

THE NEWS.

A special dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., says that Caleb Gaines, colored, was taken from jail and hanged to a tree. A note pinned to the body directed that it be not disturbed until noon. Gaines had assaulted a four-year-old girl, and was then saved from lynching by the victim's mother. Fifty men on horseback were the lynchers.

President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, cabled to an acquaintance in New York as follows: "I have been at Inagua, where I secured the imprisonment of Jimenez, M. Henriquez, minister of foreign affairs, is at Nassau, actively pushing the indictment. Jimenez will be declared a filibuster. The country enjoys tranquillity.

Remarkable coal discoveries have recently been developed along the Charleston, Clendenin and Sutton Railroad in Clay county, W. Va. The coal is a gray black splint, and the veins run from four to seven feet thick. A vein of fine cooking coal four feet thick has been discovered near the first, both being about 70 feet above railroad bed.

American warships silenced the forts about Callmanera. The ships before Santiago again bombarded the forts at the entrance to that harbor.

Latest indications are that an army of at least 15,000 men will be sent to Porto Rico. Volunteers encamped at Jacksonville under General Lee took part with Union and Confederate veterans in the unveiling of a Confederate monument.

Germany's action in sending more warships to Manila is taken in Paris as indicating that she is after a slice of the Philippines. It is believed there that the archipelago is lost to Spain for good.

Latest details of the fight between United States marines and Spaniards at Guantanamo, Cuba, show that four Americans were killed and two were wounded. Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, who were reported missing, are safe.

Cuban insurgents are blockading Santiago and say that the city will soon be starved into surrender. A semi-official note issued in Madrid denies that Americans have landed at Guantanamo.

The mails from Manila are bringing many letters descriptive of the battle there on May 1. A mail report from Admiral Dewey has been received in Washington.

Secretary Alger has decided to assign Major-General J. Warren Kiefer, of Ohio, to a command with Major-General Lee of the seventh corps at Jacksonville.

A battalion of 600 marines, who were landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, had a guerrilla fight with Spaniards lasting thirteen hours. The Americans lost four killed and one wounded. The Spanish loss is unknown.

The prize captured by the St. Louis near Kingston, Jamaica, was the coal-laden British steamer Twickenham.

According to information received in Washington the Cadiz fleet is likely to sail the latter part of this week.

The government of Paraguay has ordered the Spanish torpedo vessel Tamarito to leave Asuncion within twenty-four hours.

Thomas Gracy, aged about twenty-two, and Stively Dickerhoof, aged thirty-five, two Baltimore and Ohio trackmen working at Baird's Station, just below Pappaw, W. Va., were instantly killed by lightning. Gracy resided at Pappaw, and Dickerhoof lived at Magnolia, where he had a wife and seven children. Eyewitnesses say the men sank down as if under a weight. There were no exterior marks. One of Gracy's shoes were torn, the soul being loose and the strings cut as if by a knife.

Dr. Werten Baker, United States marine hospital surgeon, examined the smallpox cases at Statesville, N. C. He reports that there are eleven cases, all true smallpox, and that these are all of negroes in a suburb of the town. He pronounces the disease epidemic and thinks the germs may be lurking in that section. Tuesday a large quantity of vaccine matter will be sent there and there will be thorough vaccination.

An unknown soldier was killed about half a mile from Jackson, Ga., about 8 o'clock while attempting to board a Southern train from Falls Church. He and a companion were intoxicated and in attempting to catch the train the soldier fell under the wheels and was killed.

The President has ordered canned salmon to be added as one of the rations of the army. Ordinary fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten; salt meat three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. Commanding officers are authorized to vary these proportions according to the necessity of the service in which the troops may be engaged.

In view of the probable issuance of a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury within a short time, asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the war revenue bill to the amount of \$200,000,000, the National City Bank and the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co. have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that in order to insure the immediate success of the loan of \$200,000,000, or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

A SHORT WAR EXPECTED.

This is the feeling among business men in Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"An extremely bad impression is current here as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements."

At the cabinet council Duke Almedovar de Bto, the Foreign Minister, made report as to his conferences with the ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at. Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, telegraphs from Cadiz that the re-arming for Admiral Camara's squadron is being accelerated.

While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true it would be unimportant as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GROUNDS.

The Cruiser Goes Ashore in a Thick Fog, But is Floated Again.

The United States cruiser San Francisco ran ashore during a dense fog at a point about a half mile west of High Head lighthouse station. At 7 P. M. she was floated, uninjured.

The tug Fred E. Dalzell, Juno and Vesta were summoned from Boston to assist the San Francisco, and the cruiser Badger also came.

The San Francisco was about 600 yards from shore. As soon as possible after she grounded the crew were put to work shifting the ballast.

WRECKED THE GUNS.

Santiago Defenses Again Bombarded by Admiral Sampson's Big Fleet.

CRUISER VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

Two Charges of Gun Cotton Dropped Over Hills Into the Bay-- Third Charge Exploded on Land--Attempt Made to Destroy the Spanish Torpedo-Gunboats with Dynamite.

