

The Spanish Story.

Of The Bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico.

Madrid, May 13.—Noon.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico, says:

"The American squadron was repulsed off Porto Rico. Although eleven warships bombarded the place, the attackers were gloriously beaten back. The Spanish batteries, armed with 6 inch Krupp guns, were especially effective."

This alleged victory of the Spaniards has aroused great enthusiasm here.

2:30 p. m.—The Spanish ministerial crisis continues. Premier Sagasta has had frequent conferences with prominent politicians; but there does not appear to be any solution in sight of the difficult problem he has in hand.

A dispatch received here from Port de France, Island of Martinique, says intense enthusiasm animates the crews of the Spanish ships there.

The government officials here refuse to say anything regarding the instructions cabled to Admiral Cervera.

4 p. m.—According to an official dispatch received here from Havana this evening, three American warships attempted to make a landing at Jucos yesterday and were "completely repulsed."

11 p. m.—General Blanco's dispatch describing the engagement at Cienfuegos says:

"The Americans fired over 600 shells, while they attempted to effect a landing with large boats towed by steam launches. Some of the boats landed their men, but the latter were energetically and victoriously repulsed all along the line. The Americans were compelled hastily to re-embark, and with considerable loss, retiring in a westerly direction, after five hours fighting."

The attack was made in combination with bands of insurgents, who have been put to flight. Our losses were only two killed and fourteen wounded.

General Blanco's dispatch also says:

"At the same time they were attacking Cienfuegos, an attack was made by the Americans on Cardenas. One of their larger ships anchored about a mile from the quays and the enemy then attempted to land troops; but our forces, consisting of volunteers and two companies of infantry, compelled them to desist. Our gunboats disabled one of the enemy's destroyers and compelled the remaining ships of the squadron to leave the bay."

"The garrison had five wounded and about ten were wounded on board the gunboats. Little damage was done to the town, though one shell fell in the British consulate. The attack had been planned in co-operation with the insurgent forces who were recently defeated at San Miguel. Many of the Americans, while trying to disembark, fell under the Spanish fire; and at Cardenas two of the inhabitants were killed by shots from the enemy."

A dispatch received to-night says that the American ships reassembled before Cardenas yesterday, but that the garrison, which had been reinforced, repulsed the enemy."

Another dispatch from Havana reports that various encounters have taken place during the last few days between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in which the latter have been defeated.

An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation and was flying about the chamber to night that "after its defeat before Porto Rico, the American squadron encountered the Spanish squadron, which inflicted considerable damage on the enemy."

A dispatch from Porto Rico to La Correspondencia de Espana, says the losses during the bombardment was one officer and three soldiers killed, thirteen soldiers wounded, one civilian killed and thirty wounded.

The Suez Canal.

We have been asked if Spain would be allowed to send her fleet through the Suez canal to Manila, if she desired to do so, instead of sending them around the Cape of Good Hope?

Yes the canal is neutral and may be used by ships of any nation either in peace or in war, but no blockade of the canal is permissible and no act of war can be engaged in within three miles of its ports of entry. However, if Spain should elect to send her squadron through the Suez canal it would preclude all possibility of a surprise attack upon Dewey as the passage of the warships would be reported and the government at Washington would have ample time to notify Admiral Dewey of their approach. The departure of the Spanish fleet for the Philippines would leave Spain unprotected as to invite attack from our fighting fleet. The question is will Spain's fleet try a sneak around Good Hope or will it go through the Suez canal and have its movements published to the world.—Augusta Chronicle

Mr. Andy R. Smith, a prominent

Americans Dead and Wounded.

THE SPANIARDS WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR GUNS REPEATEDLY.

Washington, May 13.—According to the latest advices from St. Thomas regarding the bombardment of Porto Rico yesterday it appears that all the American warships except the Montgomery steamed in an elliptical formation before the forts at San Juan de Porto Rico, which fired twenty to thirty guns, seven of which were good guns. The fleet first fired rather too low, but at the second discharge they got the elevation and soon silenced Morro castle and set fire to the town, driving the Spaniards from their guns repeatedly. The shore guns fired 500 shots. The New York was hit once and a seaman was killed and four were slightly wounded. The Iowa was hit once, and the Indiana was hit once.

