



PLACING THE MERRIMAC IN SANTIAGO CHANNEL.

In sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago de Cuba the work required a first-class naval officer who knew how to put a spring on the cable and let the current or tide carry out his wishes in regard to swinging his ship at a right angle to the channel...

NO FUSION.

Populist National Committee Agrees to Reject All Overtures Looking to Combine with Other Parties.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—The conference of the populist national committee yesterday adjourned sine die. The final outcome was the practical rout of the middle of the road crowd.

The national committee is required to keep its hands off in state campaigns, or if its assistance be invited it may interfere only on behalf of the populist ticket and not to assist in fusion.

A QUINTUPLE LYNCHING

Alabama Regulators Punish Five Dusky Murderers.

Montgomery, Ala., June 18.—The men who murdered Mr. Carden, his wife and an old man named Carlee, near Wetumpka, were lynched yesterday.

Are Spelling for a Fight.

London, June 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent, now at Kingston, Jamaica, who recently landed in Cuba and was captured and subsequently released by Spaniards.

Released from Jail to Enlist.

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—Judge Newman has modified the sentences of several moonshiners in jail here in order that they may enlist in the army.

Has Had a Revelation.

London, June 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Mail says: The archbishop of Manila announces that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the Yankee pigs will be driven out of the island and that Spain will be triumphant in the end.

Asked to Defer Promotion.

Washington, June 18.—Representative Pearson, (N. C.), who is an uncle of young Hobson, on behalf of the relatives and friends of the young lieutenant has requested the president to withhold his promotion until Hobson's preferences can be ascertained.

Insurgents Attack Manila from the Sea.

London, June 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that according to a dispatch just received there from Hong Kong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgents on land.

A Fruitless Conference.

Pittsburg, June 18.—The conference between the wage scale committee of the blowers and gatherers and the manufacturers of window glass adjourned late last night after a two days' session without having reached a settlement.

CAMARA'S FLEET.

Departure from Cadiz Gives New Hope to Dons.

IT IS EASTWARD BOUND.

Passes Gibraltar and is Said to be Going to Carthage.

AN AIR CASTLE EXPLODES.

A Semi-Official Announcement is Made at Madrid that the Government Does Not Count on the Support of Any European Power, Not Even Germany.

Madrid, June 18.—There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over 20 ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also whispered that the squadron when at sea was to be divided and to proceed to different destinations.

Fresh contingents of troops are being called to the colors and there is great activity in the war and navy departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being actively pushed, and it is asserted that a third squadron of warships is to be formed immediately to be composed of the Cardenal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII, and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of this squadron.

It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead and it is semi-officially announced that the government does not count upon the support of any powers, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippines, will do nothing to favor Spain.

Washington, June 18.—The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "Carlos V., Pelayo, Rapido, Patriota, Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Giralda, Prelajo, Colon, with the minister of marine on board; Alfonso Doce, Canadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco left Cadiz Thursday. First 11 passed here bound for Carthage for orders; last three had troops on board." This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores.

The Cadiz fleet is being narrowly watched, although the naval view is not similar to that taken by army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to this fleet as the latter, and few of the officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines. The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date modern war vessels, excepting the torpedo gunboats. It is the opinion of the naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no difficulty in repulsing the whole Spanish fleet, while the Cadiz fleet would only afford pasture for Sampson's ships.

Department Needs an Overhauling.

FIRST BATTLE ON LAND.

Spaniards Assault Our Marines at Guantanamo—A Fiercely Contested Skirmish Follows, the Fight Being Waged for 13 Hours—The Enemy Repulsed.

Fort Antonio, Jamaica, June 13.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began Friday. Six hundred marines pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the stars and stripes for the first time floated from a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba. To Capt. Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war.

The Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin opened fire on the earthworks. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots. 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 main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position and the American officers say it can be taken in 15 minutes when desired.

In controlling the harbor of Guantanamo Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard and direct communication with Washington will soon be established.

Guantanamo, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—The Spaniards on Saturday night attacked the camp of the first battalion of marines under Lieut. Col. Huntington and were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely, Surgeon J. B. Gibbs, of New York City; Sergeant Smith, of Co. D; Private McCalligan, of Co. D, and Private Runnisha, of Co. D. The wounded were Private McGowan, of Co. D, hand shattered, and the pilot on the cruiser Marblehead, shot through the leg.

