

ANXIETY AT WASHINGTON

REPORTED DELAY IN DEPARTURE OF TROOPS THE CAUSE

LATER ADVICES MATERIALLY CHANGED THE SITUATION

IMPORTANCE OF PROMPT ACTION REALIZED BY OFFICIALS

Admiral Sampson Has Been Urging the Government to Reinforce Him Quickly—Gen. Shafter's Forces Expected to Land on Cuban Soil Friday—A Desperate Struggle for Possession of Santiago Is Expected—Bushwhacking Spaniards Will Meet Experienced Indian Fighters Within a Few Days.

Washington Bureau, St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—This has been a day of anxiety at the war department, owing to the news of the persistency of the Spaniards in attacking the marines stationed at Guantanamo, and the report from Key West to the effect that Gen. Shafter's invading force had not yet departed for Santiago. The seriousness of the situation at Guantanamo is fully appreciated at the war department and in official circles generally, and the government is extremely anxious to reinforce Col. Huntington's little body of brave marines at the earliest practicable moment. In fact, it was common talk in official circles, and in public places, today, that the delay in the departure of the main body of the invading army might prove more disastrous than was apparent on the surface.

SAMPSON URGES HASTE.

There was a well defined rumor in circulation this afternoon to the effect that Admiral Sampson had been urgent in his calls upon the government for reinforcements. It is said that ever since the marines under Col. Huntington were landed, it has been a fight for existence. Without the support of the warships the marines could not have maintained the advantage secured by taking possession of Guantanamo, by land as well as by sea. The Spaniards seem to be in strong force in the underbrush, and their guerrilla tactics have proved decidedly trying upon the American force, unaccustomed to that sort of warfare, either in theory or practice. The brave fellows have fought the Spaniards stubbornly, and, with the aid of the fleet, have succeeded in at least holding their own. But they are anxious to see the troops that have been so long promised, and the commanders of the American fleet are just as much perturbed over the delay as are the marines ashore, facing the fire of the Spaniards. And this is not all gossip, either. It is a subject of general discussion in official circles, as well as in the hotel lobbies and other public places.

CHEERING INFORMATION.

Later in the day there was a marked change in the aspect of affairs at the war department. Advice had been received to the effect that Gen. Shafter's expedition was well on the way to Santiago, despite the announcement earlier in the day that the expedition had again been delayed. Late this afternoon came the welcome announcement, and there was a general exchange of congratulations over the good news. At the war department was freely discussed, and attention was directed to the magnitude of the expedition, and the naturally attendant difficulties in getting it under way. The embarkment of the troops was a simple matter, indeed, in comparison with the work to be done in providing supplies for a force of 15,000 men bound for a hostile country. Then there were experts in the navy department who said delays were inevitable in getting such an expedition started, and, taken altogether, the day's news was not so discouraging as it would have been had first reports not been supplemented by later advices assuring officials that the expedition was off for Santiago.

WILL BE LANDED FRIDAY.

The expedition is expected to reach Santiago, or that vicinity, Friday. There will be no delay in effecting a landing. The advantage of having the marines ashore will then be clearly shown. The Spaniards have found it an impossible task to dislodge the handful of marines at Guantanamo. What will follow the landing of an expedition under Gen. Shafter? Why, here in Washington, it is believed that the Spaniards will melt before the American troops like snow before a tropical sun. The strength of the enemy is not underestimated, either. It is known that the Spaniards will fight—but so will the Americans—and the advantage is believed to be with the United States forces. They are better equipped, are in a better cause, and are fighting because of patriotism, while the enemy is following a forlorn hope.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Washington Anxious Over Developments. The French Cabinet Beaten. State Democrats Meet Today. Fighting Continues at Guantanamo. 2—Minnesota Recruiting Completed. Chickamauga Troops Ready. More Troops for the Philippines. Circus Comes and Goes. 3—Log of the Mayflower. Supreme Court Decisions. Mining in Sonora. 4—Editorial. Great Army Moving on Cuba. Hawaiian Annexation. Armour to Let's Rescue. 5—St. Paul Shuts Out Detroit. Twelve- inning Game in Minneapolis. Kansas City Mows Down Brewers. To Protect Cycle Paths. 6—Bar Silver, 55c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 85c. 7—Case of Peter Nelson. News of the Northwest. News of the Railways. 8—Graduates of High School. Medals to Meet Today. In St. Paul Social Circles. Divine Healer La Chance. Doings of the Red Cross. Patrons Four in Cash.

