SAMPSON MADE REPORT

Americans Received No Injury in Bombardment at Santiago.

FORTS WERE SILENCED QUICKLY.

All of His Report Not Given Out—Landing of Troops Effected—More at Hand.

Washington, June 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening information came to the desk of the Associated Press director of the Associated Press that a report concerning the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago reached the navy department. It came in the form of a telegram from Admiral Sampson, which was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary of the Navy:—Bombarded forts at Santiago, 1:30 to 3 p. m. today, June 6th. Silenced the works quickly without injury to any kind, though some 1,000 yards. SAMPSON."

While the officials of the navy department declined to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information given in Admiral Sampson's telegram, there is reason to believe that it did not. The officials refused to discuss the subject or to make further information than was given on the bulletin board.

Only one additional point was elicited in discussing the matter, and that was that the telegram contained no information about the landing of either land forces or marines.

The information received from Admiral Sampson was evidently quite satisfactory to the naval authorities. While they declined to discuss either the reason for or the probable consequences of the bombardment, they were decidedly satisfied with the results accomplished. It is pretty well understood that the bombardment was for the purpose of paving the way either for the landing of troops or merely to cover the landing of marines.

Dispatches received by the Associated Press from Spanish sources tonight indicate that a landing was effected, or at least an attempt made to effect a landing, yesterday or thereabouts after the bombardment. This is regarded by naval authorities as entirely reasonable. It is assumed likely that Sampson landed a small force of marines to hold the ground he had gained, and to make arrangements for the landing of the regular forces upon their arrival. If, indeed, some of them are not already at hand.

IT IS TOO LATE.

Spanish Press Demands that Relief be Sent to Gen. Augusti at Manila.

London, June 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

El Liberal calls upon the government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion, which is excited to the immediate dispatch of a relief expedition to Admiral Captain General Augusti by forcing the Americans to withdraw. This alone, the paper argues, would put a stop to the spread of agitation and dissatisfaction among the natives of the island of Luzon. The author, says El Liberal, has consulted prominent navy officers, who have assured him that the government would readily arrange such an expedition.

El Imparcial advocates a similar course, insisting that the cession of Spanish rule in the Philippines could in this way be easily decided at Manila.

El Heraldo is even more energetic. It calls on the cabinet to act before it is too late.

The press campaign is evidently intended to exercise pressure upon the government before the reserve fleet at Cadiz receives final instructions, which are hourly expected by Admiral Camara.

Reports from the Philippines state that the Spanish, thanks to the promises of reforms and the energy of the local authorities, have succeeded in checking the propaganda of Aguinaldo, who admits that he has not met with the support which he expected from the natives.

The Americans have been preparing defenses at the mouth of the bay ever since the Spanish authorities set the robber alleys among the natives that a relief expedition was on the way and was expected very shortly. The insurgent orders and the resultful energy in rendering powerful assistance to Captain General Augusti, with the object of supporting the efforts of the Madrid to deter the moves from granting reforms likely to upset their lucrative business, have emboldened they exert in the revolutionists.

Power Spanish is maneuvering very dexterously and refraining from giving cause either to the Filipos or the United States for the plea that in the present circumstances any definite solution must be postponed until the end of the war.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

What is What Aguinaldo Would Like to Be the Philippines.

London, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says: "A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, points to a desire to set up a native administration in the Philippines under an American protectorate. Aguinaldo, with an advisory council, would hold the dictatorship until the conquest of the islands and the insurgent authorities are recognized as belligerents. Aguinaldo has issued orders that the lives and property of Europeans, Chinese and all English subjects are to be respected and that all excesses are to be avoided."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says that "Admiral Dewey has informed the consuls that the Spanish forces in the Philippines are now at his disposal, and that he is prepared to accept the surrender of Manila, the insurgent chief is the Philippines.

"Dewey has sent a flag of truce ashore and I assume the Spanish officer in command is expected to surrender. In one case, one of the officers so summoned refused to surrender, on the ground that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked if I would wait for the attack for three hours. I took no notice.

