UTAH MEN IN BATTLE.

Captain Richard W. Young Gives an Account of the Manila Fight.

STATE'S VOLUNTEERS DID BRAVE WORK.

Spanish Mauser Bullets and Shot and Shell Did Not Deter Them in Their Onslaught.

Captain Richard W. Young has written another interesting letter from Manila. Like the one published in the "News" yesterday, it is full of interest and was written to his wife. It is as follows:

Camp Dewey, near Manila, July 31, 1898.—Since writing you last, we have had some excitement. Thursday night about midnight morning I was awakened by General Greene's aide, Lieutenant Kingsbury, who handed me a written order from the general to get the men of my guns ready to go up into the trenches at 3 o'clock the next morning and to take half of the battery men with me. I learned from Mr. Schlatter that we, Kingsbury's infantry and a battalion of the Colorado boys were to go with us. We were ready on time, although it is a great deal of work to get the ammunition of the object of our visit prevented my sleeping very much the rest of that night. We put about 50 rounds on each gun, having previously put ropes on them, and you would have laughed to see a light battery, especially the dashing one of the service, go up a muddy road with 15 guns pulling it unusually slow. When we got up there we found two insurgent guns just where your big old-fashioned guns were, great big old-fashioned guns shooting a round canon ball about six inches in diameter. They put some ropes on these guns and dragged them back out of the embrasure and put our guns in their places. It made the natives stare to see two great big guns followed with two such smaller guns. They did not understand that the modern rifle science is much superior to the old. We had a most uncomfortable location. The marsh had been around there for some time and the place stunk most cadaverously. The water was in every depression. It was about 12 inches below the surface and we were into every hole. Our position was so we were stationed behind one about 10 feet thick, and at the rear was another 10 feet thick, and on the top was a breastwork of bamboo with embrasures in it, behind which we placed our guns of which work made of bamboo. This held up the earth to the depth of 3 feet, which we had dug through it all were two embrasures, narrow behind and broad out in front, so the gun could be traversed around from side to side.

"Monday—The fight has commenced. We remained out on our position on the new line our Colorado boys took from the Spaniards three night since yesterday in further early. Friday morning Lieutenant Young's two guns were taken forward yesterday morning to a position on the other side of the chain line. We got there yesterday about noon yesterday. There were a few shots now and then, when some of our men unnecessarily exposed themselves, but there was a state of calm that preceded the storm of last night. We made some very comfortable bamboo huts on the main around the guns. I remained up there until about 5 o'clock in the evening and then left Lieutenant Hillis in charge for the night. The main part of the battery and men belong to Troop Dewey.

"At 11:30 last night I was awakened by the quick interval rattle of some heavy shots and the rattle of a volley of small arms, punctuated with the discharge every second, almost, of some heavy canons. The whole camp was up immediately. We knew our boys were in for it, to what extent we did not know. Hughes began to shoot the gun to some. We had our thirteen and eighteen loaded with shot and shrapnel and the terrific noise of the battle continued—it was beyond all question the most infernal noise I ever heard. An aide of General Greene's went through our camp and told us to await orders. The infantry had just and soon choked up the narrow road. There the road was a veritable mass of feet. Men fell in every regiment. The sun bands was swept with shrapnel and small arms. We waited in the impenetrable darkness and rain for orders. Morning came on to rain through inside. The sky was horrid-stricken. One shot out, Turn out the guard. Bring on all the companies. We formed line and found out by 3:30 an orders, but was soon disappointed. Another man came running down the road, and when hailed by an officer and asked where he was going said the first sergeant had sent him for a drink of water. This was two and a half miles from the scene of battle.

