

LANDING THE ARMY.

Shafter's Men Debark at Baiquiri Without Resistance.

SAMPSON SHELLS SHORE

Battleship Texas Engages the West Battery at Cabanas and Loses One of Her Men—Mines Recovered From the Channel at Guantanamo Prior to the Invasion—Communication Established.

A Washington special says: Official despatches received by both Secretaries, Alger and Long, indicate that the landing of troops was effected at Baiquiri, and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a despatch received by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

Playa del Este.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Off Baiquiri, Cuba.—Landing at Daiquiri successful. Very little, if any, resistance.

[Signed.] SHAFTER.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his despatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson.

It, too, was dated at Playa del Este. The text of the despatch translated from the Navy Department cipher is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwanee shelled vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

[Signed.] SAMPSON."

Baiquiri, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, (Special.)—The American troops landed at Baiquiri, seventeen miles east of Santiago.

The vanguard of 3,000 men were protected by the fire of the fleet, which at the same time was bombarding Aguadores, Cabanas, Siboney and Juraguá, fortified places to the east and west of Santiago, which it was necessary to clear away before advancing to Santiago.

Simultaneously, a force of 1,000 Cubans, under the insurgent general, Demetrio Castillo, was covering the debarkation.

They were transferred by the navy from Aserradores to Sigua, where they were joined by a force of 500 other Cubans. The combined force was to attack the Spanish at Daiquiri.

When the landing of the Americans began the Spanish was exposed to a heavy fire from the coast, and a rain of Mauseur bullets from the Cubans, who were commanding constantly the land batteries at Cabanas and Aguadores.

These batteries, according to Admiral Sampson, have done the best work of defense that the Spaniards have done hereabouts, and their gunners were the best the enemy has yet shown.

General Shafter's plan of landing and attack was unfolded by himself to Generals Garcia and Rabi, and to Generals Castillo, Goaquila and Demetrios, in Rabi's camp at Aserradores.

Engineers accompanied General Shafter to Aserradores, which place was found to be of no advantage as a landing place. The government map shows the road thence to Santiago; but it is a mere mule-path. A good coral road, passable at all seasons, connects Baiquiri with Santiago and there is an abundance of good water at Daiquiri. The troops will stay at Daiquiri two days.

Before the final attack on Santiago, they will have to take the batteries at Aguadores and Cabanas to control Santiago city, and also destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet, if he does not come out before to meet Sampson.

A Cuban who had deserted from the Spanish ranks surrendered to the Maribhead, saying that he was unable longer to endure the starvation rations issued to the Spanish troops. He declared that there were many others in the same condition and anxious to surrender.

IMPRESSING STEAMERS NOW.

Government Determines to Seize Vessels on the Pacific Coast.

A San Francisco special says: The government has taken a firm stand with regard to securing transports to carry troops to Manila, and from this time forward no vessel will be the rule until enough vessels have been secured.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport has been impressed. This makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company, which is in the service of the government. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated and has gone to the mail dock. Her cargo will be discharged as rapidly as possible, and then the work of fitting her out will begin. The Peru is due from the Orient on June 24, and the City of Rio de Janeiro follows her on July 5. Both steamers will probably be taken.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 23, and the government agents will swoop down on her. This will leave the Oceanic Steamship Company with only the Mariposa on the Australian route, and no steamer on the Honolulu route.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The police of London say that John Trodd, who shot Count Aroo-Valley, the Secretary of the German embassy, really intended to shoot Col. John Hay, the American ambassador.

Lord William Frederic Ernest Seymour has been gazetted commander of the British troops in Canada.

The French Cabinet, headed by Premier Melles, resigned in a body, and it is expected that M. Ribot, former premier and minister of finance, will be invited to form a new ministry.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, France and Russia are pressing new territorial claims at Foo Chow and Kin Chow, in Manchuria.

The Peruvian Congress opened at Lima in the presence of a large gathering of notable people. President Pierola read his presidential message.

