

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1849.

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Fearless Victor Blue's Cool and Daring Exploit.

He Even Went so Far in His Examination of the Enemy's Country as to Bring Back a Santiago Newspaper.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 15, 2 p. m., via Kingston, June 14, 7 a. m.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed here a fear that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago harbor. Once for all, Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and on Saturday last he sent Lieut. Victor Blue of the gunboat Succanee to investigate. Lieut. Blue landed on Saturday, and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish cruisers, or gunboats.

The results of his expedition he reported this morning (Monday) to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieut. Blue traveled about 12 miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the army and navy are failing to distribute to the citizens the provisions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieut. Blue's report has definitely exposed the notion that any of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas, or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date. Admiral Sampson complimented him upon his daring and successful mission.

Lieut. Blue reported also that skirmishing continues in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and Spaniards. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

Gen. Calixto Garcia had been expected to arrive near Santiago and report to Admiral Sampson today, but this morning it turned out that the information upon which this expectation was based was incorrect. The whereabouts of Gen. Garcia are not definitely known.

Early this morning three shots were fired from Morro fort upon the naval pickets in the line maintained at the entrance to the harbor. Capt. Evans of the Iowa steamed within two miles of the harbor mouth and flashed the Iowa's searchlight, whereupon the firing ceased. The Iowa remained on the watch until daylight, and then retired. There was no further firing.

Today the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Santiago, and it is confidently expected that her guns will be used, if an attempt is made to force the passage of the harbor, for the purpose of exploding any submarine mines that may exist.

Mr. Hearst, the proprietor of the enterprising New York Journal, has been the subject of a good deal of unfavorable criticism in his time. Here is something to his credit: "The first offer made by Mr. Hearst, was to form and equip a regiment of cavalry, not only paying all the expenses of this regiment in the formation period, but to pay all of its expenses in the field. He asked that he be allowed to serve in the ranks of his own regiment, modestly stating that he knew that he was unfit by his lack of military training to hold a commission. The President was forced to decline his offer on account of the confusion which already exists over the independent regiments. But when this offer was declined a proposition equally as generous was made and accepted. He has presented outright to the Government his fine steam yacht, the Buccaneer. He will at his own expense arm her and pay all expenses of the boat during the war between the United States and Spain. He has applied to the Government to serve in any capacity on his own yacht, and is soon to be examined by a naval board before receiving his commission." Some of the patriotic millionaire critics would do well to follow his example. "Money seldom talks" to better purpose than his.—News and Courier.

COMBINED FORCES ROUT THE SPANISH.

Believe That 400 of the Enemy Were Killed by the Gallant Band of Marines.

United States Camp, East Side of Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14, 8 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15, 12 30 p. m.—The United States marines under Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas to-day and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott and the cooperating Cubans were under Col. Laborde. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity and killed about 40 Spaniards.

One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles of the attack early in the day, and at about 8 o'clock the force started across the line. The march up and down the steep hillside under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battleground was reached 22 men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain train. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the scout. It was noon when from a hilltop 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 numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well. The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcerned as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For 20 minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For the most part the American firing was done individually, but at times the officers could direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards farther on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separating, darting through the brush and zigzagging to 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 scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded and Private Walker of Company D had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild 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 Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Meanwhile Lieut. Magill was seen coming with 40 men as reinforcements, and Capt. Mahony was on the way with a hundred more, but before

either could reach the scene the trouble was over.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the brush, but the Americans were unable 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 stones.

The Dolphin landed water and ammunition, as an attack was expected on the return march, but none was made. Evidently the Spaniards were too thoroughly beaten to attempt further fighting. The marines did not reach the American camp until after nightfall and as they had been without food since the early morning they were thoroughly exhausted.

Col. Huntington believes the destruction of the camp and well will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

Vesuvius Brought Into Action at Santiago.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 15, 8 p. m.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Boatswain Palmer of the New York went on board the Vesuvius, with Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury, to explain the location of the batteries. A few minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of El Morro. The Oregon's searchlight played on the battery, while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries. Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury gave the word to fire and Lieut. Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a sort of coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards who were hiding in the darkness. Thirty seconds later a dull roar broke the silence of the tropical night. Two hundred pounds of gun cotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery.

The ships on the blockade lines two miles away shook with the explosion. The firing of a 13-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to the deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against the black sky.

Another package of gun cotton was dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the torpedo 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. Into the air flew tons of earth and the smoke covered the land for half a mile. The Vesuvius retired at a 16-knot rate. Two flashes from the hill and two Spanish shells flew beyond the cruiser. The test was regarded as highly satisfactory, and there is intense interest in the fleet over this first trial in war of a dynamite cruiser.

