

## ARMY AT SANTIAGO

Transports Arrive in Front of  
Besieged City.

### SEEK LANDING PLACE

Sampson and Shafter Arrange for Dis-  
embarkation of Troops.

American Army of Invasion Arrives  
Off Santiago—Marines Show Great  
Enthusiasm When the Troops  
Are Sighted—Admiral Sampson  
Confers with Gen. Garcia on Board the  
Flagship—Attempt to Assassinate  
Blanco in Havana.

Washington special:  
Advices received Monday afternoon an-  
nounced the arrival off Santiago of the  
first division of the American army of in-  
vasion, under command of Major General  
William R. Shafter. No attempt was  
made during the day, according to the  
report, to land the American troops. Gen-  
eral Shafter, soon after his arrival had a  
conference with Admiral Sampson. They  
discussed at length the information ob-  
tained by Admiral Sampson's scouts as to  
the most available landing places in the  
vicinity of Santiago, and sent further  
scouting parties along the coast, who in-  
spected the points considered by Ad-  
miral Sampson to be most advantageous.  
Tremendous enthusiasm was awakened  
among the men with Admiral Sampson's  
fleet by the arrival of the troops. They  
gave cheer after cheer, and their enthu-  
siasm met with a hearty response from  
the troops.

Repeated delays in the departure of the  
army from Tampa had made the men  
with the fleet impatient and they awaited  
the coming of their allies with great  
eagerness. For more than ten days they  
had had practically nothing to do aside  
from preventing the escape of Admiral  
Cervera's fleet from the harbor. Officers  
and men, the fleet having done all damage  
possible preparatory to landing the troops,  
were anxious for more active warfare.  
From an early hour on Sunday morning  
every vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet  
was on the lookout for the transports. The  
admiral had been advised from Washing-  
ton that the troops probably would  
join his fleet some time during the day.  
General Garcia and his personal staff  
were picked up at General Rabi's camp,  
eighteen miles west of Santiago, and  
brought to the flagship Sunday afternoon  
by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled  
and wounded patriot had a long consulta-  
tion with Admiral Sampson regarding the  
operations for the investment of Santi-  
ago and the co-operation of the American  
and Cuban troops. General Garcia is  
very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards  
are starving and cannot hold out long,  
and that the war in the island will



GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

end in a few months. It is estimated that  
over 300 Spaniards have been killed or  
wounded since the landing of marines.  
The Spaniards seem satisfied that they  
cannot dislodge the Americans and have  
withdrawn. The upper bay will be oc-  
cupied immediately. Lieutenant Dele-  
hanty, with an expedition, has been at  
work removing mines from the river con-  
necting the upper and lower bays. When  
this is clear the ships will move up the  
channel and take the town of Caimanera,  
whose forts were demolished by the  
Texans.

### AUGUSTI GIVES UP.

Notifies Spain He Is Behind Walls of  
Manila.

The State Department has received in-  
formation, which is thought trustworthy,  
that soon the Stars and Stripes will be  
floating over Manila. Secretary Long is  
in possession of information which jus-  
tifies him in informing the President that  
Admiral Dewey would be in control of the  
Philippines capital in a few days.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Ma-  
nila indicates that the situation there is  
worse. Augusti wires that he has retired  
within the walls of Manila. If Captain  
General Augusti is obliged to take refuge  
in the citadel he will be entirely cut off  
from communication with the outside.