"The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 30th, when we captured Cavite, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we landed three hundred men, for the purpose of securing the heights of Sangley Point, which commanded the harbor. We lost four killed and seventy wounded. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The reason for this encounter was that fighting had broken out throughout the province, following the news of the battle of Manila. After four days' fighting, we had driven the Spaniards back to the walls of Cavite, taking many officers and men, including four captains of infantry, and hoisted our flag. We then established a strong line of pickets, and made a formal base of operations."

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AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About It. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has indeed, helped me wonderfully.

For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, and till at last I was compelled to consult with a physician.

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In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Did you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—MRS. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and surprising success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

IN THE FIGHT AT CAVITE BAY.

Story of the Battle Told by Men Who Were With Dewey's Fleet.

Spanish Guns Were Heaviest—How Spain's Ships Were Shot to Pieces—Effect of the Dead.

San Francisco, June 7.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Belgic from Hongkong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila Bay of May 1. They are Paymaster H. A. Lond of the Olympia, boat McCulloch, Dr. Charles P. Kindelberger, surgeon of the Olympia, Ralph Phelps, secretary to the captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston.

They left Manila on May 3. Dr. Kindelberger and Gunner Evans are going home on account of the expiration of their sea time. Paymaster Lond and Mr. Phelps are here on business and will return to the McCulloch. They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spanish fought bravely even after the last vestige of hope had gone and stayed by their guns as long as they could be used.

Dr. Kindelberger gave a graphic account of the terrible fight. He was on the Olympia through it all. In the first assault the Boston got the best of the other vessels following in her wake at four ship's lengths. The Spanish fleet was approached in line, each turn bringing the combatants nearer together.

By this time the American vessels frequently passed Manila Bay into the open, but were themselves soon exposed to the fire.

At one time the smoke became so dense that it was necessary to draw aside, allowing the wind to lift. The vessels were examined and it was discovered that they had received no damage. Breakfast was served to the men and in a few minutes they resumed the fight with the greatest enthusiasm. The second fight was even more fierce than the first. It was in this that the Baltimore was struck.

During the first fight the Spanish division also had opened out of the bay to meet the invaders. The entire American fleet concentrated fire on her and she was so badly injured that she was soon forced to run ashore. At this juncture the Olympia let fir an 8-inch shot which struck her stern and plowed through almost her entire length, exploding finally in the wardroom, wrecking her machinery. This shot killed the captain and sixty men and set the vessel on fire.

In the heat of the fight two torpedo boats moved out to attack the fleet. They were allowed to come within the circle, when a hundred from the Oregon and one of the battleships with all her guns opened on them, and riddled the other. The second boat was later found turned up on the beach, with the bottom stove in.

In the second fight the Baltimore was sent to silence the fort at Cavite. She plunged into a cloud of smoke and emerged from it within the range of the guns of her battleship on the forbidden. In a very few minutes a shot struck in the ammunition and the force blew up with a deafening roar. The work of the Baltimore was finished. After the principal ships had been damaged the Concord, Raleigh and Petrel, being of light draft, came out close in to handle the remaining vessels of the fleet. They made quick work of them.

In taking possession of the land forts several hundred wounded Spaniards fell into the hands of the Americans and nearly 300 dead were accounted for on the spot. Holes in which numbers had been hastily buried were found. The dead were returned to relatives, as far as this could be done, and the wounded were cared for in the best manner by the American surgeons. The Spanish loss proved to be 400 killed, one wounded and a property loss of anywhere from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The day of the fight was clear and hot.

Not a breath of air was stirring. After the first battle the Americans were greatly fagged by the heat and the hot and breakfast allowed them by the commodore was of the greatest benefit. While the men were having breakfast a conference of all the officers was held on the Olympia, when the point of the second battle were made known to the commodore.

Several shots struck the Olympia and she was battered in a number of places. One shot struck the side of the ship after the hospital ward. The Olympia and Baltimore were anchored with their starboard guns, and the shot came from the Spaniards. It is clear that the Spanish gunners were no match for the Americans against whom they had to contend, and the men showed their superiority in the battle.

Paymaster Lond, who was on the Baltimore, said that the Spanish officers of events on both sides. From his station he could see every movement of the American ships and could hear and see the battle plays of the Spaniards.