"Then came the reports that the Utah batteries were knocked out, shot out, that the Colorado boys had been routed by the Spanish and all our men killed. It was a most fearful experience. We could not have taken more ammunition up the road, the infantry slogged them up and it would have been sudden to take one fair limber chest full of ammunition up through such a footpath. A single ball would have supplied the whole 37 pounds. Besides, we were under orders to remain in camp. After two hours of fearful suspense the cold came. Then we hurried our ammunition forward, six of the men taking two limbers for two and non-stop through mud as a hound dog. They got there safely, and thank God, found the boys all sound. As my battery Lieutenant Hillis had 14 men in his tents, and Pat Lawrer (Mann's son) had a trifling abrasion on his shoulder, caused by a Mauser bullet, which had struck a wheel and glanced therefrom into the blue shirt, through that and through his stomach and coming to a stop inside his shirt—a very narrow escape. The infantry boys, as a rule, are fortunate. We killed and they were wounded. The friends of the dead were held yesterday and were, of course, very sad and touching occasions. The wounded are in tents in camp and are receiving the attention of the hospital and medical departments.

"The losses were as follows: The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, one company, a battalion of it under command of Major Cutherson, was stationed along the Kaulokan, trenches on either side of a monastery, formerly a Spanish fort, two killed and bullet and shot wounds. Back a half mile or so were the reserves, consisting of a company of the Third United States artillery, with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. By the way, the Spanish troops are a very, very much better armed than we are. They have a Mauser rifle, a kind of German make, which is one of the best rifles made. It is, however, in no way superior to our Krag-Jorgensen. Only one machine gun. But the only reason we have in having the Krag-Jorgensen guns are the regulars, four companies of the Eighteenth Infantry with two companies of the Third artillery. The Pennsylvania, Colorado, Nebraska, and California regiments have the old Springfields.

"These Mauser bullets do have an ugly sound as they ping through the air or rip off the limb of tree or thicket of trees within a few feet of our heads. Two days ago one bullet struck Captain Young's wagon shed in the trenches—ours on the right, low on the left. At good long range would have it, we understood, and yesterday from the Spanish position in the rear of their new position placed the morning before the engagement, and Captain Young called up two of his guns. I had very carefully measured the range, and putting the battle in front of the embrasure, or holes through which the guns protruded, I had all of us in our cover ready to surprise when we saw some signal from the Spanish that they were still in the rear—in the old trench position—and that is where we fired at. Captain Young and then we began to consent his embrasure, although they were at the same time behind Lieutenant Grow fort around that the Spanish fire concentrated that the only guns they would have to deal with are the two on the hillside that means they have a little fort in front of the left wing, putting many of their men on one side in order to avoid the guns.

"There had been several fires during the day between the Spanish and our men, but nothing serious. Friday night about 11 o'clock I was up on a position on the third line of the trenches, with Captain Dyer and Lieutenant Kingsbury both. Third artillery. We received orders to the end of the fourth square to a splendid view of the Spanish lines. I was just left there and had reached up the rear side of the trench in the center of it had said Colonel Hale in the center of the position to be in readiness when the Spaniards began firing, for we didn't know whether it was at us or not. If so, nothing more for us to do. Grant and Kingsbury made a bee line for the embrasure and from Kingsbury's position I could see them. But for the escape was not quite so close, for I made up my mind I was on the end of the line and that I was encouraging. There I remained in the embrasure before the guns were in the rear, for about half an hour, and then I crawled down parallel with the embrasure, and got down in a hurry. I admit, too, that it was a little too close. We have all been where the bullet whistles over us. A bullet comes through a tree and it is a little, a man was shot in the leg by one yesterday afternoon.