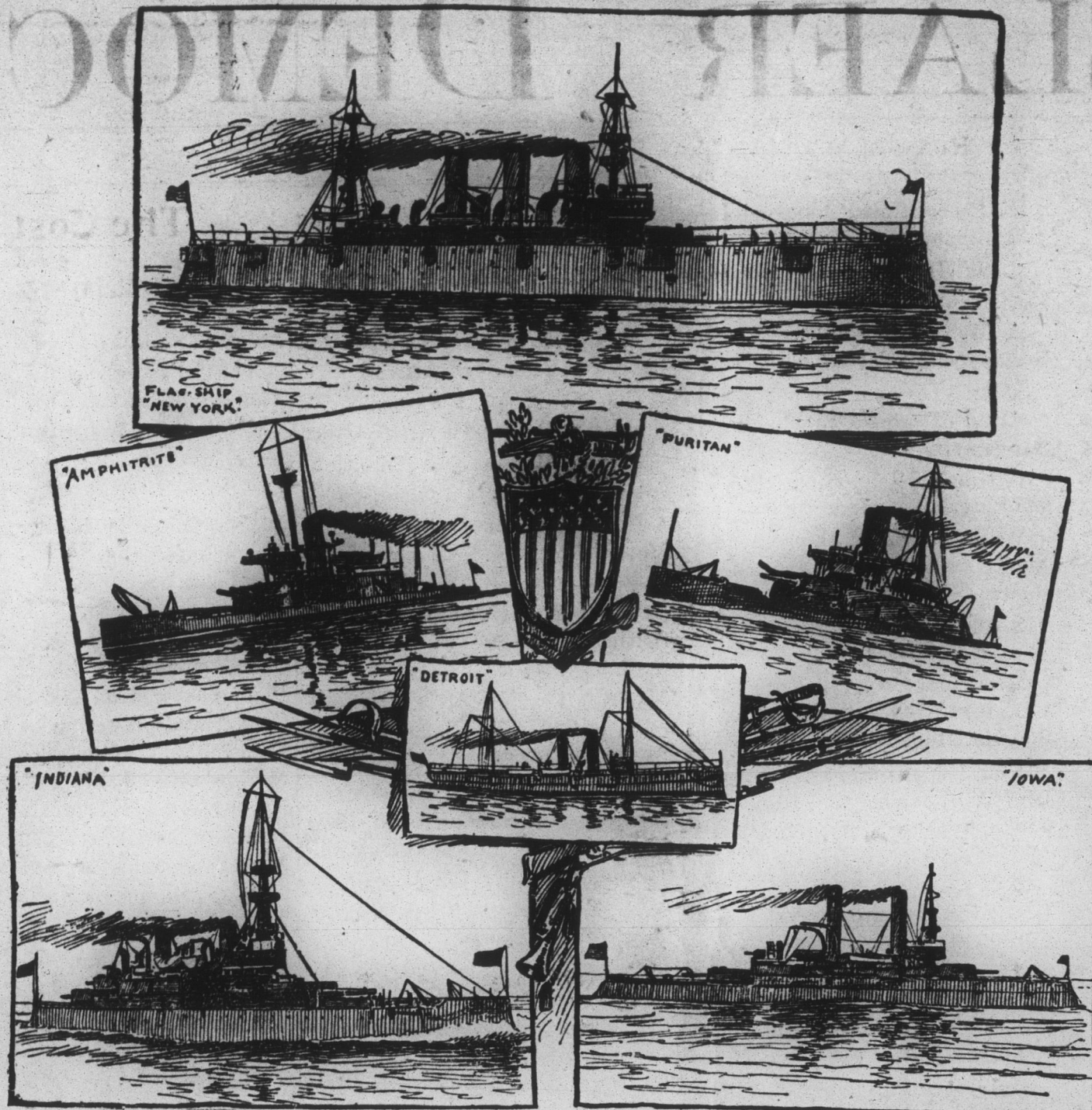
### Many Dons Desert.

There are about 16,000 Spaniards on  
the Cuban coast between Matanzas and  
Cardenas. The Spanish volunteers and  
soldiers of late have been deserting in  
considerable numbers from the forces  
around Matanzas and joining the Cubans.  
The Cuban force in this neighborhood  
numbers about 2,000. They have arms,  
but lack food and ammunition.

### CAIMANERA, PRINCIPAL SPANISH CAMP ON GUANTANAMO BAY.



## SOME OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SHIPS.



### WRECK AND RUIN.

Bombardment of Santiago Thursday  
Spreads Destruction.