A large English company has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 to work the iron deposits at Bay de Verde, a fishing settlement on the north side of Conception bay, Newfoundland.

Elevant, the anarchist, who on January 19 last stabbed M. Renard, an agent of the Paris police, was sentenced to death in Paris.

Chinese students have formed a strong secret society for the development of the Chinese army and a spirit of antagonism to foreigners.

HOW GENERAL SHAFTER'S TROOPS LANDED.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

THE NEWS.

According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar it is reported there from San Fernando, near Cadiz, that the correspondent of the New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

A jury in the United States Court at Charleston, W. Va., found a verdict of \$4,000 damages in favor of J. W. Gosborn against Sheriff Copenhaver, ex-Sheriff Silman, County Clerk Stanton and others. Suit was brought for \$100,000 for conspiracy, malicious prosecution and defamation of character. It grew out of a political fight. An appeal will be taken.

William Woodruff was held up by foot-pads near Slaterville, W. Va., and beaten so badly that he died. Only a few dollars were secured.

Business circles in Kansas City, Mo., are surprised by the announcement that the Citizens National Bank, the oldest National Bank in Kansas City, has been absorbed by the Union National. The merged bank, it is said, was not doing a profitable business. Without any previous notice the two banks opened under one management.

The British consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana as was necessarily left in his care, is to quit Havana for home on leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate, along with the care of American interests.

Captain Maurice Langhorne, a famous figure in Confederate history, is dead at his home at Kansas City, Mo., of cancer. Captain Langhorne was born in Virginia in 1834. In the late war he received promotion for his bravery and won honors under Gen. Joe Shelby in the latter's Mexican campaign. The story of Langhorne's holding Waxahatchie with a small force of soldiers is familiar.

With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said that the matter of his future was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss. "I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now say when."

The old Habersham Rice Mills, a block of the oldest buildings in Savannah, Ga., one of them having been built in 1828, were destroyed by fire. The fire was started by lightning. The buildings were among the most historic in Savannah. One of them was fitted up at one time for the purpose of tendering a ball to Henry Clay, but he was not elected President, and the ball was never given. Loss covered by insurance.

For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between Mole St. Nicholas and Guantanamo and Santiago. It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

George Campbell and Peter Olsen were drowned at Thunder Bay, Wis., while engaged at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Fowable, which was lost about a year ago. Campbell was the founder of the famous diving bell and a son of Gardiner Campbell, founder of the Centennial bell. When the bell was raised it was found that both men had been drowned as they were working by water, which burst through one of the glass windows.

John Zimmons, an inmate of the State prison at Trenton, N. J., hanged himself in his cell with a cord which he obtained in one of the shops. Before hanging himself he wrote a letter, begging his mother's forgiveness.

Fire entirely destroyed the Paxton rolling mill at Harrisburg, Pa., owned by the Central Iron and Steel Company. The mill had not been in active use for some time, until recently, when the flanging department was placed in this building. The loss will reach \$40,000, partially insured. The fire originated near the furnace, and was caused by the ignition of the woodwork.

47,000 TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Organizing an Ambulance Corps—Campaign Against the Canteens.

Chickamauga National Military Park. (Special.)—There are now at the park nearly 47,000 men, and these are being added to daily by from 500 to 700 recruits.

For the first time in the history of the United States an ambulance corps is being organized. England, Germany and France have such corps in their armies, but it is a new undertaking for this government. The object of this organization is to facilitate the proper handling of the sick and wounded on the field.

The corps will be attached to it skilled physicians, surgeons and stewards, will number one hundred and fifty. They have twenty-five ambulances, twenty-eight horses and seventy-six mules, together with wagons and harness for moving their equipment. There is a driver and an orderly for each ambulance.

