

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS DISEMBARK AT SANTIAGO

WARSHIPS BOMBARD THE CITY

Landing Effected After the Forts Have Been Silenced.

For Three Hours Sampson's Vessels Hurl Projectiles Into the Batteries.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 11.—Dispatches received here from Mole St. Nicholas state that 8000 troops landed at Santiago de Cuba yesterday, after the city had been bombarded by the American fleet.

THREE HOURS' BATTLE

Madrid Reports That the Landing Force Was Repulsed.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch received here from Havana, dated Friday, June 10, says:

"This morning Admiral Sampson's ships commenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached, and attempted to make a landing. The cannonade lasted three hours. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempt at landing, and the Americans drew off. No damage was caused by the shells from the warships, which kept at a distance, evidently afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

VIXEN LANDS ARMS.

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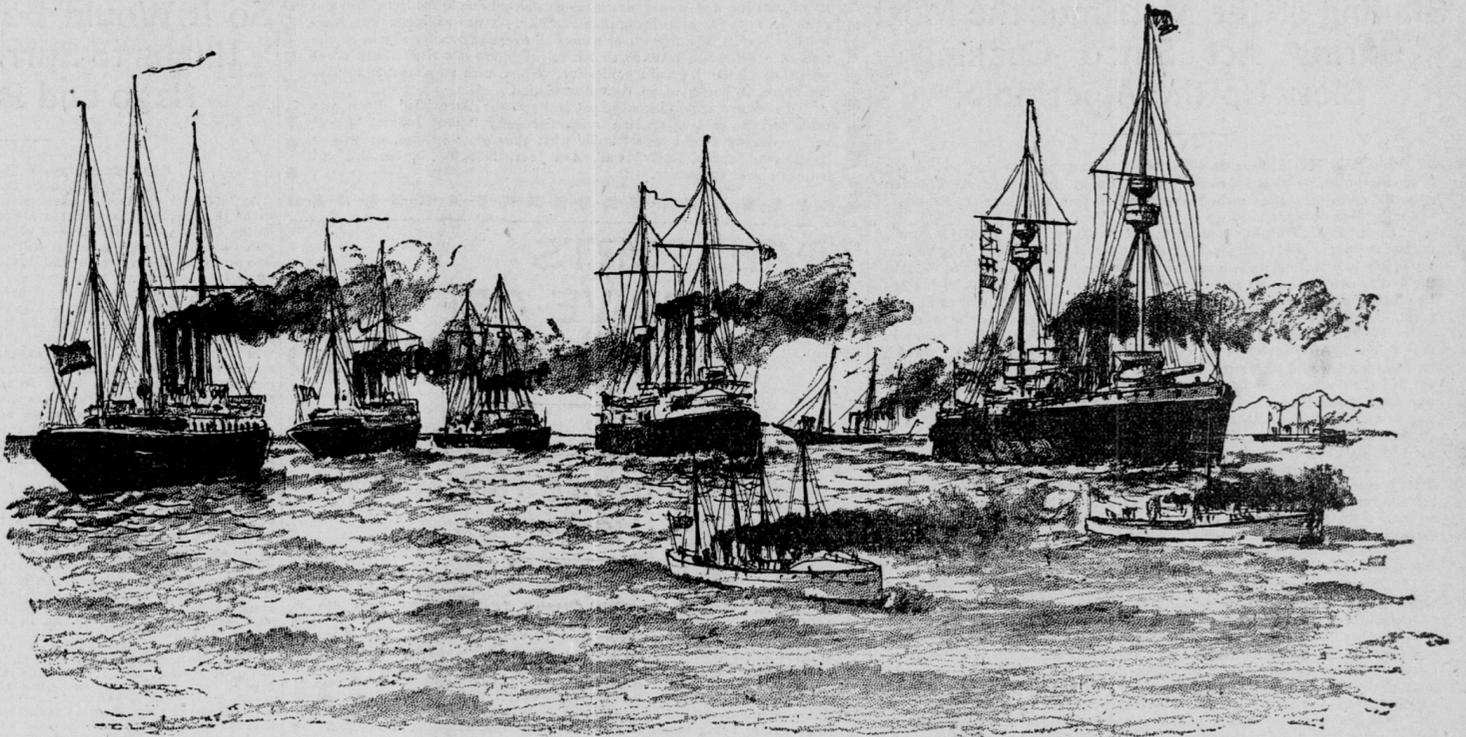
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—The military gunboat Vixen has succeeded in landing 400 rifles, five tons of provisions and 60,000 rounds of ammunition for the insurgents at Asserado. Spanish cavalry interfered with the work and the Vixen's shells did great execution among them.

The Yankee, which arrived at Port Antonio at 9 o'clock to-night, reports all is quiet at Santiago de Cuba, and that there has been no resumption of the bombardment by Admiral Sampson. The Spaniards are afraid to fire for fear of further punishment. The officers of the Yankee positively deny the statement that the Spaniards have tampered with the wreck of the sunken collier Merrimac. Her funnel and masts were still plainly visible this morning.

The fleet is anxiously awaiting the arrival of troops. Six hundred refugees have arrived at Montego Bay from Manzanillo.

Asserado, or Aserradero, where the Vixen landed arms and supplies for the insurgents, is a small village on the southeastern coast of Cuba. It is about as far to the west of Santiago de Cuba as Guantanamo, where 850 marines were landed, is to the east.

From the fact that operations are being carried on at these places on either side of Santiago the inference is that Admiral Sampson's fleet is patrolling the coast in that vicinity for about 100 miles.