A careful inspection of the fortifications  
along the crest of the hills defending Santi-  
ago harbor by the Associated Press dis-  
patch boat after the bombardment Thurs-  
day morning showed that the American  
gunners spread wreck and ruin every-  
where. Some of the batteries were de-  
molished beyond repair. The vultures  
which circled on level wings over the hills  
as thick as swallows around a chimney  
for hours after the firing ceased furnis-  
hed gruesome evidence of the fatality  
among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds  
of troops could be seen from the ships  
digging in mounds of earth piled up by  
the explosions of the projectiles from the  
heavy guns for bodies, while their heads  
were fanned by the wings of the black  
scavengers of the battlefield. There were  
two spots, one on the east and the other  
on the west of the harbor entrance, which  
were denuded of the foliage. The hills-  
tops seem literally blown away. These  
marked the places where the 200-pound  
charges of gun cotton blown by the Ves-  
uvius landed.

There was evident demoralization  
among the Spanish troops during the bom-  
bardment. Officers could be seen with  
drawn swords driving the men to the guns,  
but even then they could not be forced to  
stay so long as our guns were directed at  
them. The fifteen minutes' night work  
of the Vesuvius had shattered their  
nerves. The aim of our gunners was su-  
perb, and not only were the coast forts  
annihilated, but the batteries on Cayo  
Smith, up the harbor, were destroyed.  
Had all the ships used smokeless powder,  
as did the New Orleans, there would re-  
main no signs of guns or fortifications to  
indicate that there had ever been any de-  
fenses there.

The Spaniards were evidently surprised  
while strengthening their fortifications.  
The first shot of the New York landed full  
and fair on the top of the hills to the east,  
where the gunners were already at work  
erecting new pieces. The earth seemed  
to rise in a cloud, and when the twelve-  
inch shells of the Iowa and the thirteen-  
inch batteries of the Oregon landed  
squarely and fairly, a great cheer went  
up from the ships. There were no casu-  
alties in the fleet, although the ships held  
a fixed position, as if inviting the  
Spaniards to fire upon them. The half-  
stripped ships' gunners never worked with  
more enthusiasm. In thirty-eight minutes  
the order was given to cease firing, and  
the message went to each ship from the  
admiral, "Well done," and the officers and  
men turned in for breakfast. Every de-  
tail of the engagement had been executed  
to the letter, from the opening of fire by  
the New York to the last shot from the  
Iowa.

### BIG ARMY FOR CUBA.

War Council Decides 170,000 Men  
Will Be Needed.

A third call for 75,000 volunteers will  
result from the council of war at the  
White House Monday. The operations in  
Cuba planned by the President and his  
advisers will find use for 170,000 men—  
the number for which Gen. Miles asked.  
Havana, with its garrison of 65,000 Span-  
ish soldiers behind the fortifications, will  
require 100,000 American besiegers. For  
the capture of Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sa-  
gon, Bahia Honda, Cardenas and Mariel  
the rest of the troops are needed. The  
call may be expected in ten days, when  
the work of bringing the troops raised un-  
der the second call into the army shall be  
completed.

### Japs Are with Us.

Lieut. Fujita of the Japanese navy  
said at Seattle that his countrymen were  
not opposed to America occupying the  
Philippines, and desired an alliance with  
England and the United States.

### WAR BULLETINS.

Germany, it is declared, will not inter-  
fere in Manila.

The cruiser Newark may be the flagship  
of a new flying squadron.

Col. Torrey's troops of cowboy cavalry-  
men will probably go to Porto Rico.

Spanish ministers declare their country  
will not agree to an exchange of prisoners.

James Hobson, a brother of the hero



ADMIRAL CAMARA.

Commander of the Spanish Fleet at Cadiz.  
of the Merrimac, is a candidate for West  
Point.

It was again announced at Madrid that  
the Spanish reserve squadron had sailed  
from Cadiz.

There have been seven deaths among  
the soldiers at Camp Alger at Falls  
Church, Va.

The officers in command of the Porto  
Rican expedition will be Gens. Coppinger,  
Lee and Keifer.

The Queen Regent of Spain has offered  
to abdicate, if such a step will allay popu-  
lar discontent.

Illinois troops in camp at Jacksonville



"WRITING HOME TO MOTHER."

A familiar scene at Chickamauga.

took a prominent part in the dedication of  
a Confederate monument.

Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette,  
London, who visited Cuba, says stories  
of starvation are unfounded.

