons used by the signal corps for the purpose of obtaining accurate information of the location of the enemy and the character of their defense, proved of inestimable service in yesterday's engagement. The balloon sent yesterday floated just over the tree tops and was easily guided along three miles of the road toward the lines of the enemy.

Whenever it halted for the purpose of taking a photograph of the fortifications below, the Spaniards seized the occasion for taking port shots at the midair monster. At one time the big balloon hung over San Juan not over 500 yards from the enemy, and for five minutes the Spaniards below tried in vain to puncture it.

WORK OF THE FLEET.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 1, via Kingston, Jai, July 2, 8 a. m.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship were astir, eating a

hurried breakfast and at 5.50 "general quarters" was sounded and the flagship headed in toward Agudores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations. Along the surf-beaten shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars full of Gen. Duffield's troops. At the cut, a mile east of Agudores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad track. The troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long, thin line, standing out vividly against the yellow rocks that rose perpendicularly above, shutting them off from the main body of the army, which is on the east side of the hill, several miles north.

From the quarter of the flagship there was a signal by a vigorously wig-wagged letter, and a few minutes later, from a lump of green at the water's edge, came an answer from the army. This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the army and the navy. With the flag in his hand the soldier ashore looked like a butterfly.

"Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson to the army.

"Gen. Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship.

CHADWICK WAS DARING.

By this time it was 7 o'clock, and the Admiral ran the flagship's bow within three quarters of a mile of the beach. She remained almost as near during the forenoon and the daring way which she was handled by Capt. Chadwick, within sound of the breakers, made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment.

The Suwanee was in company with the flagship, still closer in shore, and the Gloucester was to the westward, near Morro castle. From the southward the Newark came up and took

a position to the westward. Her decks were black with 1,600 or more troops. She went alongside of the flagship and was told to disembark the troops at Altaires.

Then Admiral Sampson signalled to Gen. Duffield:

"When do you want us to commence firing?"

In a little while a white flag on shore sent back the answer: "When the rest of the command arrives. Then I will signal you."

It was a long and tedious wait for the ships before the second 50 carloads of troops came pulling along from Altaires.

By 9.30 the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad tracks, disappearing in the thick brush that covered the eastern side of Agudores inlet.

The water in the sponge tugs under the breeches of the big guns was growing hot in the burning sun. Ashore there was no sign of the enemy. They were believed to be on the western bluff.

FIRING ON THE BLUFFS.

Between the bluffs runs a rocky gully leading into Santiago city. On the extremity of the western arm was an old castellated fort, from which Spanish flag was flying, and on the parapet on the eastern hill, commanding the gully, two stretches of red earth could easily be seen against the brush. These were the rifle pits.

At 10.15 a signal flag ashore wig-wagged to Admiral Sampson to commence firing and a minute later the New York's guns blazed away at the rifle pits and at the old fort.

The Suwanee and Gloucester joined in the echoes which rumbled around and filled the gully. All the stored up thunder of the clouds seemed to have broken loose, and smoke soon rose over the hills and the gully was shut out from view. Then the firing became more deliberate.

Of our troops ashore in the brush

nothing could be seen, but the "ping," "ping" of the small arms of the army floated out to sea during the occasional lull in the firing of the big guns which peppered the rifle pits until clouds of red earth rose above them.

An 8 inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and clouds of white dust and huge stones filled the air. When the small shells hit its battlements, almost hidden by green creepers, fragments of masonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suwanee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like a chimney exposed to the air after long years.

Amid the smoke and debris the flagstaff was seen to fall forward.

THE FLAG SHOT DOWN.

"The flag has been shot down," shouted the ship's crew, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the flagstaff was bending to ward the earth. Apparently the flagstaff had been caught firmly in the wreckage of the fort. A few more shots leveled the walls until the old castle was a pitiful sight.

When the firing ceased, Lieut. Delehautey of the Suwanee was anxious to finish his work, so he signalled to the New York asking permission to knock down the Spanish flag.

"Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, if you can do it in three shots."

BLUE'S MAGNIFICENT MARKSMANSHIP.

The Suwanee then lay about 1,600 yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieut. Blue carefully aimed the 4 inch gun and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement.

When the smoke of the Suwanee's first shot cleared away, only two red streamers of the flag were left. The shell had gone through the centre of the bunting.