None of Sampson's ships were injured in the slightest, it is reported, and all the wounded will recover. The fire was terrific and nearly every shot from the fleet wrought death and destruction to the Spaniards. The Spanish loss is not known, but it is believed, on a reasonable basis, to be heavy. The Spaniards, however, do not officially report any losses.

It is reported in a private dispatch from St. Thomas that the town of San Juan surrendered last night, but this cannot be confirmed.

The men reported killed and wounded during Admiral Sampson's bombardment of San Juan are designated as follows:

On muster rolls of the navy department—Frank Widemark, seaman on cruiser New York, killed. Born in Finland.

Gen'l Joe Wheeler to Command

All United States Cavalry Sent to Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., May 13.—General Joseph E. Wheeler, the old Confederate cavalry leader recently commissioned major general of volunteers, will command the United States cavalry in the Cuban army of invasion. Gen. Wheeler reached here to-night from Chickamauga under orders from Gen. Miles and reported to Gen. Wade. He will at once take command of the cavalry which it is expected, will be organized into a brigade to-morrow.

Maj. E. Garlington will be inspector general of cavalry. Oace more have the 8,000 United States troops at Tampa and Port Tampa unpacked their baggage and settled down into the dull routine of camp life. There is apparently little doubt that it was the intention to have every man, horse, mule and pound of supplies on board ship by Sunday night and to have the big fleet of transports on the way to Cuba by Monday. But the appearance of that will-o'-the-wisp, the Spanish fleet off Martinique, and the almost hourly expectation of a conflict between the Spaniards and Admiral Sampson's fleet, has resulted in another postponement. Plans for the invasion of Cuba were on the hypothesis that the Spanish flotilla had returned to Cadiz, as all the previous reports indicated, but the delay had been on account of the unwillingness to send troops over while the Spanish fleet was supposed to be approaching American waters. The knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spaniards simply makes conditions the same as they were a week ago.

Officers and men alike apparently are much disappointed at the turn of affairs, and news of the expected conflict between the Spanish and American fleets is anxiously awaited.

It is very probable that no more filibustering expeditions similar to that of the Gussie, which sailed last Tuesday, and the cargo successfully landed, will be sent out from here. It is known that the plant line steamer, Florida, loaded with rifles, ammunition and supplies for Gen. Gomez's army, was scheduled to leave last night, but the order to sail was for some reason countermanded shortly before the hour set for sailing.

The Kaiser and the Philippines.

The story that Germany objects to the permanent possession of the Philippines by the United States is not at all improbable. If there is any certain factor in the affairs of nations at present it is the grasping ambition of the German kaiser. The recent manifestations of that ambition have been in the East and he will consent to American occupation of the Philippines only when he sees that there is no possible chance of their acquisition by Germany. It is not easy to conceive of any pretext upon which Germany may ask to have a part in the settlement of Philippine affairs, but "claim everything" is a fixed rule of diplomacy as of politics.—Greenville News.

TO REINFORCE ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SQUADRON

Newport News, Va., May 12.—Five vessels of the Flying Squadron, led by the flagship Brooklyn, steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon and after passing the Virginia Capes took a southerly course, going, it is said, to augment Admiral Sampson's fleet now in the vicinity of Porto Rico.

At 4 o'clock, a signal ordering the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, dispatch boat Scorpion and collier Sterling to weigh anchor was run up to the top of the Brooklyn's military mast. Thirty minutes later smoke was curling from the stacks on the ships and they were plunging the sea at a rate of fifteen knots.

The fleet will join Admiral Sampson's squadron. This came from a reliable source. The ships passed the capes at 7:15 o'clock. After reaching the open sea it is said the vessels took the middle course, proceeding under full steam. The cruisers Minneapolis and New Orleans were left behind, as was also the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is still anchored in the harbor here, taking on a supply of ammunition.

