

HUNGRY FIGHTING MEN

Official Report That Spanish Soldiers in Cuba Are Now on Half Rations.

Food Supplies Nearly Exhausted With No Prospect of Relief—Hospital Stores Lacking.

American Ships Making Free in the Harbors Beyond Range of Cuban Guns.

Camp McCalla, outer harbor of Guantanamo, Friday, June 17, noon. Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet and capture of the harbor of Guantanamo a week ago, and discloses the fact that the Spanish threatens the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba. The report reads: "Caímanera, June 13.—To the general commanding the division of Santiago de Cuba: As dawn on Saturday several ships appeared before the port of Caímanera and fired grape shot and all kinds of projectiles over the Spanish lines, and Casito Toro until they set fire to the fort on the Place del Este, burning the houses of the pilots, which were occupied by a detachment of American marines. "The cannonading lasted with more or less intensity until five o'clock in the afternoon. As the Place del Este had only two muzzles loaded with gun sand entrenchments the detachment could do nothing before six ships firing on them from all sides and to Casito hill, where they remain to-day making sallies on the beach.

"From that day the soldiers occupied Punta Caracoles, observing all movements of the ships, which occupy all the outer ports with war transports, a veritable number of armed ships, other vessels of war and a number of merchant ships. The total is not less than four. I have taken gunboats here ready to fall on them where damage can be done.

"I remain at Caímanera and have collected here I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire. Forts Sanagonie and Torro fire their pieces of artillery, but their effects are interfered with by the shortness of the range, or when the ships retired to the centre of the bay, they would not have stopped answering the fire which the enemy's ships were keeping up from the Camara Sandoval has not over seven rounds of armor projectiles and Camara battery did not fire, reserving its fire until the ships entered the channel, which is in its guns' reach.

"I am told that the insurgents at Baracoa have come down, being apparently greatly provoked at the manner in which the Americans have taken possession of the outer bay as if for a base of operations, the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own ports.

"Since Saturday the ships have cut the cables which are at the entrance and in the centre of the harbor, and have not been able to reach the shore. They have not again molested me except with two cannon shots on Monday.

"It appears that the Americans are preparing to plant their ships so as to disembark troops at Place del Este their favorite place. If this comes to be the case, and that I have been the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of our vessels should come here.

"I am continuing to serve half rations of everything, and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month only, especially in the winter, and in no four of any kind, as I have previously said, and I have no way of getting away, as there has been no grain for some time past.

"We are equally short of quinine in the hospital. However, I have taken possession of the private drug stores and have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation.

"On Saturday we had only two men named. At a certain time the cable house was riddled with shells, but it still stands. And if the Americans will abandon the port, which I doubt, everything possible will be done to re-establish communication, to which end I have written already.

"To-day there is in the harbor a large armored vessel, the Oregon, and several more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a store ship.

"They patrol the Playa with armed launches. "I return to Caímanera, after seeing the bearer of this despatch, and he is worthy of my confidence and as a messenger of the brigade has rendered me good service.

"By sea, I have a ready youth, who has served in the navy and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to your excellency should he arrive. (Signed) Felix Fariñas, division of artillery, eastern military division of Cuba."

HAWAII'S SYMPATHY.

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President Dole Sends a Very Curt Reply to a Protest from the Spanish Vice-Consul.

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A committee had been appointed, who in three hours raised \$4,000, for the entertainment of the soldiers, while receptions were held by President Dole and his cabinet and many private citizens. Nothing was too good for them, while their money was not accepted. Men with the United States uniform were not called upon to pay their fares for the street cars, no charge was made for those who preferred bicycling, while fruits and flowers, and refreshments of all kinds were showered on them. An immense feast was given, addresses were read and the Queen's health was drunk. Done to make their visit a pleasant one. Upon their departure each man was adorned with flowers and the decks were filled with the waving of the American flag. Never did a body of men receive such a reception on foreign soil.

"On every hand the Hawaiian people showed their sympathy for the United States. An event of peculiar interest, showing that the natives of the islands are friendly to the States, occurred on the morning of the 21st, when the Hawaiian Kawanakoa and Kalani'ano'ao boarded the big ship upon her arrival and presented the ship with a large quantity of native goods, including a quantity of Kawanakoa and Kalani'ano'ao. The ceremony was simple but impressive.

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Our grand marshal started at 5:45 o'clock with Taylor on the pole and he soon led Linton a length. This order was maintained until the third mile when Taylor took the front and opened up a gap of twenty yards. In the fourth mile there was an exciting contest, with only a few yards separating the two riders. Taylor's pace-maker and fell back almost 100 yards. Linton increased his speed and passed Taylor with a big flourish on the twenty-eighth mile. Linton crossed the tape a winner about a thousand yards in 55 minutes and 23 seconds.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN. The Favorite Nowhere in a Great Race Witnessed by a Holiday Throng.