"For two hours," says Mr. Lond, "the steady thunder of cannon was kept up. The heat was intolerable.

"At one time I really thought we would be beaten. This was after the fire had been hot for an hour. We looking the every gun on the Spanish ships had ceased fire, as we all together and the shore. We saw a terrible explosion. From the battleship Oregon the smoke completely obscured the ship. Then we shot enough to have sunk a dozen ships.

"Our salvation was in the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards.

"They knew how to fire, like boys. Nearly all of their shot went wide of the mark.

"Most even high. Sling over the fleet and fortified Cavite. Our ships, some of the battleships, however, were better trained. Several times we witnessed a direct fire on the Spanish ships, which were knocked to bits by both large and small shot, but no damage of consequence was done.

"We left Manila on the 30th. At that time Commodore Dewey was in possession of the shore and arsenal. Considerable ammunition and some more capture of Cavite, which appeared to be of no use to us. Commodore Dewey had not been taken and I was left the purpose of Commodore Dewey to do so at that time. Of course the fate of Manila was in his hands. We were at the mercy of our guns and we could have had it in ruins in a very short time. But the Dons on the outline of the town knew that we could not land and take possession.

"When the troops arrive from San Francisco, Commodore Dewey will turn over the immediate necessity of the city and the troops will land there. It is refused to give the will of our ships and the troops will be landed. Then the Spanish will be taken at once.

"There will be no difficulty in holding Manila and the Philippines. Commodore Dewey has shown the Spanish officers in the area will be accomplished without trouble and with very little damage to American life. The Spaniards are very friendly and at the time we left were bringing the town in good order. They are acting under orders of Commodore Dewey."

Last Cable Out.

Cape Haitien, June 7.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—From an information the cable between Haiti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

A Gunshot Wound

From Which Dangerous Blood Poison Results.

"It matters not how blood poison is acquired, whether by inheritance or accident, it is a stubborn, obstinate disease and one which the doctors find themselves unable to successfully treat. Whenever there is the slightest impurity in the blood, any accident which produces even a trivial bruise or contusion of the flesh, is likely to result seriously. Chronic sores and ulcers often result from such causes, and in many cases they are so obstinate that it takes years to get rid of them.

The doctors are unable to cure such cases because potash and mercury (the only remedies which they ever prescribe for the blood) tend to shut in the poison and dry it up in the blood. Here it lies dormant for a while, only to break out in a more aggravated form than before. This treatment is continued and the same conditions exist for years, the old sore or ulcer becoming a constant companion to those whom it afflicts.

Capt. J. H. McBrayer, the well-known distiller of fine Kentucky whiskies, had just such an experience, and he is so delighted to find a cure after many years of suffering that he wants everybody to know just how to get rid of these horrible chronic sores. He now resides at Lawrenceburg, Ky., and writes:

"Some years ago I was shot in the left leg, resulting what I considered only a slight wound. The place was slow in healing and became much swollen, threatening in size and becoming quite angry-looking and inflamed. Before long it had developed into a running sore, and gave me a great deal of pain and inconvenience. I was treated by many doctors, and took a number of blood remedies but none did me any good, and did not seem to check the progress of the sore. I had heard Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) highly recommended for the blood, and concluded to give it a trial, and the result was highly gratifying. S.S.S. seemed to get right at the trouble and forced the poison out of my blood; soon afterwards the sore healed up and was cured sound and well. I am sure S. S. S. is by far the best blood remedy made."

It is easy to explain why S. S. S. is so successful in curing all manner of blood troubles, it matters not how deep-seated they are. It is a real blood remedy and goes down to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every impurity, acting on the correct principle of eliminating the poison, rather than shutting it up in the system like mineral remedies do.

S. S. S. cures because it is purely vegetable, every ingredient of which it is made being gathered from the forests. It is the only blood remedy which is guaranteed to contain not a particle of potash, mercury, or any other mineral. S. S. S. will cure the most obstinate blood disease, which other remedies can not possibly reach. Valuable books on blood diseases will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Let him who knows what he knows speak out before, and let him who knows what he knows speak out now about the stuff.