At 8 o'clock to-night the Minneapolis heeled up her anchors and steamed out at full speed to overtake the squadron. It had been reported that the St. Paul, Captain Sigbee commanding, and the New Orleans would not leave before daybreak to-morrow, but late this evening Captain Sigbee received orders to proceed at midnight, when he will join the New Orleans at Old Point, and both vessels will then put to sea. They are expected to overtake Commodore Schley some time to-morrow evening or early Sunday morning.

The fact that the Sterling, laden with 4,000 tons of coal accompanied the fleet, indicates that the squadron has gone to meet the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde.

Austria's Animosity.

In no other country outside of Spain is popular feeling so strong against the United States as it is in Austria.

The extent and bitterness of this feeling is not by any means due wholly to the fact that the queen regent of Spain is an Austrian archduchess; Austria has an accumulation of grievances against our government which cause her to sympathize intensely with Spain in the present war.

The record goes back as far as 1823 when Russia, Austria, Prussia and France formed the Holy Alliance and prepared to move against the South American republics which had recently thrown off the Spanish yoke.

While Austria was only one of the four powers which formed this league, Metemich, for many years the master spirit of Austria, was more responsible for it than any one else and when President Monroe warned the Holy alliance that it must not interfere in the western world Austria took much greater offense than any of the other allies.

This feeling was still strong in 1848 when the rebellion in Hungary occurred and received so much sympathy and encouragement from the people of the United States. The orations given to Kossuth when he came to this country in 1851 aroused Austrian ire to a still higher pitch, and in 1853 an event occurred which intensified even further the anti-American animosity in Austria.

This was the rescue of Koztza by a United States man-of-war.

Kosztza, one of the Hungarian rebels of 1849, escaped to the United States after the war, took the preliminary steps necessary to secure full citizenship in this country but while in Smyrna, Turkey in 1853, on business, was seized by order of the Austrian consul and put on board the Austrian frigate Huzzar, in that port.

Captain Ingraham, commander of the American sloop of war St. Louis, learning of the affair, sailed to the place where the Austrian war vessel was stationed demanded Kosztza's release, and declared that if he were not given up by a certain hour that day he would be taken by force. The St. Louis was instantly cleared for a fight. This frightened the Austrians into surrendering Kosztza to the French consul, and he was released and sailed for the United States.

Twelve years later when the United States refused to countenance the usurpation of Mexico by France, Austria had a fresh cause of complaint.

Maximilian, brother of Emperor Franz Joseph, whom Louis Napoleon had drawn into his Mexican scheme and placed on the throne, was captured and executed. Instead of charging his death to Napoleon the Austrian government and people held the United States responsible for it.

So there has not been a time in seventy-five years when Austria has not had a quarrel with us.

That she would be against us in this war, so far as her feelings and hopes go, was to be expected.—N. Y. Journal.

We have received a copy of the Kindergarten Monthly, published under the auspices of the South Carolina Kindergarten Association, at 141 Rutledge avenue, Charleston. It is filled with choice reading matter "along Kindergarten lines" and should be read by all who are interested in the work. The subscription price is only 25 cents a year.

Jos. Chamberlain for Anglo-American Alliance.

WAR WOULD BE BOUGHT CHEAPLY.

If in a Noble Cause it Resulted in the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack Waving Together.

London, May 13.—The Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the government "weak and vacillating," said: "If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests."

Then he declared that he intended to make a "plain statement of facts, unfettered by the mysteries and reticencies of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which, without revealing secret negotiations, should be understood of the people."

Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world. Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this has been "perfectly justifiable," but he added, "the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic." Loud cheers.

"There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. (Prolonged cheers.)"

"It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done, since over a century ago they were separated by the blunder of a British government."

Spanish Gunboat Taken.

Hong Kong, May 15.—The United States despatch boat Hugh McCulloch arrived here to-day from Manila with despatches for the United States government. She reports that the Spanish gunboat Callao, from the Caroline Islands, recently entered the port of Manila, being ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. An American warship fired across her bows and signalled her a demand for her surrender. The demand being disregarded, the American ship fired direct at the Spanish gunboat, which surrendered.

The populace of Manila is reduced to eating horse flesh and the prospect of relief seems far distant.