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There were innumerable breaks and some of the horses suffered hard treatment. Ben Holiday in particular was very badly treated, for after getting a hard rap in the ribs by Tillo's heels he had to stand the same treatment from Ornament who seemed to have a spite against every horse on the track and kicked hard when anyone of them came near him. At last all came down together and they were off on their journey exactly one hour after they had reached the starting post. Tillo was the quickest on his feet, and for an instant his muzzles showed in front, but he was not able to get on his feet. Royal Stag came back to fifth position. Royal Stag came next, followed by Helvoc, Ogden, Don O'Ro, Ornament and others. As the starting post had broken out on the track Ogden and Peep O'Day were in front with Royal Stag third. Imp followed up, and as they passed the half-mile pole, Tillo was still hanging out signals of coming along in fifth place, attended by Don O'Ro, Helvoc and Ornament, but the Brooklyn winner seemed to be overpowered by the weight he was carrying and was a little too far out of it to have much chance of winning. Ben Holiday, who was in the rear, while the others were even hanging out signals of distress. The sole exception was Semper Ego, who was in the rear, but seemed to be backed. As they neared the three-quarter pole, Hamilton urged Ogden a bit and as they went past the mark he was a length to the good and setting a quick pace he won by a good margin.

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MR. COSTIGAN'S TRIP.

He Will Proceed Across Country From Edmonton to the Omineca.

Winipeg, June 18.—(Special)—Ottawa papers contain further particulars as to the trip of the Hon. John Costigan, ex-minister of marine and fisheries, who leaves the capital to-day on an extended exploratory tour of the Canadian North West. Mr. Costigan will travel by canoe until October and may not get back until January or February.

FROM THE FARTHEST NORTH. A Man Who Grew Rich There and Is Now Touring the World.

Victoria, June 18.—Peter J. Cox, one of the most talked of men in America at the present time, arrived in this city a day or two ago. He has attained the enviable distinction of living farthest north for the longest time of any white man in the United States or in the world, too, for that matter. He went to Victoria on his way to San Francisco. Four years ago, when Mr. Cox came out to civilization, he copied the letter necessary. He is a very original sort of character, as may well be imagined. Not long ago he was listening to a lecture on the habits of the Eskimoes, and he immediately stopped the lecturer that gentleman made a mis-statement, according to Mr. Cox's view of the case, regarding the habits of the Eskimoes, and he immediately stopped the lecturer on his weak point very gratefully.

"I came south in 1894," said Mr. Cox. "I was born near Boston, Mass., and when one year old my father left home and took me with him to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. Then we went to Alaska and to the Yukon, where I was with him for three years. He was a white man there or within 1,000 miles of it were Mr. Kelly, my father and myself and for that time we lived with the Eskimoes just as they did, and of course the country there is simply one immense field of frozen snow and ice with here and there occasional villages. In that vicinity, which is about the farthest north that there are any such settlements in America.

"Sealing is the only occupation of every body was the expressive phrase used by Mr. Cox. He went on to describe how the industry was carried on and how expert the harpooners became in striking the brutes on the head. If the harpoon hits them more than three inches below the neck the skin is almost useless as fur and so becomes necessary to strike them always on the head. A few years ago Mr. Cox made two trips far as Dawson, but at that time there was of course, no Klondike gold excitement. Traveling was done on Esquimaux dog sleds, which are also used by the sealers in their trips. Over 100 miles a day can be made in this way.

"Coming out he crossed the ocean, partly by boat, north of Behring straits until he came to Siberia and from there he went to St. Petersburg, then to Paris, then London and from there to Boston. He had enjoyed himself very much, he said, and was kind enough to say that Vancouver was one of the finest places he had ever been in. Many years ago, Mr. Cox and a party of Esquimaux traveled 500 miles to the relief of the Peary expedition and later he saw the members of the Greeley party. Mr. Cox is of the opinion that Andre will never reach the Pole in a balloon, but the explorer who performs the feat will have to establish stations every score of so miles in order to keep up communication with a food supply.

In conclusion, Mr. Cox said he didn't think he would go North again. He had had enough of the rigors of the Arctic and he had had the benefits of the labor of 3,200 Esquimaux sealers for 12 years and thought he had enough on which to "get married and settle down."

SPAIN'S HOPES RAISED. Yellow Fever to Check Americans in Cuba While Admiral Camara Speeds to the Philippines.

Madrid, June 18.—According to private telegrams received here from Cuba, yellow fever is raging among the Spanish naval marines encamped near the entrance to Guantanamo bay and several cases of the disease are reported to have occurred on the ships of the squadron. The telegram describes the heat as terrible and says the swampy condition of the ground has prevented thus far the carrying on of military operations in the vicinity of Santiago.

In the senate to-day the Marquis Carrizosa denounced the "American breaches of international law."

In the chamber of deputies Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, asked the government to institute an inquiry in order to more positively contradict the reports that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo had been mutilated by the Spanish troops. The minister of the interior, Senor Capedo, replied that the reports were base calumnies, and that an inquiry was unnecessary. Senor Salmeron gave notice that he would interpellate the government concerning the expulsion from Canada of Lieut. Carranza, late Spanish naval officer at Washington, and Senor D'Obispo, former Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, and requested that the documents relating thereto be given to the chamber.