The officials of the war department are congratulating themselves because of the fact that among Gen. Shafter's command are many old Indian fighters, who will be right at home in the "bushwhacking" warfare that seems to be in such great favor with the Spanish regulars and guerrillas in and about Santiago. To the marines, who are holding Guantanamo, this sort of fighting is a novel experience. It is argued by war department officials that it will be different when the grizzled veterans of the United States regular army, who have shot and been shot at in the Indian country, without having seen a foe, yet knowing of the presence of such a dangerous enemy. The regulars in the shape of leaden missiles, take a hand in the conflict. The Spaniards, who are having a sort of monopoly of that sort of warfare, will be given a genuine surprise when they tackle the American Indian fighters. At Guantanamo, now, the marines are virtually sleeping upon their arms, with the warships just off shore ready to render them assistance against the "bushwhacking" enemy. The regular troops know something about "bushwhacking" themselves, and war department officials smile as they contemplate the surprise and consternation of the Spanish guerrilla when he encounters a detachment of Uncle Sam's regulars.

There is no disguising the fact that the government anticipates a desperate struggle between the Spaniards in possession of Santiago province and the American troops, who are now on the way to join forces with Admiral Sampson. The Spaniards are familiar with the country in which they are fighting. They are acclimated as well, and are accustomed to the "bushwhacking" methods that must, to a certain extent, prevail throughout a campaign that must be conducted in the mountains of Santiago City. It is not expected that the troops, who so eagerly departed from Key West for Cuban shores, are going to a picnic. The seriousness of war is about to be illustrated; that is the general opinion at the nation's capital, and by or before next Sunday it is fully expected the war will be on in all its seriousness. There will be many casualties, but the department is hopeful that, with the acknowledged superiority of Americans as fighters, victory will come to the Stars and Stripes before any serious losses have been incurred by the army of invasion.

PORTO RICO OR HAVANA?

Where will the next expedition go? That is a question that is being generally discussed in and out of official circles in Washington, with a preponderance of opinion that Porto Rico will be the objective point. There are some, however, among them a number who have access to inside information—who talk mysteriously a sudden assault upon Havana. This would be right in the natural line of things according to the programme that has been followed by the executive departments at the capital. If an attack is to be made upon Havana, it is likely that rumors will be circulated that Porto Rico is the next point to be taken. There are 42,000 soldiers at Chickamauga; they are drilling daily, and are said to be possessed of the proficiency of veterans. They care little whether they go to Porto Rico or Havana, but they want to go somewhere. It is said here that the officers have notified the war department that the soldiers are coming restless in their inactivity. It is significantly suggested that they will get over this feeling in the very near future.

LIUT. BLUE'S BRAVERY.

Everywhere in public places in Washington tonight can be heard compliments upon the bravery displayed by Lieut. Victor Blue, of South Carolina, who was sent by Admiral Sampson to ascertain the strength of the Spanish forces at Santiago, and, if possible, to learn the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the number of ships therein. Lieut. Blue did his work so well that there is no longer a question that Admiral Cervera has all the ships of his original squadron in Santiago bay, save the Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in a recent bombardment by the American fleet. Lieut. Blue is another hero of the American navy who is slated here for prompt recognition in the shape of promotion.

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

Official announcement was made today that the second installment of the Manila expedition would sail from San Francisco tomorrow. Later in the day advices were received stating that there might be a delay of twenty-four hours; in fact, that it would be almost impossible for the expedition to get under way before Thursday. Gen. Merritt is personally directing preparations. It is said that the transports of the first expedition were joined at Honolulu by the cruiser Charleston, and that the next that will be heard from cruiser and transports will be when they arrive at Manila, where they are due about a week hence. It is also suggested that the attack upon Manila might have been deferred in view of the fact that the troops are so near forming a junction with Admiral Dewey and his capable forces.

CABLE COMPLICATIONS.

The government is somewhat puzzled over complications that have arisen with reference to the right of Admirals Sampson and Dewey to use the cables they have captured in communicating directly with the authorities at Washington. There is a question as to whether this is allowable under the laws of neutrality, but it is argued that neither the French nor British owners of the cable have anything to say of the latter; they have lost control of the cables, and the American admirals, having possession of them, can do as they see fit in the premises. A delicate international question may grow out of this argument, but until the matter has been passed upon American officers will continue to use the captured cables in communicating with the United States government.

MELINE MINISTRY BEATEN

DEFEATED IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AMID EXCITEMENT

Chamber Passes a Vote of Confidence in Government "Supported by a Majority Exclusively Republican"—Terrible Uproar Follows the Vote—Premier Meline Will Probably Resign Today.

PARIS, June 14.—The Meline ministry was defeated in the chamber of deputies by 236 to 246, amid intense excitement and an uproar.

The chamber, by 235 to 273, passed a vote of confidence in the government.

The house was crowded, as were the public galleries, and all present eagerly discussed the situation. The premier, M. Meline, opened the proceedings by vehemently repudiating the statement that he was engaged in an anti-democratic policy, but he declared that the accession of socialism to power would spell ruin for France.