The firing began at midnight and lasted until daybreak. At times there was a heavy fusillade on both sides. Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, of Co. D, with 30 men were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the men killed were in this detachment except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while in camp. The pickets held the Spaniards off until released Sunday morning.

Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead in the morning. They consisted of 60 men and two rapid-fire guns. The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of fire.

After McCalligan and Durnrisky were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes. Late in the morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns on the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild.

The Texas, Yankee and torpedo boat Porter, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only once after the ships opened on them. There were no casualties on the American side.

SAILED AWAY FOR MANILA.

The Second Expedition to the Philippines Leaves San Francisco—Was Given an Enthusiastic Farewell.

San Francisco, June 16.—Anchor was weighed by the second Philippine expedition at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out of the Golden Gate and, led by the flagship China, the fleet stood away toward Manila. At that port the vessels will reconvene. The expedition carries 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels, as follows: Assigned to the China, Gen. Greene's flagship, the largest and fastest vessel of the fleet, were the First regiment of Colorado volunteer infantry, 1,022 men; half a battalion of the Eighteenth infantry, 150 men, and a detachment of engineers, 20 men. The Colon took four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and two companies of the Eighteenth infantry, both of the regular army, and Battery A of the Utah artillery.

On the Zealandia were the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers and part of Battery B of the Utah volunteer artillery. Two Maxim rapid-fire guns were placed ready for action in the bow of the vessel. In all there were 640 privates and 60 officers on board. On the Senator is the First regiment of Nebraska volunteers, numbering 1,023 men and officers.

Thousands of people assembled along the docks and wharves to see the fleet off and when the signals ordering the vessels to get under way were observed a mighty cheer went up. Vessels in the harbor blew long blasts from their sirens and every factory and mill in the manufacturing district saluted the vessels with blasts from their whistles.

Bombs were exploded and cannons were fired as the four vessels passed down the bay. The water front was black with people and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs presented a beautiful sight. The grand rails of the transports were hidden beneath struggling soldiers trying to get a last glimpse of the city. The men cheered themselves hoarse.

Arrangements are now being made for the sailing of the third expedition. It is believed the fleet will be ready by June 25.

Better News from Yellow Jack's Land.

Washington, June 14.—Surgeon General Wyman last night received cheering news from the district in Mississippi infected with yellow fever. No new cases have developed. The existing cases are isolated and the entire place is subjected to the most rigid quarantine. Train inspection service has been established between New Orleans and Mobile, and along the line of the Gulf Ports and Ashby Island railroad. A detention camp was opened Monday and no persons will be permitted to leave the infected district without being disinfected.

A COMPLETE ROUT.

Spanish Guerilla Camp Captured by Marines and Cubans.

A Desperate Engagement Near Guantanamo Results in Victory for the Marines of Spain—One Hundred and Forty Bushwhackers Killed and Many Wounded.

New York, June 16.—The following is a Journal special from Camp McCalla, Guantanamo harbor: Scouting parties of marines returned here Tuesday night with 18 Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer. The party also captured 100 Mauser rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. They report having had a series of engagements with Spaniards, in which 100 Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded. They also destroyed a Spanish blockhouse and telegraph station.

United States Camp, East Side of Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 16.—The United States marines under Lieut. Col. Huntington on Tuesday made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott and the co-operating Cubans were under Col. Laboria. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity and killed about 40 Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles. Lieut. Col. Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and at about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. 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 22 men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the scout. It was noon when from a hill top the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house, the quarters of the officers, and several smaller ones, "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 target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For 20 minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For the most part the American firing was done individually, but at times the officers would direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket 100 yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, darting through the brush and zig-zagging to escape the bullets. It was then the American victory became most deadly.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild, but they displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signalled 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, and 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 brush, 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. The Dolphin landed water and ammunition, as an attack was expected on the return march, but none was made. Evidently the Spaniards were too thoroughly beaten to attempt further fighting.

Off Santiago de Cuba, on Monday night, the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius were tested with great success. Three shells were fired at the Spanish fortifications and it is believed great damage was done.

On Tuesday the New Orleans shelled and partially destroyed the new emplacement east of Morro castle. The Spaniards fired some shots at the Vesuvius and one at the New Orleans, which was struck.

Germany Will Not Meddle.