Santiago de Cuba, (via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimack are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were wrecked. One of them was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of their guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

Vesuvius' Guns in Action.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at midnight was given a second chance. Three two-hundred-and-fifty-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the entrance on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers were lying.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun powder in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently learned that one or both were blown up.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a great furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships.

Movement Began at Dawn.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment at night. Coffee was served to the men at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in at five knots speed to a three thousand yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cables length separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of shelling any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for firing. The Admiral signaled

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Shell Drops in a Magazine.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand-pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great. The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bow of the New York to within 500 yards of the shore and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting the batteries repeatedly, striking a gun squarely in muzzle-on, lifting it off its trunnions and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6.30 A. M. to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and half a dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the Admiral, lay outside of the

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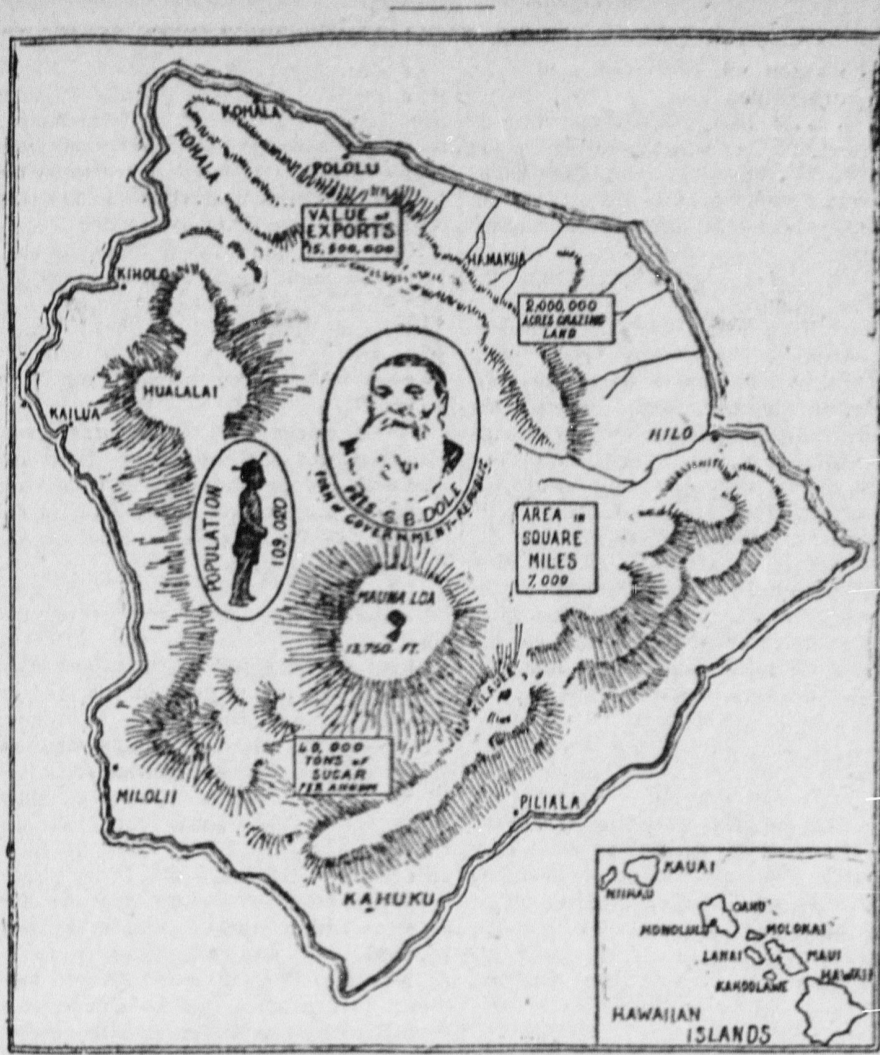
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HAWAII ISLANDS WHICH THE HOUSE HAS VOTED TO ANNEX.



40 SPANIARDS KILLED.

Attack Made By the Marines at Guantanamo.

AIDED BY THE CUBANS.

Two Cubans Killed and Two Americans Wounded.

Enemy's Water Supply Cut Off—The Only Well Within Many Miles Destroyed By Our Forces—Eighteen Prisoners Were Taken—Splendid Advantages Gained By the American Forces.

United States Camp, Guantanamo Bay, (Via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—The United States marines and their Cuban allies made their first aggressive move and attacked the Spanish camp, situated about five miles from the American entrenchments.

They completely routed a force of 400 Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

One American was slightly wounded, two Cubans were killed and four Cubans were wounded.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty killed. Fifteen bodies have already been discovered.

The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and co-operating Cubans were under Colonel Laborda.

The captured camp was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and about 8 o'clock the forces started across the mountains. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battleground was reached twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

It was from a hilltop that the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp, lying on a side 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 unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but the puff of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work.

For twenty 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 Americans firing was done individually, but at times the officers would direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as if a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thickets a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, darting through the brush and zigzagging to escape the bullets.

It was then that the American fire became most deadly. Men 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, while 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.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp the Dolphina, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went. 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 bush, 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.

Colonel Huntington believes the destruction of the camp will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

118 MAJORITY FOR HAWAII.

House Vote on Newlands Resolution, 209 for Annexation, 91 Opposed.