M. Bourgeois followed, taunting M. Meline with being unwilling to cut himself free from the Rightists, and several extreme Leftists continued their severe strictures of the premier's "undemocratic policy."

M. Ribot then delivered a warm eulogy of the premier, and proposed a vote of confidence in the government, but its terms elicited loud protests from the Rightists and general excitement.

ACCEPTED THE TERMS.

M. Meline, however, accepted the terms of the motion, whereupon M. Cassagnac charged him with throwing over the Rightists. The premier retorted that he had never asked for the support of the Rightists.

The first part of M. Ribot's motion, "the chamber approving the declaration of the government," was then adopted by a vote of 289 to 372, and the second part determined in favor of the policy of Democratic reform, based on the union of Republicans, was adopted by 525 to 5 votes.

Thus far matters went comparatively smooth, then M. Henri Ricard moved to add the words "and supported by a majority, exclusively Republican."

AMID TERRIBLE UPROAR.

M. Meline refused to accept this addition, M. Ricard insisted upon a vote and the addition was carried by 289 to 246 votes, whereon there was a terrible uproar.

The members of the extreme left rose en masse and demanded the retirement of the minister. M. Ricard shouted: "Get out, you are defeated." Others joined in a chorus of hoots. The Socialists vociferously called "Resign, resign."

When a lull was again heard a vote was taken on the motion, which M. Meline accepted, swallowing the obnoxious addition and the motion was adopted by 284 to 272 votes. The chamber of deputies then adjourned until Monday.

In the lobbies of the chamber the opinion was freely expressed that M. Meline would resign after the council tomorrow, though nothing is certain, owing to the contradictory character of the votes.

HEROES REWARDED.

Men Who Manned the Merrimac Ordered Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Substantial recognition has been given by the navy department to the members of the gallant crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago harbor, and to the crew of the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns.

This evening official cognizance was taken of their valor when Secretary Long signed the orders to Admiral Sampson, ordering the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieut. Hobson's reward will come later, through congress. They still linger in a Spanish prison, but they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them. The orders sent to Admiral Sampson tonight direct the promotion of the men as follows:

Daniel Montague, master-at-arms, to be boatswain, from \$50 a month to \$1,200 a year. George Charette, gunner's mate, to be a gunner, from \$20 a month to \$1,300 a year. Rudolph Clausen, Osborne Delgman and Murphy, coxswains, to be chief "matawans" mates—an increase of \$5 a month. George W. Phillips, machinist, to be chief machinist, from \$10 to \$70 a month. Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from \$10 to \$70 a month.

MANILA MUST FALL.

Believed That Insurgents Will Win Before Americans Arrive.

LONDON, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8, says:

On June 6 the insurgents forced the passage of the Tempete river and captured Las Pinas and Paranaqui. Since then, they have driven left Manila, the fighting had been continuous, and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

WILL MINNESOTA GO?

Fifteen Regiments at Chickamauga to Be Moved to the Front. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 14.—It is stated that orders were received today from the department that fifteen of the best equipped regiments in Gen. Brooke's army be designated for movement to the front. It is understood that fifteen of the regiments are to be taken from the camp to make up the expedition which will go to Porto Rico. No information would be given out at Gen. Brooke's headquarters as to which regiments would be selected for the expedition, very few being sufficiently equipped at this time for actual service. Capt. Rockwell, of the ordnance department, stated today, however, that he had received notice that rifles and other equipments needed were on the way to this point, sufficient to fit out twenty-two regiments, and he expected the consignment will be here by Thursday.

MAY NAME THE '96 TICKET

LIND'S ABSENCE FROM THE STATE RAISES DOUBT

In the Minds of Some Democrats as to the Wisdom of Nominating Him Again at This Time—Advance Guard of Delegates to Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican Conventions.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

More About the Alleged Landing of American Troops. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.

CAPE HAYTIEEN, June 14.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis and several dispatch boats, so it is reported here, brought to Mole St. Nicholas today a story that a landing was effected by the Americans on Monday very near Santiago.

According to this account, the Americans took possession of a fortified position commanding a portion of the port, but the Spanish rallied and at-

TYPE OF SPANISH PERMANENT CAMPS AT GUANTANAMO.



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great pride in Camp Sandoval because of its boasted sanitary arrangements. For a Spanish camp it is fortunate in this line, because Spanish and American ideas of sanitation differ. The camp has quarters for 1,000 troops, and since its establishment in 1885 has been healthier than many of the other encampments in the vicinity. When our troops seize it, Spanish boasts of its healthiness are not likely to

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Batteries at Santiago Again Shelled by American Ships.

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The batteries at Castillo del Morro and Castillo de la Socapa answered the fire, and the American warships retired. At the Socapa battery three men were slightly wounded.