The esteemed Constitution says that "the Atlanta boys who went to war with Col. Oscar J. Brown were the first of the American soldiers to get a taste of trouble. They have been conducting a little war of their own down at Tampa and their firm and courageous work has brought the Second Georgia regiment into the notice of Gen. Miles and the other high army officials. The negro riots at Tampa gave the Georgians the opportunity to show that they were made of the finest grade of steel. The only police protection now afforded the city of Tampa is that given by the Second Georgia, which has been detailed to police the city." Gen. Miles knew what he was about when he ordered the Second Georgia to suppress the insurrection among the colored troops. He played right into their hands and made the best possible use of their training. If he would only arm them with rope instead of rifles there is no doubt that they would keep down all negro riots in their neighborhood. The rope is the thing for bringing unruly colored people into quick subjection.—News and Courier.

A Yellow Journal Story.

New York, June 1.—The following despatch is a Journal special from Camp McClellan, Guantanamo harbor, June 15: "The scouting parties of marines, which were sent out yesterday returned here at 10 o'clock with eighteen Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer. The party also captured a hundred Mauser rifles and ten thousand rounds of ammunition. They report having had a series of engagements with Spaniards, in which one hundred Spanish soldiers were killed and two hundred wounded. They also destroyed a Spanish block house and telegraph station, through which the Spaniards had been keeping Guantanamo and Santiago informed of the movement of the American troops."

Starvation Threatens Santiago.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, June 11, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, June 12, 7 a. m.—Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined forces, are slowly but surely placing such a network about Santiago de Cuba and are cutting off so effectually every source of outside aid, that within a short time starvation's tapping will give way to death's solid knock for admittance at the doors of the ill-fated place.

Within three days three separate sources of supply and reinforcement have been cut off and Santiago de Cuba is now isolated from the world and is down to famine rations.

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba with his fleet the people there welcomed him for the relief they thought he would bring, but instead of food he brought them 700 more men to feed. The only aid he had to offer was the tons of ammunition in his ships' magazines.

A map of the harbor furnished today by Spanish spies shows that, after the bombardment of the harbor forts by Commodore Schley on Tuesday, May 31, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was disabled, was towed into the bay behind the Socapa battery, where she lies, with two torpedo boats. Half a mile further up, under the lee of Cay Smith and the mortar batteries is the Vizcaya, commanding with her broadside the two narrow entrances to the east and west of Cay Smith.

Half a mile north and at the gate of the third narrow entrance lies the Almirante Oquendo, and half a mile to the northeast are the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa.

The ships are about a mile and a half from the city proper, shallow water forbidding them to go much closer.

The sunken collier, Merrimac, is directly in the narrow part of the channel.

Both South Carolina Commands Stand a Chance of Getting to the Front.

New York, June 15.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says:

The Fourth army corps, Major Gen. John J. Coppinger commanding, has been definitely designated to undertake the occupation of Porto Rico. It will be rapidly increased to 20,000 men, including all available regulars now in the south with the best volunteer regiments at Tampa, Chickamauga and Falls Church, Va. These selections will be made in the next day or two with chief regard to the military qualities of the volunteers and the comparative completeness of their equipment.

PROSPECTIVE LYNCHING.

Grant Keels, a burly young negro man, assaulted an old white woman about 80 years of age, yesterday, a few miles from Greasleyville. His fiendish intentions were prevented by her cries, which brought a man who was working in the woods to her aid. The negro made his escape, but a posse is after him.—Manning Cor., Columbia Register.

REGIMENT OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Washington, June 15.—Representative Grosvener of Ohio has introduced a resolution for the enlistment of one regiment of men who served in the Confederate army now under 60 years of age, providing that if a sufficient number under that age cannot be obtained that sons of the Confederate veterans may enlist. Atlanta, Ga., is named as the mustering point and the companies are to be mustered in as completed.

Paris, June 15.—M. Meline today banded Present Faure the resignation of the whole cabinet, which the president accepted, while requesting the ministers to continue the direction of affairs until their successors are named.

It is expected that Mr. Ribot, the former premier and minister of finance, will be invited to form a new ministry, and it is considered probable that M. Dupuy, who was premier of the cabinet which preceded that of M. Ribot, will join the new ministry.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money returned price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. D. Lorme.

THIS THE WAY TO TALK AND ACT.

The American Embassy at Berlin Truly Represents Your Uncle Sam.

London, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Star telegraphs from the German capital to day as follows:

"The United States embassy declares to me that the United States will not permit the German troops to be landed in the Philippine islands. The Germans, the Americans add, have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippine islands as they have to occupy New York and Manila and the Philippine islands, they are now and will remain United States territory."