The chaplains of nearly all of the various regiments now encamped at Chickamauga Park have begun a vigorous crusade against the many regimental canteens, or saloons. The fight is yet in its incipency, but it promises to be waged with unrelenting vigor and if the chaplains can obtain the co-operation of the army officials the canteens will soon be a thing of the past.

RUMORED PORTO RICO BATTLE.

Spanish Say an American Cruiser Was Driven Away.

A despatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat, and the Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately.

"One Spaniard was killed and three were wounded."

ARMY ALL ASHORE.

Shafter's Force Disembarked Without Loss of a Man.

STRATEGY SUCCESSFUL.

Spaniards Misled as to Intended Point of Landing.

CUBANS FIGHTING HARD.

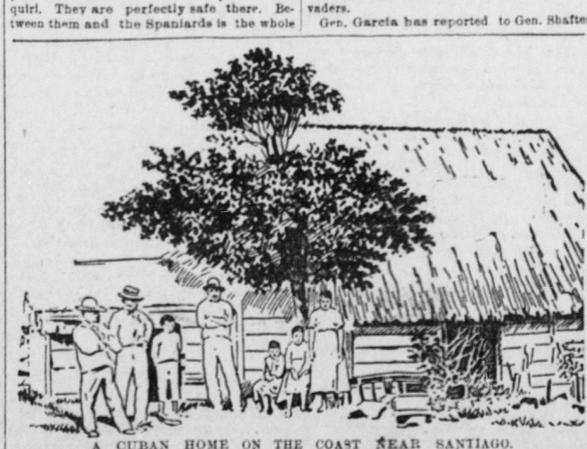
Entire Expedition of 16,000 Were Put Ashore in Less Than Twenty-four Hours—Cubans Rendered Efficient Aid as Guards and Scouts—Gunboats Shelled the Woods and Hills and Prevented the Dispatch of Re-enforcements From Santiago.

Baiquiri Harbor, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, (Special.)—The last of Gen. Shafter's 16,000 American soldiers were put ashore here Thursday night. The Spaniards, utterly misled by Admiral Sampson's fierce attack on Cabanas and the other fortifications to the west of Santiago harbor, sent the strongest body of their troops forty miles away from where the Yankees were landed.

The other bombardments, extending over a line of coast more than twenty miles long, prevented the massing of what Spanish soldiers were available on the east side of the harbor, and the landing was accomplished without the loss of an American soldier.

One sailor was killed on the Texas by a fragment of shell from the Estrella battery. A Cuban was injured by an American shell that exploded high upon the hills.

Thursday the siege guns, mules and horses, ammunition and other heavy supplies were carried to the iron pier at Baiquiri. They are perfectly safe there. Between them and the Spaniards is the whole



A CUBAN HOME ON THE COAST NEAR SANTIAGO.

American force of 16,000 men in perfect fighting trim, stationed with all the knowledge that experience can give. Meanwhile, fifteen miles away, over the hills, a battle is raging between Gen. Garcia's 6,000 Cuban insurgents and the Spanish garrison of Santiago.

Spanish Cannot Reach Baiquiri.

With the insurgent force to run over, the Spaniards would be a long time in reaching Baiquiri. The Cubans are in better trim than they ever were. Adequately armed and plentifully fed by the American Commissary Department, they are full of confidence and anxious to play a star part in the battling.

The Spaniards burned Baiquiri before they abandoned it. That is they burned the workmen's huts, the storehouse, and machine shops of the iron company, but they neglected to destroy the pier, which is only thing the Americans care about, and



GENERAL SHAFTER. (Spanish Corps Commander who opposed Shafter.)

the real reason for their choosing this point to disembark the troops.

There were three great explosions during the configuration, indicating that the Spaniards had left behind a vast quantity of dynamite or gunpowder.

The Eighth Infantry was the first ashore. Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry, came next, followed by the Twen-

ty-fifth, Twenty-second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth. The Second Massachusetts and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry were also among the vanguard. The first-comers had to throw their rifles from the boats on to the pier and clamber up after them. As fast as a full company lined up on the pier it was marched away. The regiments formed on the shore.

