

AMERICAN FLAG WAVES OVER CUBA.

SPANIARDS FLED.

The battleship Oregon effected the first successful landing of American troops—the fortifications burned at Guantanamo.

The banner that makes tyranny tremble, the stars and stripes of the great American Republic, are now flying from a Spanish flag staff on the island of Cuba. Oppression and cruelty cannot long reign where that emblem waves, and in a few days, when the great American cohorts have landed on Cuban soil, the tyrants' murderous clutch will have been removed. Six hundred marines effected a landing last Saturday at Guantanamo, and are now encamped about the smoking ruins of the Spanish fortifications which the valiant enemy hastily deserted when they saw the approach of the men whose soldierly qualities they had so much despised. To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belongs the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore Saturday morning and occupied the left entrance of the harbor, the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines. These, under command of Lieutenant Colonel R. Huntington, arrived at 3 o'clock, within half an hour they had



CAPT. CLARK
The commander of the Oregon who last week conducted the first successful landing of troops on Cuban soil.

burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hilltop of Guantanamo. The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but not one landed, and no Americans were injured. The marines found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks, and Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flag-staff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago. The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the southwest side of the island and troops can be landed at will. Guantanamo is but 40 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report here has it that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday, and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti. She was interrupted in the work by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

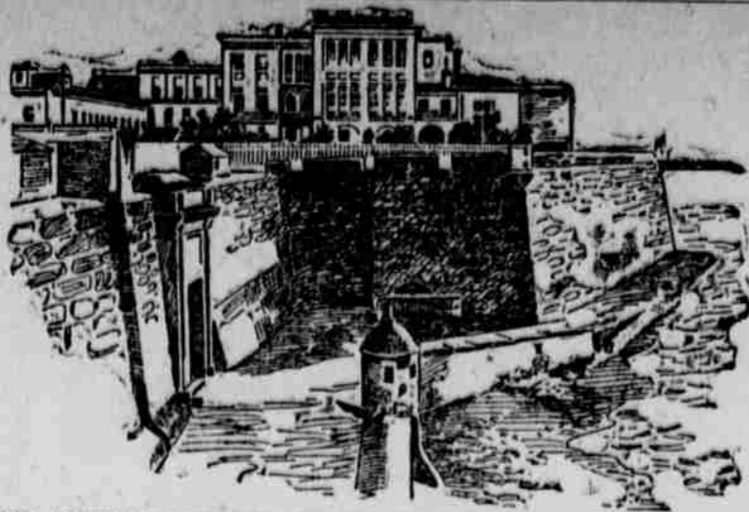
POSTOFFICE FOR CUBA.

Another will be established on the Philippine Islands. The Postoffice Department will extend its service to Cuba in one direction and to the Philippines in another. The Cuban postoffice is called "New York Military Station No. 1," and is under the supervision of the Postmaster at New York. Louis R. Kempner has charge of the money branch of the service in Cuba, and Eben Brewer, of Erie, has control of the work in Cuba. The Philippine station is placed in charge of the Postmaster at San Francisco, who will appoint an expert money order clerk for that place. F. W. Yallie, assistant superintendent of railway mail service of Oregon, has been detailed to have charge of other branches of the service. The Philippines are termed in the orders, "San Francisco Military Station No. 1."

The mass of work which Emperor William does can be judged by the figures of last year, just issued from the Chamberlain's office. His Majesty received 1,025 immediate reports, gave 781 decisions, signed 522 Cabinet orders, appointments and other documents, 1,387 reports were presented to him personally, while the Civil Cabinet dealt with 56,000 documents addressed to the Emperor, and about 400 letters and telegrams were received daily by the Emperor.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The war revenue bill passed congress last Friday. It is reported that the President will be the permanent occupant of the White House. The report is that the President will be the permanent occupant of the White House. The report is that the President will be the permanent occupant of the White House.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE AND AN ANGLE OF THE SAN JUAN FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED BY ADMIRAL HAMPSON'S FLEET.

It is President McKinley's intention to land troops in Puerto Rico within a few days. As it is generally believed, Spain will shortly sue for peace, and then the United States will not be able to hold Puerto Rico as indemnity, unless she has troops on the island. A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Puerto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanama, west of Ponce and south of San Juan. The roads between Guanama and San Juan, as everywhere in Puerto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island as readily. The American fleet should finish the work Admiral Sampson started last month and harbor down Morro and San Carlos. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Puerto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else. After the fleet had silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken in and troops landed. As the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, the American troops would not be required to subdue the country. The people generally would welcome the United States soldiers. Puerto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle and all food supplies are abundant, and, although there is no railroad system, the first-class carriage route makes communication with all parts of the island easy. It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a town, with nicely paved streets, wider than those of old Havana.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Admiral Sampson has received orders to attack Puerto Rico. Over half the bakeries in Havana are closed because of a scarcity of flour. Again it is said that the Spanish reserve squadron will sail for Cuba in a fortnight.

The navy department has received 50 designs for the sword to be presented Admiral Dewey.

Blanco reports that 1,500 Americans were killed during the recent bombardment of Santiago.