Fresh calls for men for the army are  
constantly being made in Spain, and re-  
inforcements are being hastened to vari-  
ous points.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer  
Terror is reported to be in San Juan har-  
bor, Porto Rico, utterly useless, on ac-  
count of burned boilers and a lack of  
means to repair them.

Dr. Chan, a Chinese physician of Cleve-  
land, Ohio, offers to organize in this coun-  
try a regiment of Chinamen and to con-  
vert the Chinese of the Philippines into  
allies of the United States.

A claim for \$200,000 was sent to the  
War Department by Adjutant General  
Reece of Illinois, being the amount ex-  
pended by the State for the arms and  
equipment of its troops.

### SANTIAGO AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Fortifications Crushed and the Viz-  
caya Struck by a Shell.

Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded  
the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for  
the third time at daylight Thursday morn-  
ing. For hours the ships pounded the  
batteries at the right and left of the en-  
trance, only sparing El Morro, where  
Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the  
Merrimac are in prison. The western bat-  
teries, against which the main assault

was directed, were badly wrecked. One  
gun was utterly destroyed. In others  
many guns were dismounted. At first the  
Spaniards replied passionately and wildly,  
but impotently. Then most of the 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. It is reported from Madrid  
that a shell from an American warship,  
falling from a great elevation, struck the  
Vizcaya, which, owing to its excellent ar-  
mor, was not damaged.

As a preliminary to the hammering given  
the batteries, the dynamite cruiser  
Vesuvius at midnight was given another  
chance. Three 250-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 eminence on which El Morro is sit-  
uated, where it was known that the Span-  
ish torpedo boat destroyers were lying.  
Two charges went true, as no reports  
were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion  
of gun cotton in water. The third charge  
exploded with terrific violence on Cayo  
Smith. The destruction and death at the  
western batteries must have been appall-  
ing.

### OPPOSES RELIEF EXPEDITION.

General Miles Says Military Is Needed  
For Other Purposes.

There is decided opposition in the War  
Department to an expedition for the re-  
lief of the reconcentrados. Gen. Miles  
does not lend his support to the proposi-  
tion, and he is said to have urged against  
the project at a White House conference.  
If supplies must be sent to the starving  
Cubans, it is Gen. Miles' recommendation  
that steamers be chartered for the trans-

## KILLED BY MARINES.

ONE HUNDRED SPANIARDS SLAIN  
IN A BATTLE.

Cubans Co-operate with United States  
Forces and the Common Enemy Is  
Completely Routed—Eighteen Span-  
ish Prisoners Captured.

### Route of the Dons.

A special cable from Mole St. Nicholas  
describes Tuesday's battle at Camp Mc-  
Calla, Guantanamo bay. It says that  
more than 100 Spaniards lie dead as the  
result of the engagement. Their fine  
equipment of Mauser rifles—rifles that  
have picked off marines at long distances  
—are stacked in the American camp. Two  
Cubans were killed in the fight and one  
American, Private Walker of Company  
D, was slightly wounded in the ankle.  
When the marines returned to camp af-  
ter the battle they brought with them  
eighteen Spanish prisoners, including a  
lieutenant, something more than 100  
rifles and about 10,000 rounds of ammu-  
nition.

The Americans, weary of jungle war-  
fare, went into the enemy's hiding place  
and inflicted disastrous punishment. Capt.  
Elliott, Lieut. Lucas and Lieut. Bannon  
of Company C, with ninety marines and  
fifteen Cubans, composed one of the par-  
ties. Capt. Spicer, Lieut. Neville and  
Lieut. Shaw of Company D, with ninety  
marines and fifteen Cubans, made up the  
second party. Lieut. Mahoney and Lieut.  
Magill of Company E, with fifty marines  
and ten Cubans, formed the third party,  
while the fourth comprised Lieut. Ingate  
of Company F and fifty marines and a  
Cuban guide.