Precautions Against Attack.

Gen. Lawton as a first precaution threw out a strong detachment six miles to the westward on the road to Santiago. Another strong body was sent to the top of the hills north of the little town. As these covered the only possible approaches the rest of the troops were quartered in the little village. The buildings of the iron company accommodated a good many. Others found lodgings in deserted huts, and a good many set up their tents in the fields and bivouacked there.

Scouting parties beat the thicket all around the camp to make sure that there would be no Spanish bushwhacking, such as the marines met at Caimanera, but nothing hostile was found.

While our men were landing, the Cubans up on the hill, under Castillo, were attacking the Spaniards, and the blockade and fort. The warships were thundering away.

The men still on the transports were cheering, and every band on troops and men-of-war was playing "Yankee Doodle" as hard as it could, and way back on the hills above them the larred red and yellow of the Spanish flag fluttered against the sky.

Preparing for the Advance.

No time is to be lost in capturing Santiago. The force at Baiquiri is to be advanced immediately. Already the engineers are out bridging gullies and preparing a roadway for the passage of the siege guns and artillery. They will move up the hill without waiting for the reinforcements now coming from the States, and will camp on the plateau where the wrecked Spanish fort is. This plateau extends almost to Santiago.

It will be the road of the invasion. The lines are to be pushed forward carefully, and there will never be a time when the Americans will not be in a position to repulse an attack, even in the unlikely event of the Spaniards defeating Garcia's Cubans and retreating between them and the invaders.

Gen. Garcia has reported to Gen. Shafter

A BETTER BLOCKADE.

Sampson Sends Four Fast Ships to Patrol the Coast of Cuba.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kingston, Jamaica, Special.)—With the investment of Santiago by land and by sea Admiral Sampson has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast, westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast from Santiago to Cape San Antonio has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been in name only, with the result that a number of ships have passed the line and an immense quantity of provisions have been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions have been taken in small boats to Batabano, whence a railroad runs to Havana.

The admiral has now decided that blockade runners must cease, and he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the southern coast.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: President McKinley will issue a proclamation in a few days, declaring Batabano and ports in the Isle of Pines in a state of blockade. This proclamation and its enforcement will, it is confidently expected, effectually close the last channel through which the Spaniards in Havana receive supplies. To make assurances doubly sure, it can be stated on high authority that it is the intention of the President to extend the blockade to any places through which supplies are being obtained by the enemy.

SIXTY SAID TO BE KILLED.

Cuban Junta Hears of a Fight in Which the Allies Inflicted Heavy Loss.

Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the delegation from the Cuban republic to this country, received the first direct cable dispatch from the insurgents fighting in Cuba. The message comes from those who took part in the fight at Guantanamo and Baiquiri during the landing of the American troops. It is as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE.

"Tomas Estrada Palma, New York: "We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 250 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. Captured eighteen prisoners, one officer. Sixty dead, sixteen wounded. On our part, two killed, three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauseur rifles and 3,000 cartridges. Forces of General Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Baiquiri, aided by eight American vessels. Spaniards set fire to town on retreating. Fifteen thousand American troops disembarked at Baiquiri. General Garcia on board Cruiser New York.

"Colonel Laborde."

Mr. Palma cabled the following answer: "Colonel Laborde, Playa del Este, Cuba: "Cuban delegation cordially congratulates Americans and Cubans on splendid triumphs at Guantanamo and Baiquiri.

"Estrada Palma."

The receipt of Colonel Laborde's message caused great rejoicing by the junta.

INSIDE SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Spanish Torpedo Vessels are Injured, but the Cruisers are Ready for Action.

IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (Special.)—A Cuban who left Santiago Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it.