Fifty thousand light weight uniforms have been contracted for by the government at New York.

Six more ships were chartered last Wednesday to convey troops from San Francisco to the Philippines.

The United States government will make an attempt to raise the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey at Manila.

The United States cruiser St. Louis, captured a merchantman belonging to Spain just out of Kingston last week.

The president may appoint the son of Capt. Gridley, the late commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship, to a cadetship at Annapolis.

Several American warships last week bombarded Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railroad line to Santiago de Cuba.

Practically all the officers needed on the first call for troops have been selected, but none have yet been selected for troops on the second call.

The guns are being removed from the Spanish ships bottled up in Santiago harbor and are being used to strengthen the land defenses.

With reference to the sinking of the Merfinc, Spaniards say the blockading of a port with sunken vessels is contrary to international law.

The great speed of the United States cruiser Yale saved her from capture by the Spanish ship, the Alfonso XIII, recently. The Yale was on scout duty off the Cuban coast.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk during the bombardment of Santiago last Monday. She was an unarmored, single screw steel cruiser of 2,300 tons displacement.

Ship owners have combined against the United States government. They will not charter their vessels for use as transports but want to sell them at a high price to the government.

Blanco has telegraphed Madrid that he must have supplies. Swift Spanish vessels will attempt to run the strict American blockade and land provisions for the starving troops in Havana.



TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW. The torpedo boat Winslow, so badly injured during the action at Cardenas on May 11, will require a thorough overhauling before she will be ready for service.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Spanish queen-regent is reported quite ill. The pope has tendered his services to the queen regent of Spain should she desire his services for intervention.

The condition of the Spanish sick and wounded at Madrid is shocking. The Spanish relief fund which was being raised in London amounted to only \$5,000.

Germany is sending warships to Manila. With the intention, it is said, of resisting Dewey's proposed bombardment of the capital of the Philippines.

Frequently of late Americans and Spaniards have appeared at high social functions in London. This has caused many awkward situations and numerous apologies from the responsible persons.

Fifty persons have been made sick by trichinosis this week in the neighborhood of Wichita, Kansas, and it is asserted that American pork was responsible for it. But when proof of this assertion was invited it was not producible.

FIRST LAND ENGAGEMENT IN CUBA.

FOUR MARINES KILLED.

Troops landed at Guantanamo Bay fight the enemy for thirteen hours—Spanish loss is considerable.

Four American soldiers, the first slain in a land battle during the present war, were killed in a conflict with Spanish troops last Saturday at Guantanamo.

Last Friday 800 marines from the transport Panther landed at this place under the command of Col. R. W. Huntington.

Saturday while encamped upon the hillside and guarding the deserted cable station they were attacked by Spanish regulars. The fighting was continuous for 13 hours, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

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 in New York and he entered the service since the war began. He was a popular officer.

Others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric rays sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It all resembled a transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crack of the machine gun along the edge of the camp ridge, or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the Spanish attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, 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, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of 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 attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY.

Five Ships Bombard the Fortifications at Calmanera. Spaniards Forced to Retreat.

A great battle has taken place at Calmanera, in the bay of Guantanamo. At half past five Tuesday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon



NATIVE QUARTERS OF CAVITE NOW HELD BY DEWEY'S LANDING PARTY.

their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Calmanera proper. The commander of the district issued orders to burn Calmanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advices from Calmanera it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there.

WITNESSED THE MANILA FIGHT.

Four Men Arrive at San Francisco Having Taken Part in Dewey's Great Victory. Among the passengers who arrived at St. Francisco on the Belgic Tuesday from Hong Kong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila bay on May 1. They are Paymaster G. A. Loud, of the dispatch boat McCulloch; Dr. Charles P. Kindeberger, 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 5. Dr. Kindeberger and gunner Evans are going home on the dispatch boat McCulloch; Dr. Charles P. Kindeberger, secretary to the captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston. They left Manila on May 5. Dr. Kindeberger and gunner Evans are going home on the dispatch boat McCulloch; Dr. Charles P. Kindeberger, secretary to the captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston.

They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spaniards fought bravely even after the last vestige of hope had gone, and stayed by their guns as long as they could be used.

ONE SEAMAN INJURED.

During the bombardment of Santiago Monday two American ships were struck by Spanish shells. The damage done was slight. A shell burst over the Suwanee, and Wm. Rose, a seaman, was struck in the leg by a flying fragment. His injury is not serious. The other hit was on the Massachusetts. Her military mast was struck, but the damage done did not amount to much.

OLD BULLIES TO BE OILED.

Secretary Gage sent to the house a recommendation for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints in coining gold and subsidiary silver during the next fiscal year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the treasury and the need for its conversion for present use. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand.

A GREAT ARMY.

Twenty-seven Thousand Men Go to Fight the Stars and Stripes at Santiago—Gen. Shafter in Command.

The transports with troops for Cuba which have been reported leaving Tampa about as frequently as the second Spanish squadron has left Cadix for the last two weeks, has now positively sailed.