A delighted yell broke from the crew of the Suwanee. Two or three minutes later the Suwanee fired again. A huge cloud of debris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen that the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence and the Suwanee had only one chance. It hardly seemed possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun, such a distance and such a tiny target.

There was breathless silence among the watching crews. They crowded on the ship's deck and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of what once had been a grand old castle. But, it was only bending, not yet down.

Lieut. Commander Delehautey and Lieut. Blue took their time.

The Suwanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side, and up went a spouting cloud of debris from the parapet and down fell the banner of Spain.

Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. There was more excitement than is witnessed at the finish of a college boat race or a popular race between first class thoroughbreds on some big track.

The Suwanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it.

"Well done," signalled Admiral Sampson to Lieut. Commander Delehautey.

GEN. DUFFIELD.

At 11.30 Gen. Duffield signalled that his scouts reported that no damage had been done to the Spanish rifle pits by the shells from the ships and Admiral Sampson told him they had been hit several times, but there was no one in the pits.

However, the Suwanee was ordered to fire a few more shots in their direction.

At 1.16 p. m., the New York, having discontinued firing at Agudores, commenced firing 8-inch shells clear over the gully into the city of Santiago de Cuba. Every five minutes the shells went roaring over the hillside. What destruction they

wrought it was impossible to tell as the bluffs hid everything.

In reply to Gen. Duffield's question: "What is the news?" Admiral Sampson replied: "There is not a Spaniard left in the rifle pits."

Later Gen. Duffield signalled that his scout thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort, and Admiral Sampson wig-wagged him: "There is no Spaniard left there. If any come, Gloucester will take care of them."

A little later the Oregon joined the New York in sending 8-inch shells into the city of Santiago.

COULDN'T CROSS THE STREAM.

This was kept up until 1.40 p. m. By that time Gen. Duffield had sent a message saying his troops could not cross the stream and would return to Altares.

On the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gully, the New York and Gloucester shelled it once more and the Newark, which had not fired signalled: "Can I fire for target practice? Have had no previous opportunity."

Permission for her to do so was signalled and she blazed away, shooting well her 6-inch shells exploding with remarkable force among the rocks.

At 2:40 p. m. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal to cease firing and the flagship returned to the blockading station.

On the railroad a train of troops had already left for Altares.

Campaign Appointments.

The report of the sub-committee on campaign schedule was adopted as follows:

Florence, Wednesday, July 6.
Marion, Thursday, July 7.
Conway, Saturday, July 9.
Darlington, Tuesday, July 12.
Chesterfield, Thursday, July 14.
Bonnetsville, Saturday, July 16.
Bishopville, Tuesday, July 19.
Camden, Thursday, July 21.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 23.
Chester, Monday, July 25.
Winnboro, Tuesday, July 26.
Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27.
Gaffney, Thursday, July 28.
Spartanburg, Friday, July 29.
Union, Saturday, July 30.
Newberry, Monday, August 8.
Laurous, Tuesday, August 9.
Greenville, Thursday, August 11.
Piedmont, Friday, August 12.
Walhalla, Monday, August 15.
Anderson, Tuesday, August 16.
Abbeville, Thursday, August 18.
Greenville, Friday, August 19.
Aiken, Monday, August 22.
Edgofield, Tuesday, August 23.
Saluda, Thursday, August 25.
Lexington, Friday, August 26.
Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

PAV DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Nearly 610,000 Paid to South Carolina Volunteers.

(News and Courier.)

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 2.—The paymaster was here today and paid the South Carolina boys between \$30,000 and \$40,000. There is joy here.

All companies are restricted to five applications for leave of absence for six hours, and an equal number for seven days' furloughs. With plenty of money many want to go home.

The canteen was not opened during the payment. Bright, crisp dollars were used for the payment of all soldiers. Everything under fine control thus far. No guns yet.

The regiment will likely be given the moving of camp exercises on Monday.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The Mountain-Locked Miracle of the Ozarks.

The hot waters, the mountain air, equable climate and the pine forests make Hot Springs the most wonderful health and pleasure resort in the world, summer or winter. It is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has accommodations for all classes. The Arlington and Park hotels and 60 others, and 200 boarding houses are open all summer.

Having an altitude of 1000 feet it is a cool, safe and nearby refuge during the heated term in the south.

For information concerning Hot Springs address C. F. Cooley, Manager Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Ark.

For reduced excursion tickets and particulars of the trip see local agent or address W. A. Turk, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Southern Ry., Washington, D. C.