The Hugh McCulloch also reports that the Philippine insurgents applied to Rear Admiral Dewey for his approval of an attack by them upon the city. The admiral, it appears, approved of the plan, provided no excesses were committed. The insurgents then pleaded that they had no arms with the exception of machetes, to which the admiral replied: "Help yourselves at the Cavite arsenal." The city of Manila, however, has not yet been attacked. About 5,000 Spanish troops are guarding the road leading from Cavite to Manila.

There is no truth in the reported massacre of a number of Americans. There has been only a trifling incident during police duty and nobody was hurt.

Our Women and the War.

An interesting token of the rising of the spirit of patriotism among the women of the country is the offer of Mrs. Celia Wallace, of Chicago, of her winter house and grounds at St. Augustine, Florida, for use as a hospital and retreat for Illinois soldiers during the war.

The place is close by the government parade-grounds at St. Augustine. Of how much practical value Mrs. Wallace's offer may prove to be it is too soon to say, but there is no doubt about the spirit of it.

Governor Tanner accepted it, and it may be that we shall hear of other offers of the same kind. Florida there is a dearth of valuable property in that State which is exceedingly well adapted to hospital uses.—Spartanburg Herald.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned and the Cortes has adjourned pending the formation of a new ministry. Sagasta has been directed to form a new ministry and it is understood that he will do so.

One Cause of The Delay In Mustering the Volunteers.

Columbia, May 13.—The work of enlisting South Carolina's quota is somewhat slow and tedious, and it is as well to be plain about some of the causes of the delay.

All examinations have been completed as far as the original companies are concerned. Recruits are now being examined in batches. The Darlington Guards had eight volunteers examined this morning, and all were accepted, the men having been selected at home. The Charleston heavy battery had ten men examined and accepted. The Bamberg company had a number of men accepted, and so it went all the morning. The recruits are coming in as fast as can be expected. The Greenville Guards, the Greenville Volunteers and the Catawba Rifles have filled their quota, and have been ready to be enrolled and mustered into the service of the Government. It may as well be frankly stated that the Catawba Rifles and other companies have suffered considerable annoyance from "desertions." Men have come here, stood the examinations, been accepted, joined the companies, and then, when all was ready for the mustering in, have found that they wanted to go home. As many as ten substitutes had to be found for the Lee Light Infantry, after its muster roll had been made up, and so it has been with other companies, and the Catawba Rifles, of Rock Hill, is just passing through this ordeal.

As nearly as the count could be kept the companies at the fair grounds camp had the following number of men on their accepted list last evening; Bamberg Guards 43, Darlington Guards 74, Sumter Light Infantry 65, Palmetto Rifles 45, Edisto Rifles 77, Governor's Guards 52, Manning Guards 54. It is thus seen that quite a number of men are still needed to fill up the ranks of the several companies.

The Volunteer Troops do Not Suffer for Lack of Sermons.

Columbia, May 15.—Sunday has been a quiet and uneventful day in camp. The South Carolina volunteers had a warm day of it. They were allowed all possible liberty. Those who did not attend church services were put on guard duty. The men at the upper and Auditorium camps attended divine services at the Auditorium, where Chaplain Bassey conducted services. The companies at the Fair ground camp were sent to the various city churches in the morning, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon Chaplain Bassey conducted services in the Agricultural Hall.

Sunday is a welcome day in camp, except to those who have to go on guard duty. The men generally take things easy, lounge about their tents, brush up, take baths, shave each other, sing, play and chat with each other or the visitors so anxious to have the pleasure of talking to soldier boys. The throng of visitors was as large as last Sunday, if not larger. Every street car was crowded to its utmost capacity, every vehicle and bicycle in the city was bound northward, going to either the Fair ground camp or the Highland Park. The great pleasure of the excursion was marred by the volumes of dust and the heat, but that made but little difference to those going to see the Carolina troops. The soldiers were glad to see the visitors, very glad, but they will be more delighted when they are in their uniforms and look a little more like real soldiers; just now it is a badly mixed aggregation of dress.