"To return to the battle. All was comparatively silent until 11:30. The boys were sleeping behind the early works, most of them belonging to the battery guns, and I slept under the cover shelter I constructed for them. There they came from the Spanish lines a shower of Mauser. The boys say there were at least. Time of the enemy. Their guns back in trench line joined in and the dark and rainy night, disagreeable sounds under any circumstances, was made hideous by the flight of messengers of death. The camp came out of their earthworks with the evident intention of throwing the right flank, where was supposed to be in charge of the insurgents, in which is how our guns quickly work. Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania boys valiantly returned the Spanish fire, firing to over the parapet to do so, for about half an hour and ceasing over. When things got intolerable Lieutenant Gibbs let drive with one of our guns, he having put the temporary cover in the embrasure. This was followed by Lieutenant Grow on the west. They had adopted Gibbs' rack construction, so bullets flew thick and fast. Lieutenant Kingsbury says that each gun left a gap in the Spanish line. The Pennsylvania boys filed so rapidly that before long they were almost without ammunition, leaving a few cheers behind them. Now for A. The Spaniards showed a very considerable amount, and their firing kept up quite briskly. We thought we stopped at one, so it would enable us to get out of those huts in pitch and left, about 2 o'clock. Jan at the critical moment of night the received news Lieutenant Kingsbury. They came through the woods in a double line with their backs to our line. They had left the trenches and were retreating in a hurry. Our line was a considerable distance. Lieut. Young, Gibbs, and Grow were there and opened volley after volley into the about attempted Spaniards. They up, while other regiments, Third artillery, then the Colorado boys and some California company and the Nebraska regiment. The Spaniards scattered in the dark and retreated after two hours hard contest. We do not know how many we killed, but we know they must have been a considerable, and, for they were out of their trenches, we have had no more firing since. We have not seen the Spaniards since last night, nor their dead.

"We should fear the Spaniards would give us Utah hell, but it is frequently stated that we added the day that the Spanish would have been less much in our intensity, although the prime service of our guns. We feel the Spaniards made during the engagement, and shooting into our batteries and trenches by some California companies. The Mauser bullets whistled so and most dead bullets whistled so and most the Spaniards and left the field for the Spaniards, and we found a few of the Spaniards, who apparently wished killing anyone, wounded.

"At the earliest moment we can, we two Gatlings and ammunition in each battery. It is not safe to pull each battery, for the best results. We have met with a right good will in constant work. Yesterday Captain Grant and I also went on to the Spanish line soon as we learned that General Greene had arrived, the for us to go. Nelson went with me.

"Yesterday Lieutenant Wells took charge of the guns again last night (he being stationed in the trenches) and we did not hear from them as well, but we have seen Mann's sergeant and were in company of Colonel Hale of Colorado, a splendid and efficient man, who made up the fort on the Spanish line stand of and he or the fellow wished to use or they did not, some time ago, and I remember he was said it was really necessary, and accidentally caused a case. I do not be, but we first gun, Gatlings, should have been brought in, however, I am very anxious to hear from Lieutenant Wells.

Lieutenant Wells came and with him the good news that only one of our men had received a slight wound from Colorado was shot through the thigh. He was sitting over the top of the trench and was so ugly little Mauser was through his thigh and out through the leg. When Sergeant Hughes was shot you could see where he was hit by several others were wounded in the fire-rude contest. The attack was the first of the night, but we were firing fairly all the time at a number of guns. The Spaniards have the range perfectly and their shells in our lines with careful accuracy. Lieutenant Gibbs's gun succeeded in the attempt of one of Dewey's guns, when a shell came through the embrasure, struck the frame of the gun, knocked it off and wounded it. Fortunately no one was hurt. Though pieces flew in all directions. Lieutenant Wells did not fire. In fact we had done nothing since yesterday, the strictest orders are to fire without the express order of the regiment. So left, I suppose, the Spaniards thought we had left the trenches. Yesterday the attack was repulsed just as before, we did not fire a shot. Though the infantry poured out their volleys in the trenches. The Spanish also slightly, nothing serious to our men, except the Colorado regiment. The Mauser bullets are very, very, very bad, but they seem to have had before he starts in. They seem to be some approximation that the foreign force, which is strong, will result the establishment of the town and that our colonial will have the Dutchman also to deal, so he is anxious to get in. He has an armored ship here, but the Monterey is one of the most powerful armed ships in the world. Mann's sergeant is a good man.

"I remain, etc."

GENERAL ORDER OF THANKS.

The following is the general order of commendation and thanks issued by command of General Greene:

Headquarters Second Brigade, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, Camp Dewey, near Manila, Aug. 1, 1898.

General Orders No. 18.

The minister, acting commanding forces to thank the troops engaged last night for the gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack of largely superior forces of the Spaniards.

