STEAMING TO SANTIAGO

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS DEPART FOR CUBAN SHORES

ARMY OF INVASION INCLUDES MANY SEASONED REGULARS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS

Are Pleased With the Outlook, and Hope for Speedy Conquest of the Spanish Stronghold in Eastern -Gen. Shafter's Command Comprises the Flower of the United States Army-Success of the Expedition Thought to Be Assured-Details of the Guantanamo Fight Lacking.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globs, } Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe. WASHINGTON, June 13. — Official announcement of the departure of the army of invasion for Cuba has finally been made by the war department of-ficials, and the long-expected movement of troops is almost the sole topic of discussion here.

The figures given out as to the numerical strength of the expedition, 14,564, lend color to the persistent statement that Gen. Shafter's army has been preceded to Santiago by an expedition about the strength of the one said to have effected a landing some distance from Santiago Saturday. It is figured that the combined forces, 14,564 men who left this morning, under command of Gen. Shafter, and 8,000 who are said to have landed Saturday, would just about equal the number of soldiers scheduled to go to Santiago province. The force originally designated to go to Santiago was to consist of 27,000 men. With 8,000 already there and nearly 15,000 under Gen. Shafter on the way, the figures would be about cor-

OFFICIALS ARE PLEASED. No one in touch with affairs at either the war or navy department who would discuss the expeditions to Santiago-save to say that Gen. Shafter's army departed at daybreak-could be found; hence it is purely a matter of speculation as to how many United States soldiers will be landed on Cuban soil before the close of the present week. In fact there is so much satisfaction over the official acknowledgment of the departure of the Shafexpedition that little else is being talked of in official and other circles at the capital today. War department attaches were in rare good humor, and everybody seemed to have been re-

lieved of a heavy burden.

There is no longer heard anything bordering upon harsh criticism of fie war department, either for its failure to act, or its reticence in imparting to an anxious public the facts in connection with the movement of troops in the advance upon the enemy's

SKIRMISH AT GUANTANAMO.

Naturally there was much anxiety here when the first reports of an engagement between Col. Huntington's marines and a body of Spanish troops matic developments may be expected. wittingly of the deception. reached the capital. Arxious inquiries at the war department received little enlightenment on the subject, and it is believed tonight that the officials were honest in their declarations that they had received no official communications on the subject. That there had been an engagement was generally be-lieved, even in official circles, but the absence of detailed information of the losses on either side rather puzzled those who had friends at the front and the officials of the war department as well. Owing to the policy of silence that has been pursued by the government, those who were early at the war department to learn particulars of the Guantanamo fight went away in resentful mood, thinking that perhaps they were not accorded the treatment merited, owing to the policy of war department officials to give out nothing bearing upon affairs in Cuba.

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

There is one thing certain, and that Is that a great load has been lifted from those who have been preparing for the invasion of Cuba. Everybody at the war department today was in a cheerful mood, and each official when ap proached spoke enthusiastically of the progress that had been made. They are all sanguine of the success of the expedition under Gen. Shafter

With Admiral Sampson and Commodere Schley in command of the harbon and town of Guantanamo as well as the shore for a distance of fully thirty-five miles, it is argued that the troops will be landed without really serious

Once ashore the American troops will, It is believed, make short work of the Spaniards. It is argued that if a little

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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War Taxes in Effect.

Grasshoppers on the Border

body of 600 marines can hold the Spanish regulars and guerrillas in check, then 20,000 of the very flower of the United States army should certainly

sweep the enemy from its strongholds within a brief period. SIGNIFICANT SELECTIONS.

So little has been said officially about the movements of troops from Tampa to Santiago province that the personnel of the various regiments selected for the important mission has been largely overlooked. Now it is given out that the great bulk of the invading army under Gen. Shafter is composed of seasoned troops, regulars who have been under fire, and not raw volunteers, whose mettle is as yet untried. Of Gen. Shafter's command there are more than 10,000 men who know how to fight, a majority of whom have fought, and who will, it is firmly believed, and generally predicted at the nation's capi-tal, teach the Spaniards a lesson in military precision and effectiveness that will give European powers another shock similar to the one occasioned by the accurate marksmanship of the gunners of the American navy.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION. Next in order and next in discussion n public places tonight is the reduction of the port of San Juan and the occupation of Porto Rico. The one neans both, for the fall of San Juan Will but announce the capitulation of ject with Maj. E. B. Stahlman, who had received 25 per cent of the claim paid Porto Rico. It is unofficially given received 35 per cent of the claim paid out that Gens. Coppinger and Lee will and the impression left upon him command the Porto Rico expedition, was that not a dollar of the former naturally ranking the latter.

