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OLD GLORY PROBABLY WAVES OVER THE LADRONE ISLANDS



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GUANTANAMO BAY, CAPTURED ON THE 7TH INST. BY TWO VESSELS OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET. This Shows the Town of Caimanera, the Fort and the Cable-houses in the Center. The Marblehead and Yankee, Which Did the Work, Are Shown in the Foreground and the Spanish Warships in the Shallow Waters of the Distance.

CAPTAIN GLASS HAS ORDERS TO SEIZE THE GROUP

Monterey Reported to Have Received Instructions to Seize the Carolines While En Route.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: There is reason to believe the monitor Monterey has work cut out for her, and that she will seize the Caroline Islands. After having caused the Spaniards to surrender, and left small garrisons to hold the islands seized, the Monterey will proceed to Manila, where she will re-enforce Admiral Dewey. No interference with this programme is anticipated by the authorities in view of the present condition of Spain and her inability to send re-enforcements to the Far East.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: It is said tonight that the American flag is flying over the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, a group belonging to Spain, 1000 miles to the east of the Philippines.

Under instructions given him before his departure from San Francisco, Captain Henry Glass, commanding the cruiser Charleston, was directed to proceed to Guajan, the most important of this group, the only island upon which Spain had a force of soldiers, and require the surrender of the enemy's men and to take possession in the name of the United States.

I have known of this instruction since before the departure of the Charleston from Mare Island, but have kept silent until now, when the instructions are undoubtedly carried out, because of the apprehensions of officials that the publication of the information would cause the Spaniards to re-enforce the garrison at Guajan and thus make more difficult and dangerous the task of Captain Glass in conquering the island.

It was because of the necessity of having a landing force that the Charleston waited at Honolulu for the arrival of the transports with troops aboard. The troops were under command of Major General Anderson, and he was directed before his departure from San Francisco to cooperate with Captain Glass in accomplishing the defeat of the Spanish force in the Ladrone Islands.

No doubt exists in official circles that the Charleston by this time has reached Guajan. During the run from San Francisco to Honolulu she made an average of 300 miles a day, and on one or two occasions made 350 miles. Proceeding at her average rate—the rate which a transport will easily be able to maintain, it is estimated by the officials that she would have made the 3000 miles separating the Hawaiian Islands and Guajan in ten days.

If, as is believed, she left Honolulu on May 31, she has thus covered the distance, and by now has taken possession of the island. It is not believed the American force had much difficulty in taking Guajan. The Spaniards have two small forts at the island, and just before the war broke out sent a few guns and troops to re-enforce the garrisons. These are not believed to have been large enough to have given any trouble to the American forces.

SEIZURE OF ISLANDS ON THE PROGRAMME.

Charleston Expected to Take Possession of a Coaling Station for Monitors.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statement that the real object of the Charleston's voyage was the seizure of the Spanish Ladrone Islands has a basis of truth in it. When it was decided to send the Monterey and Monadnock

clear across the Pacific from Mare Island to Manila, it was well known that this could not be done without sending along coalers, because of the insufficient coal supply of the monitors. It was not deemed practicable to tow the big ironclads the 4000 miles of the voyage that would have to be traversed by them without coal, so it became necessary to find places in the Pacific where they could replenish their

bunkers. A study of the charts showed that there were several groups of islands lying between Hawaii and the Philippines which might afford a harbor in which the colliers could lay alongside the monitors and fill up their coal bunkers. The officials do not deem it prudent to name the particular islands chosen for the purpose, but it is obvious that, being barred by neutrality laws from

WAR VESSELS SIGHTED OFF FORT MONROE

Presence of Spanish Craft Signaled From Cape Henry.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 10.—It is reported that a Spanish battle-ship, two cruisers and a torpedo-boat are lurking outside the capes, and there is great activity at the fort tonight. The troops are sleeping by their guns and the searchlights of the cruiser Minneapolis and an auxiliary cruiser and the one at the fort are playing on the water. All the officers at the hotels were called at midnight by a bugler and hurried to their posts.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—At midnight it was reported here that the Cape Henry signal station had sighted hostile ships outside of the Virginia capes. Signals were flashed from the station at Fort Monroe, and the report circulated has thrown residents and guests at Old Point Comfort into a state of excitement. No particulars can be obtained at this hour.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—A lieutenant who was seen after midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat had been caught under the searchlight of Cape Henry, steaming from a northerly direction. As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep across the bay and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie and the dynamite

BRAVE HOBSON AND HIS MEN NOT HARMED

Escaped Injury From the American Shells That Struck Their Prison at Santiago.

NEW YORK, June 10.—When the news was received of the bombardment of the Santiago fortifications by the American fleet on Monday no little anxiety was aroused throughout the country lest some injury might by chance have come to heroic Hobson and his brave men, who were confined at Morro Castle, at the entrance of Santiago harbor. Fear that harm might have come to them was increased when it was known that, in spite of Rear Admiral Sampson's orders that care be taken not to hit the part of the Morro where they were supposed to be confined, some American shells were thought to have hit the fortifications near their quarters.

To settle all doubts on the subject the Herald telegraphed to F. W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago, asking him if he could kindly inform the friends of the prisoners and the nation at large, through the Herald, how the prisoners fared. To-day Mr. Ramsden sent in reply the following dispatch:

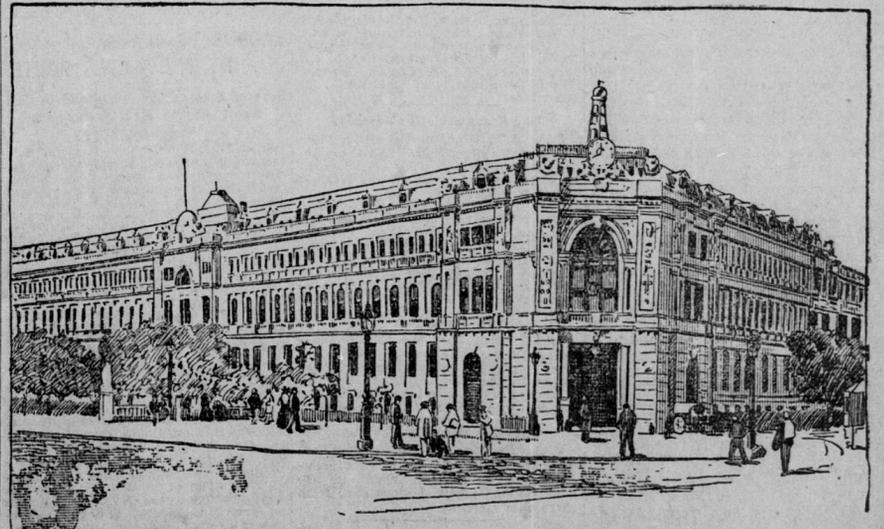
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 10. Herald, New York: Replying to your telegram.—Hobson and men well cared for by authorities. Have myself just seen him. RAMSDEN.

cruiser Buffalo, which are anchored off Old Point. Quarters were sounded and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action.

The gunners took positions at their posts, where they were ordered to remain during the night. The ships' searchlights were kept playing on the water.

In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns, and troops were ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels,

and buglers were dispatched for them. The men scurried out of the hotels half dressed and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given for the men to sleep in their clothes with their guns close by. A dispatch that came from Washington, stating that one of the vessels seen was probably a German freighter, had a tendency to allay the excitement among the guests at the hotels, but the officers did not relax their vigilance.



THE BANK OF SPAIN AT MADRID, THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ON WHICH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT DEPENDS FOR ITS FUNDS TO CARRY ON ITS WAR OPERATIONS.