The first division of the army of invasion started from Tampa Sunday for Key West, which was reached Monday. The fleet of 32 transport boats will be met by the convoy of 12 naval vessels, and will, it is believed, make a speedy start for Cuba.

A mighty procession that swept out of Tampa bay and started gallantly across the waters; a stately



procession, too, moving along in column, as well aligned and as steadily as a regiment of soldiers on land. The people of Tampa and the soldiers left behind had flocked to the water-front. From the transports came cheer after cheer to another, and then songs that rolled along the line like an almost ceaseless echo. At last the signal, "Up anchor," was floated from the mast of the flagship.

"Eight knots an hour," said the signal, "The boats were ranged in double column, as close as safety would permit, but with allowance for plenty of steeerage way.

There was more or less confusion in the bay, owing to the great number of craft, and this was responsible for a very serious accident that came near sending the transport Florida to the bottom with all its cargo of human freight. As it is, the ship is disabled and must go into dry dock for repairs.

The loss of the Florida will be seriously felt in the transportation of troops to Cuba.

The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments, sixteen regulars and eleven volunteers, as follows: Of the regular regiments, the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

Gen. Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is conveyed by the battleship Indiana, and the gunboat Helena with the training ship Bancroft, as Gen. Shafter's floating home.

Of the volunteer regiments there were the Seventy-first New York, Fifty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, One Hundredth and Fifty-seventh Indiana and the Third Pennsylvania.

In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery.

The transports are due at Santiago in a few days and shortly, it is expected at Washington, the stars and stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba.



Admiral Sampson's Ships Now Await the Troops Which Will Take Possession of Cuba.

The navy now at Santiago de Cuba awaits the army. The fighting ships Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba, and have sealed up the Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of a fleet cover unceasingly. Scout boats running under the shadows of El Morro, have cut the Haitian cable, and now hold 25 miles of cable from Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Under the cover of guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba has safely invested by land and sea, and Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated the entire province and all the harbors seized and held after a campaign.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a base of land and sea operations. The land approaches are not as difficult as at Santiago de Cuba. The lying hills can be easily crossed with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago 33 miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

The Spaniards made but slight defense against the bombardment. Their batteries were silenced Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away. The Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The navy's work has been done well. Daily and nightly ships patrol the 30 miles of coast, within easy gun range of the shore.

WORLD FAVOR AN ALLIANCE FOR PEACE.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal M. P., for Montroseburns, speaking at Leeds recently and referring to the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said that he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects," unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

"England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources are credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. But we do not want an alliance for the purpose of menace and war."

WHISKY SELLERS HEAVILY FINED.

The raids upon the whisky sellers at Camp Alger, Va., continue. Campbell, the man from whom the Government rented this ground, has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail by the Justice of the Peace at Falls Church, for illegally selling liquor. He will appeal from this rather curious sentence to a Justice. The jail at Fairfax Court House is full of blacks and whites, huddled in one big steel cage, charged with bringing liquor into camp. The stuff runs from moonshine applejack of the convulsive order, to pure vitriol. The fines run from \$20 to \$200.

THOUGHT EVANS WANTED TO SURRENDER.

The officers and crews of the American fleet are laughing over an amusing mistake made by the Spaniards last Monday. They saw something white flying from the battleship Iowa, and believing that vessel wished to surrender, a Spanish officer came out in a launch, under a flag of truce, and boarded the Iowa. He stated his mission and was politely informed that the Spaniards were mistaken. The object which caused the Spaniards so much trouble was Capt. "Bob" Evans' shirt.

MANILA NEWS.

Eighteen hundred Spaniards have fallen into the hands of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader at Manila. He has also secured 4,000 rifles and 6 field guns. Sympathizers of the Philippine rebels at Singapore succeeded in sending States Consul Pratt one night recently. They thanked the United States for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey. The American consul at Odessa was requested by Russian authorities to issue papers permitting vessels to land at the Philippines. The identity of a recognition of Russia of America's new Eastern possessions.

MANILA IN THE HANDS OF REBELS.

FORCED TO SURRENDER.

Spaniards Made a Fierce Resistance but Their Marksmanship Was Poor—Gen. Aguinaldo Makes a Heroic Report to Spain.

A report has reached Hong Kong that Manila has fallen. It is said to be now occupied by the Philippine insurgents, commanded by General Aguinaldo.

The rebel Junta and wealthy Philippine Islanders resident are jubilant over the news. The United States consulate has been crowded all day.

The American consul, Mr. Wildman, has been the recipient of hundreds of congratulatory telegrams. The Junta gives him almost as much credit for the reported capture of Manila as they give to General Aguinaldo himself, since Mr. Wildman has been their unwavering champion, and has advised in all their plans.

Consul Wildman does not credit the report that Manila has been actually occupied yet, but he believes that it will be in a few days.

The Spaniards have been fighting desperately, but their marksmanship is poor, and they have lost heavily. The following communication, from Captain General Augusti, dated at Madrid, June 3, has been published at Madrid:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The Province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the Province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Laguna and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance; but I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have already been many desertions. Bands of robbers have already been seized by the enemy.

"The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

FORTS DEMOLISHED.

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