The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions in which they were three days ago, and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouses about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shell that sank the Reina Mercedes and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The reason why the torpedo boats, since their arrival, have not made any attempt to leave is that they are unable to do so. The ships have only half supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shell that sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes was fired in the first bombardment by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and the large loss of life incident to it, there was little damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smoothbore gun was dismounted on the west battery.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Young Phil Sheridan will enter West Point on the 50th anniversary of a day of the entrance of his father.

Editor Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha (Nebr.) Bee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course of lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell University in the spring of 1899.

PANIC AT CAIMANERA.

Terror Stricken People Will Burn Houses and Flee.

GREAT DE TITUTION.

Americans Are Watchful—constantly on the Lookout for an Attack by the Enemy—Oregon Bombards a Blockhouse and Completely Reduces It—Marines Restless.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica (Special.)—Cuban scouts report that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and mud, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalls, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate.

Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building in the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are securing the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leaves the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made.

It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost a state of panic and are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, owing to the lack of food.

Captain McCalls, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure of the reported Spanish rout. They received information that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalls is contemplated.

The hills about the marine camp at night are brilliant under the shifting rays of the searchlights of the Marblehead, Dolphin and Scorpion.

The Iowa joined the fleet here, and, later, the Admiral came over on the flagship to inspect the fortifications and confer with Captain McCalls and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington.

The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo is dotted with the bright-hued Cuban flag. Numerous camps of the insurgents, which have been established along the beach between Santiago and this place, are used by the Admiral as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior. The aid which these men have given has proved highly valuable to the Americans. Their stories of the destitution and revolt among the Spanish soldiery in this vicinity have been corroborated by interviews with prisoners captured around the camp.

General Perrojo, who is in command of the Spanish forces here, is undoubtedly in a bad way in regard to obtaining food for his men. The prisoners who have been captured appear to have been ill fed and are apparently indifferent to their fate.

Another body of five Spaniards was captured by Ensign A. A. Pratt, of the Marblehead. While cruising in a steam launch outside the bay he picked up a sloop containing a Spanish captain of the name of Lores and four sailors. They said they were on their way to Guantanamo to get a supply of oil for the lighthouse at Cape Mayal, but papers found on the sloop proved that they had been sent to obtain information relative to the American forces. The crew of the sloop asserted that they had been ill-fed and fruitfully ill-treated by the Spanish commander of Cape Mayal forces.

There was a brief bombardment of a blockhouse up the bay by the battleship Oregon Sunday, and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties report that the blockhouse was completely destroyed, but that they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed having probably been carried off by their comrades.

A rumor to the effect that Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow-heroes of the collier Merrimac had been seen on the walls of Morro Castle, under a Spanish guard, caused much excitement among the fleet of Santiago, but the story is discredited on Commodore Schley's flagship. The officers there say that Spanish sentries were mistaken for the American prisoners.

FEARS OF A MASSACRE.

Gen. Augusti's Wife and Family Thought to Have Been Killed by Rebels.

Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augusti, wife of Capt. Gen. Augusti, and her children have been massacred by the rebels on the Balaican.

It is thought, according to the same advice, that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Gen. Augusti, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

TWO SAILORS WOUNDED.

Armorer and Gunner's Mate Injured by an Accidental Explosion.

A warship which arrived at Key West from the blockade off Havana reports that nothing of interest can be seen from the ships there except prodigious activity in the construction of defense works on shore.

The vessels brought in W. Henderson, Chief Armorer, and J. Herman, Gunner's Mate, of one of the gunboats, who were wounded while at work in the armor room of the ship while trying to extract the fuse from a one-pound shell. Henderson was struck in the abdomen by a piece of the shell and Herman had his right arm lacerated. The men will be placed in the marine hospital. Both will recover.

THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK.

Terrible Situation in the Mining Regions of Catalonia, in Spain.

The situation in the mining regions of Catalonia is most serious. There are 17,000 people out of employment, and more factories are expected to close shortly. A renewal of rioting is expected, but the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent this.