Not as much as intended was yielded to the Tenth regiment Pennsylvania infantry and batteries A and B, Utah artillery, stationed in the trenches. The battalion, Third United States infantry, moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity. The courage and steadiness shown by all in their first engagement are worthy of the highest commendation.

The dead will be buried with proper honors under the supervision of regimental and battalion commanders at 5 o'clock today in the yard of the convent near Meycauayan.

By command of Brigadier General Greene.

W. H. BATES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Impidence.

New York Mail and Express: "Captain Impidence" the comprehensive sketch which Edwin Milton Royle, the author and chief actor, has found so profitable in vaudeville, will up the ante of entertainment in the program at the Proctor's Fifth avenue theatre. As a dramatic drama Royle could not make Captain Impidence a go, but since he embraced the comedy scenes in a duration of a half hour he has found regular and profitable employment in the continuous bonus. He has better support than most stars who travel from the metropolis across the vaudville tracks, and in his comedy with Selina Fetter Royle and Maude Dupont, he is adequately supported.

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LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Well-tailored, all-wool suits in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Bergas or Worsteds, blue, black or pretty mixtures, sizes, one $2.50 and $3.00 and $3.50 and $4.00 grades, for ages 4 to 14 years, this week thousand and one-priced at $2.35

KNEE PANTS

Knee Pants, all wool, heavy weight, neat gray or brown mixtures, worth 50c, at 39c

Knee Pants for boys, winter weight, Union cloth, neat, dark mixtures, for ages 4 to 15 years, 29c

HATS

Boys' black or brown Fedora Hats, new shapes, excellent quality, 65c and 90c

Men's Separate Pants

Men's all wool Jean, cheviot and cassimeres, neat stripes and mixtures, excellent $3.50 Pants, will wear, worth $2.50, for $1.95

Men's fine all wool, cassimere and worsted Dress Pants, neat checks and stripes, beautifully tailored, a pair that will be $3.50 elsewhere, here $2.85

Summer Knit Underwear Half Price

Entire stock for women and children, a magnificent gathering of garments, and they're not so hard to sell as we had feared, so the same for selling.

50 per cent off

Closing Out Prices on Shirt Waists

The very best Shirt Waists known in the world, at prices like this. Prices which will make room for storage room, even though they be laid aside for fall trade. The best season's supply.

LOT 1. Women's Shirt Waists, elegantly percale, yoke fronts, detachable collar, well made, light and dark colors, were $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 35c and 25c

LOT 2. Beautiful Shirt Waists in pretty silver weave, linen finish, dive, fancy gingham, madras and percales, were $1.50 up to $2.00, reduced to $1.00

LOT 3. Shirt Waists, colonial styles, made of fine soft percales, gingham and percales, that sold for $1.50 and $1.75, reduced to 50c

Take elevator to basement for these.

Girls' Dresses, 25 per cent off.

Pretty styles, and just as well made as though marked less than every article in them, at an average saving, however, over the home price of possibly one-half.

Plaisantine, Scotch Plaids, Wool Mixtures, and other valuable only black, others lined throughout, blouse, tucked and sailor effects. Ages 4 to 14. 25 per cent off.

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Girls' Wash Dresses, percales and ginghams, a very good selection in some of the season's prettiest styles, remain for those who come quickly. All are to be closed out at JUST HALF PRICE!

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One hundred cases of the same grade Pillow Cases, these are worth the cost of unless and thread off, that sizes, 45x36. Each 15c

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Dress Cotton Plaid, Mother's Friend Shirt Waists, latest patterns, for ages 6 to 15 years, Regular 50c grade, at 39c

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FOR WOMEN. Lace or Button Shoes, of Vici kid patent leather tipped, with toes, Russian Calf Shoes, worth $2.50, at $1.34

MISSES. Bright, grain button Shoes patent leather tipped toes, Excellent wearing shoes, worth $1.50, at $1.19

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Desirable garments, large assortment, medium weight, good styles, plain color and mixtures, early, early. Any at JUST HALF PRICE.

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