Last evening (Monday) about 11 o'clock the batteries at the entrance to Santiago harbor fired upon an American vessel, which had approached too near the harbor mouth. Five shots were fired from the batteries, which were answered by two shots from the American warships.

Yesterday noon what appeared to be a merchant vessel was sighted off Cienfuegos about ten miles from shore. The Spanish gunboat Diego Valasquez went to ascertain her character. When the stranger was within a distance of five miles it was seen that she was a cruiser. She hoisted the American flag and opened fire on the Diego Valasquez, to which the latter replied. At the same moment the Lince batteries opened fire, compelling the American cruiser to retreat, apparently damaged. The Diego Valasquez was slightly damaged.

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Intense Suffering in Havana and Santiago.

LONDON, June 15.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, says that he learns that there is intense misery in Havana and Santiago, and that people are starving, but are covered by the presence of the Spanish army.

TOWNE IS NOMINATED

And Proceeds to Challenge Pace Morris to a Debate.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 15.—Charles A. Towne was today renominated for congress by the Democratic and Populist congressional convention, for the Sixth district, which met in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. In accepting the nomination at the hands of the Democrats, Mr. Towne made an eloquent speech and formally challenged Pace Morris to a debate of the issues to which Morris referred in his letter to the convention at Anoka.

At the Populist convention a few mid-roads created the only diversion there was in the proceeding of either convention by objecting to the nomination of anybody but a Populist. They were largely outvoted and the mid-roads afterwards came back and promised to support Towne.

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All and three of the organizations are in the same fix, in that they are not certain that the chosen candidate whom they seem to most favor—will be able to see his way clear to resigning his position in the army to come back to his state and make a fight for the governorship. It is generally

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FIGHTING IS INCESSANT

HUNTINGTON'S MARINES HARD PRESSED BY SPANIARDS

Two More Dead and Four Americans Wounded.

SPANIARDS LOSE FIFTEEN KILLED IN A SMALL FORT

Enemy Fights Under Cover, but Is Persistent and Dangerous—Marines Getting a Taste of War in All Its Grim Reality—Picturequeness of a Night Attack Marred by the Whistle of the Steel-Covered Mauer Bullets—Cuban Allies Blunder Badly During an Engagement.

CAMP OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Outer Harbor of Guantanamo, Monday, June 13 (noon), by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14).—After two nights of hard fighting the American flag still floats on Cuban soil over the camp of the marine battalion, and our boys say they will keep it there until the belated troops arrive, if it takes till winter.

Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave, and they are exhausted with repelling almost incessant attacks. They have little chance to rest or sleep, and the time of the arrival of the relieving troops is uncertain. Were it not for the guns of the fleet the gallant little band would be annihilated by the Spanish troops in overpowering numbers from Santiago de Cuba. As it is, they probably can hold their position, but they cannot move forward until reinforced by troops.

GRIM REALITY.

What first, with the white tents on a bold eminence against the tropical background, looked like a holiday camp is now grim reality. The tents have been struck and rolled into breastworks, supplemented by trenches around the crest of the hill. The spot is lamentably exposed, on ground white surrounding it on all sides is heavy brush. The least movement in the camp is the signal for instant target practice upon the part of the Spanish sharpshooters, whose rifles carry much further than ours, though their owners rarely hit anything they aim at. It is impossible to accurately estimate the Spanish attacking force, but it is numerous enough. About two-thirds of this force surrounds the camp nightly with a deadly ring, and the spitting of the Mausers makes things quite lively, for the Spaniards are daring enough to crawl up and then take a pop shot at the marines from the bushes about thirty yards from the camp, and the old Apache fighters will feel in their element. Every yard of chapparal is an ambushade, and picket duty is flipping coins with death.

After the first attack on Saturday night Col. Huntington decided that another attempt would be made on Sunday night, and he caused entrenched positions to be thrown up on all sides of the camp, and in the trenches the main part of the battalion last night waited for the attack that the colonel was certain would come. It arrived within a short time after dark, and from that time until daybreak the firing was incessant, and at times very heavy.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

On the American side two men were killed and four wounded. The dead are SERGEANT MAJOR HENRY GOODE, of the marines, shot through the right breast. PRIVATE TAUMANN, wounded and fell off the cliff and was instantly killed. The injured are: Private Wallace fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg. Private Martin, shot through the left leg. Private Reese, shot through the arm. The above are all privates belonging to Company D. Private Burke, shot through the arm.

The first attack of the Spaniards was made at 8 o'clock, and the last shot was fired by them at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

During the night the Spaniards attacked the camp of the marines on the shore, and the Marblehead, believing the Americans had been driven out, threw several shells into the place. The attack, however, was repulsed by the small detachment of marines in camp, without trouble.

CUBAN TROOPS BLUNDER.

The fight