Washington, June 16.—The state department has been officially advised that reports that Germany would make an issue in the Philippines are unwarranted. German ships will be on hand at Manila to afford protection to German subjects and property, but Germany has not thought of intervention.

Five Victims of a Cloudburst.

Kansas City, June 16.—A cloudburst last night in the vicinity of Chelsea Park, a suburban pleasure resort three miles southwest of here, is believed to have caused the death of at least five persons.

MILLIONS FOR FARMERS.

Wonderful Increase in Exports of Food Products During the Fiscal Year Almost Ended.

Washington, June 13.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high water mark of 1892, when our exports of agricultural products amounted to \$799,328,232, will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with this month. The preliminary reports of May exportations which have reached the bureau of statistics make it apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of \$800,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach \$835,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the \$800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as \$700,000,000, the two occasions in which they passed the \$700,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1892.

Compared with the last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully \$150,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over \$250,000,000, while the total will be fully 50 per cent. in excess of that of the fiscal year 1881. In breadstuffs alone the exports of the year will amount to nearly \$1,000,000 for each business day and will be more than \$100,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Nearly all articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of wheat the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1898 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1897, while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent. and of corn nearly 50 per cent. in value.

Many exports of corn were larger than those of any other month in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year for the first time will pass the 200,000,000 bushel line. Oats, oatmeal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oatmeal being more than 60 per cent. over last year and that of oats 100 per cent., while in rye the gain is only nominally large. In "provisions," in which term are included beef, hogs and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach \$160,000,000. Most of this increase is in hog products.

Exports of bacon, which were \$34,187,477 in value last year, are likely to reach \$44,000,000. Lard shows a similar increase, being likely to reach \$37,000,000 this year, a gain of nearly \$8,000,000. Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign markets, the exports of beef cattle having increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned or salted, have failed to show any increase, in most cases a decided falling off being noticeable.

LEITER'S WATERLOO.

The Napoleon of the Wheat Pit Comes to Grief at Last—A Big Slump in the Market.

Chicago, June 14.—Monday was a day of excitement and wild rumors in the Chicago wheat pit. A reverse that looks like a Waterloo has come to the "Young Napoleon of finance," Joseph Leiter. At first there was a wild tumble of prices on the board, July wheat selling 11 cents from Saturday's close, while September lost 4 1/2 cents and December 3 1/2 cents, but all made a little recovery before the close.

During the day from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of Leiter wheat were sold to the account of the "Young Napoleon."

Chicago, June 15.—P. D. Armour yesterday bought all of Joseph Leiter's cash wheat in the northwest, amounting to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels. Semi-authoritative information is also obtained that Armour will take up all of Leiter's wheat.

There is a fair prospect that Leiter's creditors will lose nothing and that the wheat will bring in sufficient with recovering markets to pay all claims. No reliable estimate can be placed upon Joseph Leiter's losses. It is not generally thought, however, that they will exceed \$1,000,000.

Chicago, June 15.—Arrangements for the closing of the Leiter deal have been completed. Final papers were yesterday placed before Joseph Leiter and 7,000,000 bushels of choice cash wheat were assigned to P. D. Armour, who will henceforth control all the Leiter holdings. Leiter will not lose as much as was generally believed. Armour's assumption of the burden is said to have meant at least \$2,000,000 for Leiter. That much loss would be incurred if the immense line of wheat had to be merchandised by trustees.

SUSPECTED SPIES.

Two Spaniards are Arrested on Shipboard by a Squad of Marines—Incriminating Papers Found.

New York, June 13.—Edouardo Montici, a Spaniard 40 years of age, and an unknown man of the same nationality were taken off a trans-Atlantic steamship Saturday night on suspicion of being Spanish spies. As the steamship Tartar Prince was about to sail from her dock in Brooklyn of Mediterranean ports a detachment of marines boarded her with instructions to arrest two Spaniards who were alleged to have in their possession maps, charts, plans and specifications of coast defenses.

The marines were given permission to search the steamship between Brooklyn and Sandy Hook. In the sick bay they found Montici, who was accompanied by his wife and child. The other man arrested was found in another part of the ship. It is said by detectives who were with the marines that papers were found in the baggage of the two men which convict them.

Are Suffering from Famine.

With the Fleet off Santiago, June 14.—The insurgents say that they watched the bombardment on June 6 from the hills at the rear of Santiago and that 300 Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded. Terrible execution was wrought by the 12-inch shells of the Texas. If their statement can be relied on, the Spanish garrison at Santiago is on half rations and the town itself is even much worse off.