ISENATE WAS SWINDLED

SENSATIONAL CHARGES IN THE BOOK CONCERN SCANDAL.

Mr. Chandler Accuses Senator Pasco With Being Responsible, Unwittingly, for Imposition Upon the Senate by Lobbyists-Mr. Pasco Demands a Retraction, Which Mr. Chandler Declines to Make.

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- For nearly wo hours today the senate had under liscussion the resolution of Mr. Lodge (Mass.), directing the claims committee to make an inquiry as to the disposition of the money appropriated by congress to pay the claim of the book concern of the Methodist Episcopal Thurch South. A heated collequoy beween Mr. Chandler (N. H.) and Mr. Pasco was the feature of the discus-

Mr. Bacon (Ga.), speaking briefly upon the resolution, said he had not the remotest suspicion that anybody who the former naturally ranking the latter. money was to be paid to lobby-It is also said that the army that will ists. Mr. Stahlman, said Mr. Bacon, invade Porto Rico will not depart from stated there was no arrangement or

London, June 14.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to the Financial News, three Spanish ironclads from Madagascar waters have arrived in sight of Manila, and Admiral Dewey's ships have gone to

American shores until after the fall of contract whereby anybody was to be of Admiral Cervera. With the Spanish fleet out of the way, Admiral Sampson can give as a convoy and a cooperating force, a fleet of the most fermidable ships in the United States navy. The fleet will reduce the fortifications at San Juan, the transports bearing the army of invasion will be at hand, troops will be landed, and another Spanish possession placed under American control. By that time it is believed that Manila will also have fallen, and there will be nothing left for Spain but to plead for quarter and

any sort of peace arrangement the Americans are pleased to proffer. DETAILS OF DEPARTURE.

Gen. Shafter's Invading Force a For.

midable Aggregation.

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships, making over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary cruisers, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West, at daybreak, this morning. By Thursday, at the latest, the transports will be off Santiago and a large army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Sampson has cleared the way for this undertaking, and little danger is apprehended in getting the advance is made, that actual dracommanders will be in direct cable communication with the authorities here. Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo and a force of cable experts are rapidly restoring the line to

The troops making up the expedition which started today are as fol-

INFANTRY. Sixth, Sixtenth and Seventy-first New York volunteers; Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts

CAVALRY.

Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First and Tenth cavalry, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States volunteer cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 159 officers and 2,875 enlisted men; mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Seoond, nine officers and 280 enlisted men. ARTILLERY.

Light Batteries E and K, First artillery; A and F, Second artillery; 14 officers and 223 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth artillery siege, 4 officers and 132 enlisted men. Engineers-Companies C and E. 9 officers

and 200 enlisted men.
Signal Corps—One detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men.
Hospital detachments are included in the foregoing figures.
The staff corps numbers fifteen officers.
The grand total of the expedition is 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

GUANTANAMO FIGHT. The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press report, and the news has had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward

regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spaniards are not afraid to charge boldly upon United States troops, and the chances of a bushwhacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the persons who have been hoping for

a short campaign. Without any discouragement to the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit so far as concern their brayery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of military experts whether, failing in any substantial assistance from the Cubans, who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, Western soldiers, trained in Indian fighting, would not be of more service in a Cuban jungle campaign. Nothing for severity tasks the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe, and only troops trained in ou

Spain's Ships Reported at Manila.

Santiago, and the probable surrender paid a single dollar, except possibly a small amount for expenses. Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) related the details of a conversation, which he had had with Maj. Stahlman, who had told him that no fees were to be paid out of the appropriation, except possibly \$2,000 or \$2,500 as necessary expenses. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) believed this was an opportune time to say to the country that in the presentation of just claims to congress there was never a necessity for the employment of agents or lobbyists. Concerning the present matter Mr. Hoar

said: representatives of the church ought at once to pay back to the government the money received under the appropriation, and the man who received the \$100,000, if he ever expects to have a shred of character to his back,

ought to give up the money."