PATRIA. RAPIDO. ALFONSO XIII. EMPERADOR CARLOS V. PLUTO. GIRALDA. DELAYO. OSADO. PROSERPINA

The Spanish Reserve Squadron Now Rendezvoused at Cadiz and Awaiting Orders to Sail.

MARINES LANDED AT GUANTANAMO

They Safely Plant Old Glory on the Soil of Cuba.

Territory Taken by Americans Can Be Held Until Re-Enforcements Arrive.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 11.—Information has been received here, by way of Port au Prince, that a large force of Americans landed yesterday on the shores of Guantanamo, near Caimanera, and cut the cable; that the terminus at that point is in the possession of the Americans and that every effort will be made to reopen communication with New York via Cape Haytien. A force of cable repairers may be sent from Cape Haytien as soon as a steamer can be sent here to take them over.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Navy Department was in communication to-day with Admiral Sampson off Santiago by cable and by mail, with the result that it is now known officially that the American flag floats over Cuba, and that it was raised by United States marines at the mouth of Guantanamo Bay.

The marines who have thus glorified themselves were 800 in number. They were obliged to fight for their lives, and in the course of that fight to burn down the town chosen as the site of debarkation. All is ready at Guantanamo for the landing of United States regular troops as soon as they arrive there, the marines holding the ground they won and being protected by the

guns of the Marblehead, under Captain McCalla, who has already during the present war so distinguished himself by energetic and valuable services as to encourage the belief that he will regain the numbers he lost some time ago through an unfortunate incident. Regarding the fleet of transports, no statement is obtainable at the War Department, and it is believed that the situation is as it stood yesterday with respect to the starting of the expedition.

SIX HUNDRED MARINES PITCH THEIR TENTS.

How the Invasion of Cuba Was Commenced by the American Forces.

OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, June 10, via Port Antonio June 11.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began to-day. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents among the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the Stars and Stripes for the first time float on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. The forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines. These, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Huntington, arrived at 3 o'clock and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village

YELLOW FAKE OF EXAMINER-JOURNAL IS DULY EXPOSED.

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PARIS, June 11.—I am informed that the purported interview with former Empress Eugenie, published in two of your yellow journals, was absolutely false. The former Empress has not received the correspondent either of an American or any other journal. She has not been interviewed by anybody.

which crouched on the beach under the hilltop of Guantanamo.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as placing a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead had, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened 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 fifteen minutes when desired.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots at the fortifications on the left. The fills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defenses on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered among the earthworks and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarking began.

The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames. Company K, under Lieutenant Hall, was the first ashore, and without the loss of a moment the column started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines

SPAIN IN PERILOUS CONDITION

Even German Newspapers See Her Pitiful Plight.

Talk of Proposal for Peace, Which Can Only Be Considered on America's Terms.

BERLIN, June 11.—Although the anti-American feeling continues here the latest war news, coupled with official warnings that such comments were endangering the commercial interests of Germany, have compelled the newspapers to modify their ultra pro-Spanish sympathies and some of them are beginning to admit that Spain is in a perilous condition.

The Deutsche Zeitung says it thinks the moment has arrived for diplomatic intervention in regard to the Philippine Islands and adds: "We confidently expect the Foreign Office to act speedily and energetically, as we cannot allow the islands to pass into the hands of America."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "In the Philippines Spain's punishment for centuries of misrule is imminent. The cruel massacre of the patriot Risal and thousands of agals find a bloody recompense." The Vossische Zeitung is the first Berlin paper to publish the reports of a special correspondent sent to Tampa.

The Post of this city admits that Spain's affairs have arrived at a critical stage, and says: "If, in addition to other misfortunes, the throne is uprooted by a civil war, Spain would lose all sympathy hitherto felt for her by the Continental powers."

The Kreuz Zeitung says it can confirm the report that several of the powers are consulting on the subject of mediation between Spain and the United States.

LONDON, June 11.—In regard to the rumored peace propositions of Spain the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Balfour will sum up the case. We should be delighted to do anything to help, but we could not think of it unless both parties seemed likely to welcome it and mean business, which they do not. That's just it. America is ready for peace, but only on the terms she is entitled to. Spain is ready for peace, but on 'let us pretend that nothing has happened terms.' Unless Spain sees the

childishness of this, there is no hope for peace. In the meanwhile no power is likely to invite a well deserved snub by babbling about uninvited intervention of a congress."

MADRID, June 11.—The campaign inaugurated by some of the foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinions of several generals, Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Therefore, they add, it is useless to talk of peace unless it applies to a return to the statu quo ante bellum.

The Government, it is added, has not received any suggestions of peace from the powers, and in political circles it is declared that if such a suggestion were received the Government would politely decline to entertain it on the ground that Spain has decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

Dispatches received here from Cuba announce that yellow fever is ravaging Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, the province of Santiago de Cuba being, it is claimed, the hotbed of the disease.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government was interrogated as to whether the United States had notified the powers of the blockade of Cuba and whether the powers recognized the blockade as effective.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, replied that since the Paris conference conditions had radically changed, and the powers had not yet decided whether the blockade is effective. The Government, he said, was resolved to uphold Spain's rights, and he added that he did not believe it was legitimate for the United States to encourage the Philippine insurgents as a belligerent power.

Many of the newspapers advocate the keeping at home of Admiral Camara's fleet for the purpose of defending the coast.

Captain Anon, the Minister of Marine, has made arrangements with the Spanish Trans-Atlantic line for the transportation of munitions and supplies to the Antilles.

At the sitting of the Senate to-day