The military authorities are refusing to sell citizens provisions at any price. The insurgents predict that a famine will cause the speedy capitulation of Santiago.

PROUD OF THEM.

Gen. Miles Praises the Volunteer Soldiers.

FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

He Tells of Scenes at Tampa When Shafter's Men Left.

EXPECTS AID FROM GARCIA.

The Cuban General Has Promised to Assist in Every Manner Possible the Landing of Our Soldiers at Santiago and to Intercept Spanish Reinforcements.

Washington, June 18.—Major Gen. Miles arrived in Washington yesterday after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion to Cuba. He conferred with Secretary Alger before the cabinet meeting and then had a long talk with Gen. Luddington, quartermaster general, on the condition of quartermaster's supplies. He came in response to a summons from the secretary of war, who desires to go over certain phases of the campaign with him.

Gen. Miles said: "Having spent some time with the troops during a trying period of hurried preparations, I am glad to say that they are a splendid body of men, which the country may well be proud of. As to the regulars, they are the finest corps in the world. Of course the volunteer army is not so well equipped. Some of the states send men into the field in very good condition, notably Massachusetts and New York. Others sent their quotas without arms, equipment, or clothing."

Gen. Miles' attention was directed to the reports coming from Tampa of great confusion and delay in preparing the expedition and getting it off for Cuba. "Yes," he said, "there were causes contributing to this delay. In the first place the post office service at these points of army concentration is very deficient."

"That has been one of the troubles at Tampa and other places, and as a result the official communications to and from the war department, on which depend the regularity of moving many kinds of stores, have been seriously delayed. There has been a postponement of the departure of the expedition for an army it was necessary to have the service of a great number of trains loaded with stores, crowding the railroad lines far beyond their usual capacity. However, all this is getting straightened out now and already most of it has been overcome. The troops at Tampa are in very good health."

"The spirit of the men is of the best, and this was shown when the transports started for Cuba last Tuesday. They were all anxious to go and the men marched aboard and the ships got under way."

"Lieut. Rowan and Lieut. Wilcox in making their journey to eastern Cuba and to Porto Rico gave splendid illustrations of the courage of the American soldier. Three expeditions which carried arms to the Cubans have developed the finest kind of courage. Capt. Connell and Lieut. Crawford, who participated in these expeditions, were with the Cubans during a sharp engagement with the enemy. Capt. Dorst's expeditions have been of great service, his last one in particular bringing important results."

"Dorst landed a steamer's load of supplies for the Cuban army, including 7,500 rifles, over a million cartridges and a great quantity of stores. A thousand Cubans came to him while there. The special importance of this trip, however, was in opening up direct communication between Gen. Garcia and myself."

Gen. Miles was asked for the communications between him and Garcia and he gave their general purport. "In my communication to him I asked him to move as large a force as possible to the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago and co-operate with our army on their arrival. He was to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near Santiago, threatening and attacking them at all points, and preventing any reinforcements from reaching that point. Pending the arrival of our troops he was to seize any positions east or west of Santiago which could be used to advantage by our artillery. He replied that he would regard my wishes as orders and would immediately adopt measures to concentrate his forces as indicated."

Refuses to Exchange Prisoners.

Havana, June 18.—The Spanish government has not authorized the exchange of the prisoners of the Merrimac. The gunboat Yanez Pinzon exchanged communications on Thursday with an American warship, under a flag of truce, and the commander of the latter was informed that Blanco has no authority to exchange. Naval Constructor Holston and his companions for Spaniards now held prisoners in the United States.

Appointment Under Second Call.

Washington, June 18.—Adj. Gen. Corbin last night made public the number of additional regiments required from each state on the second call of the president for volunteers. The new organizations will be appointed as follows: Michigan one regiment of infantry; New York, three regiments of infantry and three light batteries; Ohio, one regiment and nine companies of infantry; Pennsylvania, 18 companies of infantry.

City Marshal Killed by the Mayor.

Brunswick, Mo., June 18.—J. H. Heisel, mayor of Brunswick, shot and killed City Marshal Richard Ashby in a saloon fight last evening. Mayor Heisel was shot twice by the marshal, one shot penetrating his abdomen and the other passing through his lungs. He will probably die.

Will Declare Independence.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 18.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite on June 22 and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.