Thus it will be seen a scouting party of  
300 officers and men, weakened by subdi-  
vision into four bands, ventured to drive  
a much superior force of Spaniards from  
cover. The primary object of the expedi-  
tion was the destruction of the tank which  
supplied the Spanish with water. This  
was successfully accomplished. The  
Americans also captured a heliograph  
with which the Spaniards signaled infor-  
mation to the main army. The Ameri-  
cans and Cubans charged the headquar-  
ters of the Spaniards in a valley, drove  
out the dons with bullet and bayonet,  
hemmed them in and cut off their retreat,  
and as they showed no intention of sur-  
rendering the Dolphin dropped shells in  
their midst, causing great havoc and kill-  
ing scores. A few stragglers managed to  
escape, but the marines were too tired to  
pursue them. The American victory was  
complete.

### ATTEMPTS BLANCO'S LIFE.

Havana Volunteer Wounds the Span-  
ish Captain General.

Mail advices have been received in  
Washington of a recent attempt in Ha-  
vana to assassinate Captain General  
Blanco, which was made by Mariano Sal-  
va, a young member of the volunteer  
army. The attempted killing of the Span-  
ish captain general took place as he was  
leaving the palace to accompany some of-  
ficers of his staff on an inspection of the  
earthworks on the outskirts of the city.  
Salva sent a rifle bullet into the calf of  
General Blanco's left leg.

The volunteer is a member of the guard  
on duty around the palace. His younger



CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

brother, also a volunteer, was arrested re-  
cently on a charge of conspiring with the  
enemies of Spain against the established  
government. The younger Salva was tried  
by a court martial, condemned and ex-  
ecuted. Salva submitted willingly to ar-  
rest, believing he had killed General Blanco  
and avenged the death of his brother.

### HAS APPROPRIATED \$371,000,000.

Provisions Made for War Expenses  
Up to the Present Time.

Representative Cannon, chairman of the  
House Committee on Appropriations, ex-  
plained in presenting the \$224,000,000  
emergency deficiency bill that with the  
\$218,000,000 for expenses carried in that  
measure the provisions made for conduct-  
ing the war, including the appropriations  
made for the next fiscal year, had reached  
the total of \$371,000,000. The bill passed  
by the House contains all the estimates of  
the War and Navy Departments of emer-  
gency expenses likely to arise during the  
remainder of the calendar year. Should  
greater expenditures be required than are  
anticipated, and the funds not be made  
available by existing law, Congress will  
be called in extraordinary session. It is  
believed, however, that precaution has  
been taken by the two departments to se-  
cure sufficient funds to meet practically  
all contingencies, and that the cost of the  
war to the first of next year will not ex-  
ceed \$350,000,000.

### Smuggle in Supplies.

Three large cargoes of supplies are  
known to have run the blockade already,  
and great quantities of food are smuggled  
to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines,  
Cienfuegos and other points on the south-  
west coast having direct railroad com-  
munication with the capital.

### Hold 4,000 Prisoners.

The United States armed steamer Za-  
firo arrived in Hong Kong from Manila  
reports that the rebels hold 4,000 Span-  
iards and 1,000 natives as prisoners.

### Will Instigate Revolution.

In an interview published in Madrid  
Don Carlos intimated that when the war  
is over he will instigate a revolution in  
Spain.

### A Fleet to Spain's Coast.

It was practically decided at a confer-  
ence in Washington to send a flying  
squadron to the coast of Spain.

## HOUSE FOR HAWAII.

CONGRESSMEN ADOPT ANNA-  
TION RESOLUTION.

Eighteen Democrats Join in Making  
Up the 209 Yeas, While Three Re-  
publicans Are in 91 Nays—Roll Call  
on Party Lines.

### Favor an Island State.

Washington special:  
The Hawaiian debate, which continued  
in the House without interruption from  
Saturday until Wednesday, was one of  
the most notable in this Congress, Haw-  
aian annexation being considered of  
great commercial and strategic impor-  
tance by its advocates, and being looked  
upon by its opponents as involving a rad-  
ical departure from the long established  
policy of the country and likely to be fol-  
lowed by the inauguration of a pronoun-  
ced policy of colonization, the abandon-  
ment of the Monroe doctrine and partici-  
pation in international wrangles. More  
than half a hundred members partici-  
pated in the debate.