Mr. Chandler desired it to be understood that the present matter could not be settled by the disclaimer of false intent by those who pushed the claim through the senate. He maintained that the money ought to be returned to congress. If Stahlman should refuse to relinquish his gains the church ought to proceed against him to recover

MR. PASCO ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Chandler declared that the senate had been grossly and outrageously deashore. It will be after that, when ceived, and that the senator from Florida (Mr. Pasco) had been the agent un-Mr. Pasco-The senator knows I am

incapable of deceiving the senate. Mr. Chandler-The senate was deceived and the senator from Florida was the agent of the deception, unwittingly and unwillingly, I have no doubt. Mr. Bacon felt that Mr. Chandles

was doing an injustice to Mr. Pasco. who had been deceived himself. Mr. Chandler replied that he had disclaimed any unkind or any unjust

imputation upon Mr. Pasco. "We all were deceived," said he, "and Barbee and Smith did it." "I ask the senator from New Hampshire to retract absolutely those words

which indicated that I was an agent of the deception practiced upon the senate. I cannot remain patiently un-der such an imputation," declared Mr. Pasco. "I do not know what the senator can

do," retorted Mr. Chandler. "If he can do or say anything about it I wish he would do so, in order that I may proceed with my speech. I have stated he did not willingly or wittingly deceive the senate, and that ought to be enough."

body the absolute facts," said Mr. Pasco, hotly.

"Well, I decline," replied Mr. Chandler, "to permit the senator to put words

into my mouth." "I desire to say then," said Mr. Pasco, "that any statement that I was an agent in the deception of the senate in this matter is without foundation, and the senator from New Hampshire

REFUSED TO RETRACT. "Well, Mr. President," declared Mr. Chandler, "the truth is the exact opposite of that statement."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) did not believe that the money ought to be returned to the government as the claim was primarily a just one, "but I want to say, Mr. President, "that the Methodist church ought to make Stahlman

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Teller (Col.), Mr. Morgan (Ala.), Mr. Perry (Ark.) and Mr. Wilson (Wash.). It finally went over until

Mr. Foraker (O.) then called up the bill for the incorporation of an international American bank. He stated the bill was one of the recommendations of the Pan-American congress assemblage had recommended legislation for the chartering of this

The bill was discussed at some length, but was not disposed of.

Mr. Frye (Me.) favorably reported from the committee on commerce a bil to provide American registry for the steamers Unionist and Specialist. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Mills the senate latest skirmish drill can render effect-ive service in such a task. tive session, after which it adjourned.

MELINE'S FATE IN ISSUE. Result of the Present Debate Will Decide It.

PARIS, June 13.—In the chamber of deputies today, M. Millerand, the mouthpiece of the Socialists, and extreme Radicals, opened an attack on the domestic policy of the government. The debate will decide the fate of the Melline ministry. Meline ministry. A vote is expected to-

If the premier secures a majority he will remodel the cabinet and, it is un derstood he will eliminate Gen. Billot, the minister for war, Admiral Besnard, he minister of marine; M. Turrel, the minister of matthe, is, furter, the minister of public works, and others, who have not been successes. M. Dupuy and Delcesse, and Gen. Saussier are spoken of as their successors, which would put the cabinet in a firmer position based on the support of the mederates. moderates.

BUTTE TROOPS STRIKE

VOLUNTEERS REFUSE TO DRILL ON ACCOUNT OF POOR FOOD

The Men of Company B, of Butte Montana, Say They Are Given Bad Bacon and Poor Vegetables-Only a Sergeant, Corporal and Three Privates Would Drill Yes-

CAMP MERRITT, San Francisco June 13.—The men in the Montana regiment are complaining of the food served them. Today the soldiers of Company B, Butte regiment, went out on a strike and refused to drill under pres ent conditions. The regiment assembled at the camp in order to march out to Sutro baths. When the officers of Company B called on their men to fall in they declined, one of their number stating their reasons for so acting.

Col. Kessler was called, and he addressed the men, calling their attention to the serious proposition of disobeying orders. One of their number told Col. Kessler that the company did not desire to disobey orders, but the men were hungry and coud not drill on the food they were receiving. While Col. Kessler was speaking one of the men fainted before him, and was later

removed to a tent. After Col. Kessler concluded speak ing, the captain asked how many men were willing to drill, and only a ser geant, a corporal and three privates stepped forward. The company was dismissed and the regiment proceeded to the baths.

All the men of Company B complained today of the food. They say they are given bad bacon and poor vegetables, and that the fresh meat they get consists principally of bones. Those statements made by the men were sup ported by the company cook, who exhibited a piece of pork as evidence.

LAST CABLE CUT.