It is confidently believed here this evening that Admiral Camara's fleet is going to Manila and that this will prevent the despatch of American troops there or at least postpone the loss of the Philippine Islands.

Advices from Cuba say Gen. Linaras is confident that the rainy season will handicap the Americans and he expresses the opinion that the latter will make the Cuban army march along the base of the mountains, where there are roads leading to Santiago, while the American fleet will attack the fortifications at the entrance of the bay.

It is said here that Captain-General Augusti resigned the military leadership at Manila, in order that the capitulation of that place may be signed by a person of less importance than the Captain-General of the Philippines.

Fifteen years ago Reading, Penn., did not have a single hosiery mill. Now it has 16. The Mayor of Madrid stands a mile or so outside the city. It was built in 1874, at a cost, it is said, of \$3,000,000.

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TO MOVE ON HAVANA.

An Army of One Hundred Thousand and May Be Launched Against Cuba if Necessary.

Decision to Vigorously Carry on the War on the Lines Originally Planned.

Spanish Possessions to Be Captured in Turn and Garrisoned Pending Events.

Washington, June 18.—The original plan of campaign for the conduct of the war against Spain will be adhered to and will be pushed with vigor and energy. That decision was reached at a war council held at the White House to-day which were present President McKinley, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long, Gen. Miles, Assistant Secretary McKim, John, Admiral Seward and Capt. Mahan. There will be some slight modifications, however, made necessary since the beginning of hostilities, but these will not affect the general plan of operations.

General Miles returned from Florida with a store of information respecting the condition of the troops, difficulties to be expected during the progress of the campaign, needs in the matter of transportation and the terminal facilities, that will be freely availed of to correct the deficits in the present system that experience has developed. The general was present during the council, and in fact it was held as the result of his arrival in Washington. The conference was entirely harmonious. The only reason that the commanding general did not visit the White House yesterday was because of a desire on the President's part that his war council should be in the benefit of General Miles' recital of his observation at first hand.

The stories that have been friction between General Miles and his official superiors are pronounced to be absurd and to-day's proceedings are ample evidence of the fact that the relations between the chief executive and the military branch of the government. There were of course some differences of opinion between the persons present at the council, but there has been no disposition in any quarter to resist for an instant any suggestion which has secured the approval of the President.

The official declaration to the effect that the campaign is to be pushed with vigor does not mean, however, that the immediate attack upon Havana although such advice has been tendered. It does mean, however, that the very best efforts are to be put forth to put the army in a condition where it can be used with overwhelming effect at any point at almost a moment's notice. To this end the troops are being retrained and when they leave the United States their equipment will be the best a soldier can have, fit for any season, cold or heat, wet or dry.

With such an army in command, numbering no less than 100,000, the capture of Havana cannot remain in doubt. Meanwhile the smaller expeditionary movements are to go forward uninterrupted. When San Juan, Sagadahoc, and other regulars who will do the work there will be pushed on to Porto Rico. If all or most of them are needed for this expedition the divisional force referred to by General Shafter in his report probably will be dispatched immediately from the United States to garrison the town of Santiago and to relieve the regulars. Probably knowledge of such intention has started the rumor which found free currency to-day to the effect that 40,000 men from General Graham's force has been ordered to proceed immediately to reinforce Shafter at Santiago, making an advance on the big ocean liners Harvard and Yale, late the New York and Paris, which are now in Hampton Roads. As a matter of fact, Secretary Alger said this afternoon, that he had yet given no orders for sending troops away from Camp Alger, nor had he ordered any extensive movements.

Word came to the navy department through the agency of the state department that the Spanish Cadiz fleet was to sail for Cuba to-day. It is probably that the skipper of some merchant vessel has passed the squadron, for the ships of course have long since escaped the range of observation of the lookout off Gibraltar.

Trail, June 18.—(Special)—The government supporters held their convention here last evening and nominated their delegates who will attend the convention at Roseland on the 22nd. The delegates nominated composed the best citizens of Trail and will go into the convention unpledged, as independent supporters of the government. Before the convention was held permission was given for speech-making. After a few remarks by Thos. Houghton, the chairman, Dr. Ed. Ward Bowes, of Roseland, was called upon to make the opening speech of the evening, and made a very interesting basis in the town of Trail. He spoke of the fundamental principles upon which this government was founded, and proved conclusively to the audience that no government is better conducted or governed on so under principles than the government of British Columbia.

At this junction of the meeting, Mr. Martin, the opposition candidate, appeared upon the scene and forced himself upon the platform against the wishes of the majority of the audience, who resented such intrusion into a government caucus. However, he was given permission to speak and under the circumstances did his cause a great deal of damage. Mr. McKane, of Roseland, replied to Mr. Martin in a manner that proved conclusively to the audience that the opposition has not a pin to stand upon. It is the third time the opposition has been turned down in Trail. Mr. Martin's knowledge that Trail is one of the government's strongholds.

The long expected crisis in the Intercolonial railway office in Montreal has arrived and though the announcement has not yet been made officially A. H. Harris is no longer general traffic manager of the road.

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