There are men in line with handkerchiefs around their necks, others with celluloid collars, some few have found obsolete paper collars, many are wearing flannel or "biled" shirts, and a few are having their laundry work done with the Chinese Count. So it is with the uniforms and clothing; it is about as varied an assortment as could very well be found on the clothing bargain counters. The men are all anxious for their uniforms. The quartermaster's department has not heard a word about the uniforms, and there is no intimation as to when they will be received. A complete complement of uniforms have to be sent here to properly equip the troops from this State.

SWAPPING COMPANIES.

There is pronounced and emphatic protest about men leaving one company and going to another. The practice has been going on for some time, and seems to be on the increase. It is excessively aggravating, and some of the captains are open in their complaint and say that the enticing of men from one company to another is the most fruitful source of discontent and demoralization. Companies with their quotas nearly made up have lost men by their going to other companies. The worst trouble, however, is that where companies are weak in numbers the men are tempted to join other companies which are about to muster in, and the certainty of being mustered in and the commensurate pay has been an inducement to many. Last night Major Thompson tried to have an example made and sent for a young man who had joined the Darlington Guards and who had gone to the Richland Volunteers. The young man said he had signed no enlistment with the Darlington company, and preferred to remain with the Richland Volunteers, and there seemed to be no way to make him return to his original command, which does not now need him. The Richland Volunteers, on the other hand, lost eight men in a bunch, who

went to the Charleston Battery, where they were accepted only after having received their honorable discharge from the Volunteers.

The companies which have not yet gotten up their full quotas are the Edisto Rifles, of Orangeburg; the Bamberg Guards; the Governor's Guards, of Columbia; the Manning Guards; the Richland Volunteers, of Columbia; the Sumter Light Infantry, the Palmetto Rifles, of Aiken and the Charleston Battery. The Edisto Rifles, the Sumter Light Infantry, the Richland Volunteers and the Charleston Battery have more nearly reached their quotas than the other commands.

Richmond, May 16.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to-night received a telegram from the war department ordering him to report at Tampa, Fla., without delay, and assume the command of the 7th army corps. Gen. Lee, when asked when he would leave Richmond, said that he did not know, but that he would obey the order, which read "without delay."

Madrid, May 17.—2 a. m.—A dispatch from Cadiz to El Heraldo de Madrid, says the port authorities at Cadiz announce that the reserve fleet, composed of the first-class battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Emperador, Carlos V and Alfonso XIII, the newly equipped cruisers Rapido and Patria, with the torpedo destroyers Andaz and Procerpina, will be ready for sea this week.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Atlantic Coast Line.



WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: Dated May 15, 1898, No. 55, No. 35, P. M., A. M. Rows include Leave Wilmington, Leave Marion, Arrive Florence, Leave Florence, Arrive Sumter, Leave Sumter, Arrive Columbia.

No. 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Charleston 7 a. m., lanes 8:30 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. 54, No. 53, A. M., P. M. Rows include Leave Columbia, Arrive Sumter, Leave Sumter, Arrive Florence, Leave Florence, Leave Marion, Arrive Wilmington.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C., via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8:35 p. m., lanes 7:15 p. m., Charleston 8:46 p. m. Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourne 11:43 a. m., arrive at Conway way 12:43 p. m., returning leave Conway at 2:45 p. m., arrive Chadbourne 5:15 p. m., leave Chadbourne 5:36 p. m., arrive at Hub at 6:10 p. m., returning leave Hub 9:25 a. m., arrive at Chadbourne 10:00 a. m. Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Sunday. J. S. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Wilson and Summerton R. R.

In effect January 15th, 1896



TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. 72, No. 73, P. M., A. M. Rows include Leave Wilson Mill, Jordan, Davis, Summerton, Millard, Silver, Evansville, Tugal, W. & S. Junc., Arr. Sumter.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: No. 73, No. 72, P. M., A. M. Rows include Leave Sumter, W. & S. Junc., Tugal, Packerville, Silver, Millard, Summerton, Davis, Jordan, Arr. Wilson Mill.

Trains between Millard and St. Paul leave Millard 10:15 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., arriving St. Paul 10:45 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Returning leave St. Paul 10:45 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., and arrive Millard 10:45 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday. *Daily except Sunday. THOMAS WILSON, President.