From a party standpoint the result was  
awaited with the keenest interest. The  
Republicans presented practically unani-



CONGRESSMAN NEWLANDS,  
Father of the Hawaiian Annexation Resolution.

mous support to the resolutions, only three  
Republican members voting in opposition.  
In the Democratic ranks the division up-  
on the question was more marked, eight-  
teen voting for annexation.

### Analysis of the Vote. FOR ANNEXATION.

Republicans ..... 178  
Democrats ..... 18  
Total ..... 196

### AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Democrats ..... 77  
Republicans ..... 13  
Total ..... 90

### DEMOCRATS FOR ANNEXATION.

Benner, Pa. Livingston, Ga.  
Berry, Ky. Marshall, Ohio.  
Brucker, Mich. Norton, S. C.  
Cochran, Mo. Osborne, Wyo.  
Cummings, N. Y. Sulzer, N. Y.  
De Vries, Cal. Tamm, Ala.  
Driggs, N. Y. Venable, N. Y.  
Ermentrout, Pa. Kelley, S. D.  
Griffin, Ind. Lewis, Ga.

### REPUBLICANS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Crampton, Ind. Wadsworth, N. Y.  
Johnson, Ind.

Debate continued seven hours Wednes-  
day. Notable speeches were made by  
Messrs. Berry (Dem., Ky.), W. A. Smith  
(Rep., Mich.) and Hepburn (Rep., Pa.)  
for, and by Messrs. Johnson (Rep., Ind.)  
and Williams (Dem., Miss.) against the  
pending measure.

The resolutions relate in a preamble the  
offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all  
of its sovereignty and absolute title to the  
Government and crown lands, and they  
by resolution accept the cession and de-  
clare the islands annexed. The resolu-  
tions provide for a commission of five, at  
least two of whom shall be resident Haw-  
aiians, to recommend to Congress such  
legislation as they may deem advisable.

The public debt of Hawaii, not to ex-  
ceed \$4,000,000, is assumed. Chinese im-  
migration is prohibited. All treaties with  
other powers are declared null. It is  
provided that, until Congress shall pro-  
vide 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 into effect a provisional government  
for the islands.

### AS TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement for the Month  
of May Is Made Public.

The comparative statement of the im-  
ports and exports of the United States  
for the month of May, issued by the bu-  
reau of statistics, shows:

Merchandise—Exports, domestic, \$108,  
694,733; increase as compared with May,  
1897, about \$32,400,000; imports, \$53,  
258,847, of which about 48 per cent is  
free of duty; decrease, about \$20,000,000.  
Gold—Exports, \$109,157; decrease,  
about \$9,300,000; imports, \$13,119,383;  
increase, about \$12,500,000.

Silver—Exports, \$4,184,432; decrease,  
about \$150,000; imports, \$488,568; de-  
crease, \$250,000.

For the eleven months of the present  
fiscal year there was an increase in the  
amount of domestic merchandise exported  
as compared with the same period last  
year of \$157,138,821, and a decrease of  
\$42,732,988 in the imports of domestic  
merchandise. There was also a decrease  
in the exports of gold amounting to \$17,  
539,644, and an increase of \$31,228,775  
in the amount of gold imported. The  
amount of silver exported decreased by  
over \$5,000,000, and there was an in-  
crease of \$62,583 in the silver imports.

### Panacefote to Be Retained.

Sir Julian Panacefote, the British am-  
bassador, has been advised by the British  
foreign office that he will be retained at  
Washington for another year. Representa-  
tions were made recently by the admin-  
istration, through Ambassador Hay in  
London, that the recall of Sir Julian at  
this time would be unwise.

### Knights of Honor Bar Women.

The Supreme lodge, Knights of Honor,  
in session at Washington, by a vote of  
64 to 23, decided not to admit women to  
membership in the order. The ground  
taken was that an organization number-  
ing 100,000 had been built up, and it  
would be unsafe to risk any fundamental  
change. The visiting Knights and their  
wives were given a reception by Presi-  
dent McKinley.

Importers say that a revenue tax of 10  
cents a pound on tea ought not to raise  
the retail price.