Madrid, June 16, 10 a. m.—Advices received here to-day by The Liberal from Manila under date of June 6, practically repeat the news contained in the despatch of June 15 from the Shanghai correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph which forwarded upon that occasion information which he had received from Manila up to June 8, saying that on June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapete river and captured Las Pinas and Paranaqui, since which time the fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards was continuous and the latter were being gradually driven in.

The Spanish correspondent also says: "It is reported that the archbishop has gone to the insurgents with the hope of moderating their animosity and preventing acts of violence."

"The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the provinces of Batanzas, and the sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the province of La Guana."

"It is not expected that Manila will capitulate until the American troops arrive."

Berlin, June 16.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information all conjectures in the press and in political circles, in Spain, which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippine question are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly natural, for the great German interests there demand protection."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that there is no change and that no change is contemplated in Germany's attitude of neutrality. At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where so many Germans had found hospitable homes. This attitude his majesty still adheres to, and he emphasized within the past few days that nothing will be done by Germany beyond protecting German subjects.

NEWS FROM GUANTANAMO.

United States Camp, east side of entrance to Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14, 8 p. m., by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15, 9 p. m.—The events of the last 24 hours have raised the Cuban insurgent soldiers several notches in the estimation of the Americans. The insurgents now with the marines number only 80, but they show splendid bearing, are clever scouts and seem to have an utter contempt for the Spanish marksmanship.

These little black men, when ordered forward into the struggle, go unconcernedly toward the Spanish lines, absolutely without fear of the foe. In fact, the Cubans have joined the marines in scouting for a mile all around the American camp and it is believed that their cooperation accounts for the failure of the enemy to make an attack last night. The insurgents knew the ground so well that it is impossible for the Spanish bushwhackers to get close enough to do any damage.

Great Britain is building a battle ship—the Implacable—that will cost \$20,000,000. The armor plate will cost \$2,500,000 and the guns about as much. When it comes to battle ships J. B. doesn't stint the dollars.

Wisdom to-day means comfort to-morrow. Toprove it buy a "White" and use it.

The "White" is the pride of home. If you are after comfort in sewing you will get it, if you buy the "White."

The Porto Rican Expedition.

Preparations Being Made for the Sailing--Savannah or Fernandina to be The Mobilization Point.

Washington, June 16.—The war department expects to utilize approximately 35 transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement was made officially at the department to-day. It seems to indicate that the Porto Rico army will equal if not exceed in numbers that which left for Santiago. The estimate is made that the 35 vessels will carry between 15,000 and 20,000 men with their equipments and subsistence. Army officials say that reports which have been received from reliable sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in that country is probably 10,000 men, although other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number.

It is stated positively that the embarkation point for the troops for Porto Rico has not yet been finally determined and will not be until Secretary Alger and the President have had an opportunity to confer with Major General Miles. There is no doubt, however, that this embarkation will take place from some point on the Atlantic coast with a probability in favor of Fernandina, Fla., or Savannah, Ga. The merits of the first named place have been fully set out, and as to the latter place, favorable comment was made upon it by the board of army officers which recently conducted the examination of various points in the south. Jacksonville, also, is considered by the board a good place for the assembling of troops, although it is not believed that the water in the St. John's river is of satisfactory depth to permit of the easy movement of a large number of vessels to and from the harbor. Miami, Fla., was examined by the board, but their conclusion is that it is not big enough for the accommodation of a great number of men who might be brought there prior to embarkation.

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Spaniards Go Over to Cubans.

New York, June 16.—A special despatch from Key West says: "Junta advices from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government at La Guaneja, in Camaguey, report that more than 5,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas garrisons have deserted to the patriot army. The immediate cause of the desertion was the fear of the American fleet."

"Blanco's general, Castellanos, has removed most of his artillery in land to Puerto Principe. "Santa Cruz Del Sur has been invested by the Cubans, and communication by sail boat has been established with Jamaica."

Chief Aguinaldo, too, seems to be very much in it. He is a solemn, matter-of-fact sort of a fellow, who looks as if he would much more enjoy cracking a Spanish head than cracking a joke.

New York, June 14.—Justice Daily of the supreme court has issued an attachment against the property of Joseph Leiter, the wheat speculator of Chicago, for \$793,925, in favor of Otto E. Lybke, William P. Callaghan and William Knight, grain dealers, for money advanced.

Hong Kong, June 17.—There has been fierce fighting near Manila between the Spanish forces and the insurgents. The outposts around the city have been taken by the insurgents. During the fighting many Spanish troops were killed. The American troops are expected to arrive at Manila daily, when the city will fall into the hands of the Americans.

War is sewing machines, but the "White" is victorious. The "White" runs light. The "White" sews right.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.