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Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER CO., Hazardville, Conn. Represented in Utah by Salt Lake Hardware Co.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Time Table in effect May 29, 1898.

Ogden Time.	Mt. Fairview.	Salt Lake Time.	Ogden Time.
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
12 00 p m	12 30 p m	1 00 p m	1 30 p m
1 00 p m	1 30 p m	2 00 p m	2 30 p m
2 00 p m	2 30 p m	3 00 p m	3 30 p m
3 00 p m	3 30 p m	4 00 p m	4 30 p m
4 00 p m	4 30 p m	5 00 p m	5 30 p m
5 00 p m	5 30 p m	6 00 p m	6 30 p m
6 00 p m	6 30 p m	7 00 p m	7 30 p m
7 00 p m	7 30 p m	8 00 p m	8 30 p m
8 00 p m	8 30 p m	9 00 p m	9 30 p m
9 00 p m	9 30 p m	10 00 p m	10 30 p m
10 00 p m	10 30 p m	11 00 p m	11 30 p m
11 00 p m	11 30 p m	12 00 m	12 30 p m

Dinner parties every Tuesday and Saturday night. Ask agent about it.

Excursion trips to Ogden every Sunday. Round trip to Ogden, $1.00. Leave Salt Lake City at 9 a. m. Return leave Ogden at 6 p. m. Stopping only at Farmington, Kaysville, Layton, Clearfield, Roy, Roy Junction and Ogden.

OREGON SHORT LINE Railway.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 8, 1898.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily as follows:

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Cheyenne and Pueblo . . . 3 10 p m
From Ogden, Butte, Portland and Pacific Coast points . . . 3 00 a m
From San Francisco, Pacific Coast points, Ogden and Butte . . . 7 15 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and points East . . . 11 45 a m
From Ogden, Butte and points North . . . 10 30 a m
From Ogden, Butte, Portland and Pacific Coast points . . . 4 00 p m
From Ogden and points North . . . 9 00 a m

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and points East . . . 7 00 a m
For Ogden, Butte, Portland and Pacific Coast points . . . 7 00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points . . . 5 45 p m
For Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Portland and Pacific Coast points . . . 7 00 a m
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and Pacific Coast points . . . 12 30 p m
For Ogden and intermediate points . . . 6 00 p m
Train leaves at Junction City every Sunday.

Trains north of Junction City daily except Sunday.

Daily except Sunday.

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Do not fail to visit the Ogden Depot.

Baggage checked to destination.

Pullman Sleeping Car Tickets can be secured at the city office.

Pullman Parlor Car tickets free.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

E. W. EVELETH, Assistant General Traffic Manager.

E. L. BARGHOFF, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 5—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East . . . 8 45 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East . . . 7 40 p m
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Mercur, Eureka and intermediate points . . . 5 30 a m
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points . . . 5 40 p m
No. 2—For Ogden and the East . . . 1 30 p m
No. 1—For Ogden and the West . . . 12 40 p m
No. 10—For Bingham, Lehi and intermediate points . . . 6 00 a m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East . . . 12 20 p m
No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East . . . 9 45 p m
No. 9—From Provo, Payson, Eureka, Bingham, Mercur and intermediate points . . . 9 50 p m
No. 5—From Ogden and the West . . . 3 20 p m
No. 4—From Ogden and the East . . . 1 30 p m
No. 7—From Bingham, Provo and intermediate points . . . 10 00 a m
No. 8—From Eureka, Provo and intermediate points . . . 7 10 p m

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Two Through Trains Daily

Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Denver and All points east. Only line running through Glenwood Springs, the famous Colorado Hot Springs, and passing through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in both directions, in connection with the Rio Grande Western, affording a view of the Royal Gorge, the most picturesque scenery in Colorado. For full information call on D. S. Railway agent, or

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"The Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo . . . 7 00 a m
"The Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 8 35 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 5 30 p m
"The Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 1 35 p m

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Daily one night on the road to Omaha. Or night and one day to Chicago. Direct line over the Continent.

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Denver to Lincoln.
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E. F. NEALEY, Passenger Pass. and Freight Agent.

W. F. McNULLAN, General Agent, Disc. S. Temple St., Salt Lake City.

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