Work Successfully Completed at Guantaname.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Wednes day, June 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 9.—The Yankee and St. Louis cut the cable at Guantanamo, sixty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, yesterday afternoon, and Cuba is thus believed to be finally shut off from communication with the outer world. The Marblehead fired at a small Spanish gunboat, and she returned the fire, the old-fashioned forts joining in the engagement. The gunboat retreated into the harbor, and the fort was si-lenced by the Marblehead. It is not struck, as the range was too great. The Marblehead and Yankee returned to the blockade at midnight.

The steam launches, which now form a picket line to guard against a torpedo boat attack, reported yesterday that the Spaniards were probably attempting to repair the batteries from the damage done Monday.

Admiral Sampson said that he believed that half if not more of the enemy's guns had been dismantled.

WHERE THEY WILL LAND.

Twenty-Six Thousand America Troops Bound for Santiago.

Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press. MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 12 .- The expedition from Tampa, under Gen. Shafter, convoyed by warships from the North Cuban squadron, will land in or near Zacaha bay, nine miles west of Santiago. Operations will begin im-

The arrival of the transports with 26,000 infantry, 3,000 of cavalry, and a Lamson Brothers, there were no speregiment of artillery, is expected off cial indications as to the identity of

Belgara

Mata

3 + 5 Scale of Miles

La Caridad

Hatibonica

Corragilla

LEITER'S WHEAT WATERLOO | ing the day from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of Leiter wheat, optional and

YOUNG NAPOLEON OF FINANCE FORCED TO SURRENDER

Millions of Bushels of Wheat Thrown Upon the Market Causes a Big Slump in Prices-Northwestern Bull Clique Compelled to Let Go-Leiter Disposed of Between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 Bu.

ay of excitement and wild rumors in the Chicago 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% cents and December 3% cents, but all made a little recovery before the close. It was given out that Leiter had ordered his deals all closed, and that the selling rush was the result of the execution of this

CHICAGO, June 13.-This has been a

of rumors concerning the stability of the big bull movement, which for months has been the important factor in board of trade dealings. One of these rumors was that Leiter had been deserted by some of his associates in the campaign. In the meantime Leiter's wheat was being tumbled overtoard, and prices had become demoral-

Later in the day Leiter made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had sold out all of his holding in futures probably 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels here. It came out that he had trans- ward the pressure of a tremendous

visible were sold to the account of the "young Napoleon." This is supposed to have consisted chiefly of options in September, July and June wheat, stored in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and

Chicago.

It was said on the floor that the bankers of the Northwest, who have been carrying their burden for a longer time, and that calls had been made by Northwest dealers, particularly the Minneapolis interests, for margins down to 90 cents. These, it is said, were followed by calls upon Leiter to margin his wheat holdings down to 80

SOLD AT A LOSS.

Mr. Leiter had about 4,000,000 bushels of cash wheat on hand, much of which he is said to have disposed of at a loss. Later it was reported that L. Z. Leiter, when asked by his son for more mone the wheat deal, and thus compelled the latter to let go a large line of his holdings in order to satisfy his warehouse creditors and marginal demands.

Reports of the Northwestern interests appear to have precipitated the rder, accompanied as it was by a flood crisis by coming to Chicago Saturday and learning that L. Z. Leiter would not advance any more money on his son's account. Mr. Leiter's friends insist that he has

> admitted tonight that the Leiter interests had been "trusteed." Joseph Leiter could not be located tonight. L. Z. Leiter was seen, but posi-

> tively declined to say a word. THE LEITER DEAL. Joseph Leiter entered the market April 2, 1897, and immediately after-

Spain Sues for Peace.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The private secretary of the Spanish premier is quoted today in a dispatch from Madrid, published here, as formally declaring the Spanish government will now accept any peace proposal not submitted by the enemy.

ferred most of his trades in futures to other well-known houses, and that whatever losses there were would fall upon Leiter. His cash wheat, one report said, was transferred to Armour, but a later story was that it would be "trusteed" and handled in such a way as to prevent the slump which would be inevitable, if it were all thrown on the

Before the final close the panic partially subsided and July reacted 4 cents, September selling up 1% cents, and December making 2 cents rally, selling shade above September, where it was 1 cent under Saturday.

PRINCIPALS WENT BACK.

None of the principals in the Leiter cris's are willing to discuss the causes which led to Leiter's abdication, and the most plausible explanation that can be offered at this time is therefore cir-

cumstantial and speculative.