A Washington Special says.—The House registered its decision on the Hawaiian question by the emphatic vote of 209 yeas to 91 nays. The big majority was a surprise even to the friends of annexation who had made a close canvass of the House.

From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting "no." In the Democratic ranks the division was marked.

The vote in support of the resolution was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the Government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession, and declare the islands annexed. A committee of at least five, two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, is provided to recommend to Congress such legislation as they may deem advisable.

The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed \$4,000,000, is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null and it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands.

SAIL FOR PHILIPPINES.

Four Steamers Laden With 3,500 Troops to Reinforce Admiral Dewey.

A San Francisco special says: The second fleet of transports laden with troops for the Philippines weighed anchor about one o'clock Wednesday, and is now on its way to Manila.

Major General Merritt has sent this dispatch to Adjutant-General Corbin: "Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

"The transports Zealandia, China, Colon and Senator sailed at 1.45 P. M. under command of General F. V. Green. Troops embarked: Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, one battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry, one battalion Twenty-third United States Infantry, Batteries A and B, Utah Artillery Detachment, United States Engineer Corps, with general and staff officers, surgeons, hospital corps men, postoffice employees; the total embarked is 3,500. Special return of troops embarked will be submitted as soon as possible.

"MERRITT, Major General Commanding.

This force, with the 2,000 men who are en route to Manila, will give Admiral Dewey a supporting force of over 6,000 well-armed, well-equipped and well-seasoned soldiers.

It is expected that the expedition will arrive at Manila about July 4. If it should arrive late it is not unlikely that there may be an Independence Day celebration of great significance in the far East.

It is stated semi-officially at Camp Merritt that the third expedition for Manila will sail from this port the end of this week, and that the expedition will be under the command of Brigadier General King.

The make-up of the expedition will in all probability consist of the two Idaho battalions, the Forty-first Iowa Regiment, the remaining detachment of the corps of engineers, the First Montana Regiment, the Seventh California Regiment, and the First Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier General McArthur has formally assumed command of the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Fifty-first Iowa, the First North Dakota and the Fifth South Dakota Infantry Regiments.

ROADS ARE ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

Difficulties in the Way of American Operations at Santiago.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, commenting on the absence of Spanish news as to the operations at Guantanamo, says: "Gen. Linares sent messengers from Santiago to Callmanera to make inquiries, but the roads proved almost impassable.

"The report that an American fleet will be sent against the peninsula causes no anxiety in Madrid, as the home ports are so well fortified.

Austria to Stay Neutral.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says: "There is every probability that Austria will continue to maintain her neutrality. All reports as to Austria's impatience for mediation are completely devoid of foundation."

Cruiser Buffalo Reaches New York.

The cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nietheroy of the Brazilian Navy, anchored off Stapleton, S. I., but subsequently proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BLOOD SHED IN CUBA.

Four American Marines Perish in a Fight With Spaniards.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY.

A Guerrilla Attack Leads to Almost Continuous Fighting For 13 Hours, When the Landing of Reinforcements From the Marblehead Causes the Spaniards to Retreat.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed at Guantanamo from the transport Panther Friday and encamped on the hill at the entrance of the outer harbor of Guantanamo, have been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars. The attack began at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours. Sunday reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead and the Spanish then retreated.

Four of the Americans were killed and one was wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing medicine in New York City, and he entered the service after the war began. He was a popular officer. The others killed:

Sergeant Charles H. Smith of Smallwood, (name of State not given). Private William Dumphy, of Gloucester, Mass. Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Glass was wounded in the head. The Spanish loss is unknown. Splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions which the Spanish had occupied, indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Sizer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven finally rallying at the camp and repulsing the enemy.

Bodies Were Mutilated.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dumphy were found, both about in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Both the bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and were horribly mutilated with machetes.

As night came on the sky was blanketed with clouds and a gale was blowing seaward. The Spanish squads concealed in the underbrush had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover, discoverable only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tangle of foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the machine-gun searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

An Attack at Dead of Night.

A short time after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up a slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body of marines, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill, but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers.

Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campina, the Cuban guide for the Americans, discharged his revolver, and then, turning and sliding himself without support, the Spaniards ran helter skelter down the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of the attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet struck dead in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about an old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines lying on their guns were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Three new 12-pound field guns shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows, as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn. Word soon came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been watered nor had the outposts of Lieutenants Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Marines Were Brave.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Cochran gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for many of the marines. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Phil Robinson, the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is at present locked up in the Matanzas jail, is one of the brightest of London newspaper men.

Brazil's new United States Minister, who presented his credentials in Washington the other day, is named Brazil and is only 45 years of age.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued an edict that hereafter no municipal officer or employe shall remove his coat while attending to his duties in the city hall. He thinks that the custom of removing the coat has shown a lack of respect to citizens compelled to do business with public officers.

"Boss" Shepherd, whose vast expenditure of public money in Washington got him into trouble years ago, has lived in Mexico almost ever since leaving the National Capitol.

The riots in Italy have led the Italian authorities to disavow the two Queens of the Netherlands from their proposed visit to Rome.