The first indication of approaching dissolution in the Lelter regime came this morning when the announcement was made that all his cash and June wheat had been transferred by Allen, Grier and Zellar, Letter's brokers to Philip D. Armour and that the September option, of which Leiter was a heavy holder, had been transferred to Lamson Bros. These reported transactions gave rise to conjectures that soon de-

veloped into a panic. At the outset it was rumored that Leiter was trying to get out of the believed that the Spanish gunboat was narket, but the fact that Allen, Grier & Zellar had transferred their trades to los & Zellar had transferred their trades to Lamson Bros, instead of selling out di-rectly, aroused the suspicion that Leiter have been compelled to witness the slump. was hard pressed and was endeavoring to dispose of his immense holdings without disclosing the causes of his sudden withdrawal from the pit.

After the close of business Saturday millions of bushels of September wheat 'puts" were sold in the vicinity of 721/2c, Lamson Brothers apparently having large orders for this line.

CLEVER RUSE. Shortly before the opening of the board of trade today brokers supposed to be acting for Leiter were ready seliers. The "put" price was speedily reached, and Leiter, if the Lamsons were acting for him, was enabled to dispose of millions of wheat on the sale of puts, whereas, if the actual wheat had been sold in the market, there would have been even a more severe break. Had Allen, Grier & Zellar made the sales the street would have suspected the ruse, but coming from the sellers. It is estimated that dur-

Repollar

a Yaleras Tog

power was felt, but no man knew whose was the hand. Leiter's first order was negotiated by Broker George F. French. It was for 100,000 bushels of May wheat, at 70%c per bushel. Then his orders came thick and fast. The cheapest wheat bought by Leiter was 500,000 bushels June 18, 1897, for September delivery, at 64%c.

The deal ran fourteen months, during which time the price of wheat was down to 64%c in June, 1897, and up to \$1.85 in May, 1898. It involved at one time an interest of more than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat.

IT WAS ANTICIPATED.

Views of a Well-Informed Minneap. olfs Observer on the Collapse.

The collapse of Joseph Leiter, the bull leader in the famcus Chicago wheat deal of 1897-98, was clearly a surprise ta the trade both in that city and in Minneapolis; that is to say, it was a surprise coming at this time, when the lettest reports represented him as having successfully closed his speculative accounts and retired from the market. If he had gone by the board three or four months ago, the predictions of the bears, then current, would have been fulfilled. Furthermore, the tears which would have burst forth unbidden, in the excess of their rejoicings, would have been as pearls set in pure gold, inasmuch as they would have gained a rich harvest in the progress of the resulting slump. As it is, they are themselves still in mourning; and they are without tears, save those which spring from their sorely wounded hearts as they selfishly nurse the insemory of their own personal losses experienced during the past season. r own persona destitute of the wherewithal which might en able them to retrieve those losses.

Mr. Leiter's kite proved an excellent flyer while fts strings were free from entangle-ment, and he did not attempt to gather too many in one hand. The secret of his collapse is easily comprehended. The cause was identical with that which has brought many of his predecessors in the same line to grief, with the creditable exception that, so far as known he carries no one discount. known, he carries no one else with him in his fall. He simply held on too long, his resources failed him at a critical moment, and the end was inevitable. His management of the December option was masterful; but even that would not have been possible had price by natural processes.

A gentleman in Minneapolis thoroughly

miliar with Mr. Leiter's recent campaign and cognizant from time to time of many of its details, said yesterday: "Until quitz recently this break was anticipated. Mr. Leiter, in the first place, is a young man, and lacked experience in the details of speculating in the wheat market. He enter d when prices were comparatively low and at a time when predictions were being made that there would be a large shortage throughout the world. These perdictions were verified. Prices advanced without being forced, simply in obedience to the law of supply and demand. Foreigners wanted our wheat; they had to have it. He passed through the December deal successfully and it is generally believe with large profits. Then he entered upon the May future. The price was high. He set out to control all the contract wheat. In doing this he was obliged to make the price; and turnbernses. to make the price; and, furthermore, he was compelled to buy at the prices of his own making. As the figures advanced, the marketing of wheat was constantly being invited and he went on loading himself down with tocks for which he was paying ever increasing prices. The heavy receipts were ausmenting his burden. Then he began selling. Meanwhile the July future became active. In order to support the price for his May ho'dings so that he might come out with a profit over and above the high prices he was paying for contract wheat, he was abliged to take hold of July. But the season was sweeping his granaries clean and marketing his grain at the high figures which had been reached. Mr. Leiter could not dispose of his May wheat rapidly enough, by actual sales, at a profit and he began shipping on consignment. Thus it happened that much of his wheat is still unsold, being simply in transic, between here and the seaboard, and between the Atlantic ports and Liverpool, for sale there, as consignments, at the prices prevailing. Meanwhile the prices have broken here and this will have its effect on the prices to be obtained for it when it comes into

here and this will have its effect on the prices to be obtained for it when it comes into the market for actual sale and delivery as cash wheat."

This is the situation in a nut shell. In February, Mr. Leiter intimated to a representative of The Globe, at his office in Chicago, that he had no intention of traveling beyond the May future. It was undoubtedly his purpose at that time, to rest on his winning and await the development of the forthcoming harvest. But, as stated by the Minneapolis gentleman above quoted, the offerings of contract wheat came out so freely that in order to maintain control of the supply he was obliged to "peg" the May future

Continued on Eighth Page.

MINISTOTA

HUNTINGTON'S MARINES ARE AGAIN ATTACKED

SKIRMISH LINES KEPT UP A CON-STANT FIRE FOR HOURS

LIEUTENANTS NEVILLE AND SHAW RETURN TO CAMP UNHURT

Warships in the Harbor Send Additional Big Guns and Reinforcements to Col. Huntington's Men -Spanish Known to Have Lost Five Men Killed-Private Bartholomew Loses a Hand by a Spanish Bullet-List of the Killed and Wounded in the First

Copyright by the Associated Press.
UNITED STATES CAMP, Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12, Noon (via

Battle at Guantanamo.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 13). - When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo bay, early this morning, after the thirteen hours' skirmish between the United States marines, under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, and the Spanish guerillas and regulars, it was expected the fighting would be renewed. The Marblehead was landing reinforcements, and nothhas been heard from the advance pick-ets under Lieut. Wendell C. Nevillle and Lieut. Melville J. Shaw.

At 9 o'clock the firing was again re-newed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small Island, about a mile to the northeast. It was promptly returned by thirteen rifles and a slege gun, and in a short time the enemy had disappeared.

Lieut. Col. Huntington then sent to the landing for a second three-inch gun, which was dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit.

The skirmish lines thrown around the camp kept up a popping all the morning, but with not much result to show for it. Meanwhile, the Marblehead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods NEVILLE AND SHAW SAFE. To the great delight of marines in

camp, Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, with thirty men of Company D, returned in good shape, but much exhausted by eighteen-hours of picket duty. One man, Sergeant Smith, of Company K, had been shot through the abdomen and instantly killed. For most of the day and night Lieuts. Neville and Shaw had been surrounded

by a much superior force, but men

and officers behaved splendidly, and,

although the firing of the Spanlards was constant and heavy, Lieut Neville's detachment held its own flicting much more damage than it sustained At least five Spaniards are known to have been killed, and, as Lieut. Ne-ville's men kept up a steady fire throughout the night, and the enemy was not at a great distance, it is be-

lieved that the Spanish casualties were heavy.

The battleship Texas arrived this morning and sent ashore forty marines and two Colt automatic guns as reinforcements. The Marhlehe

sent a small additional force. Private Bartholomew Shaw will lose his hand, which was shattered by a

bullet wound. Amputation was neces sary. The Marblehead's pilot, who was shot through the leg while guiding the cruiser out of the harbor, this morning, holds the rank of colonel in the

Cuban service. KILLED IN BATTLE.

Heroes Who Fell Fighting Spaniards at Guantanamo.

Copyright by the Associated Press UNITED STATES CAMP, En-trance of Guantanama Bay, Sun-June 12 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13) .- The Spantards ast night, attacked the camp of the First battalion of marines, under R. W. Huntington, and were repu'sed with heavy loss. Four Americans were kill-

PRIVATE M'COLGAN, of Company PRIVATE DUNNRISHY, of Com-The wounded were: Private Mc-

SURGEON J. B. GIBBS, of New York

SERGEANT SMITH, of Company D.

Gowan, of Company D, hard shattered, and the pilot on the United States cruiser Marblehead, shot through the The firing began after midnight and lasted until daybreak. At times there was a heavy fusillade on both sides. Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, of Company D, with thirty men, were on pick-

men killed were in this detachment, except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while The pickets held the Spaniards off un-

et duty all night, and were attacked

by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the

til released this morning. Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty 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 the river. After McColgan and Dunnrishy were killed their heads were shockingly mu-

tilated with machetes. SPANIARDS PERSISTENT.

Late this afternoon the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed 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 lafter fired only once after the ships opened fire on them. There were no casualities on the American side.

It was decided by Col. Huntington this morning to abandon the position first occupied as a camp, as there were no signs of reinforcements of troops,

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