

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR

Greatest Crowd Since the Opening Day Visits the Exposition.

SUN CLEARS THE WAY FOR THE PEOPLE

Old Sol Disperses the Rain God's Forces After Repeated Assaults.

PERFECT DAY FOR THE SIGHTSEERS

Everything at the Grounds is Found to Be in Apple Pie Order.

FAMILY PARTIES A FEATURE OF THE CROWD

People Go to Spend the Afternoon and Evening and Make Themselves Comfortable in and Around the White Palaces.

That persevering patriarch, Old Sol, has finally succeeded in getting another good view of the exposition. For almost a week he had been waging unequal strife with the elements beneath. Day after day he strove in vain to catch a glimpse of his alabaster architecture and merry landscapes.

Even yesterday the victory was not won without a struggle. When the first glimmers of daylight streaked across the sky they revealed the shapeless sentinels of cloud still on guard, though reluctant to leave the field where they had so long held undisputed sway.

People Took Advantage of It. When the gates of the exposition were opened at 1 o'clock the conditions were as perfect as June could offer. A few scattered feathers of cloud floated listlessly across the broad expanse of sky.

Director Griffiths Explains the Pictures to an Impromptu Party. Visitors to the Art building yesterday afternoon were treated to a feast by Director Griffiths, who organized a party to make a trip through the galleries.

Boilers in Bad Shape. LONDON, June 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Las Palmas dispatch says:

Marine Band's Concerts. The marine band played to an audience of only fair proportions yesterday afternoon, but in the evening its concert was enjoyed by a crowd that literally packed the big plaza and rendered the most hearty appreciation.

People Are Attracted by Music. The crowd assembled to hear the Thomas Orchestra program. The largest crowd which has assembled in the Auditorium since the opening of the exposition gathered in the building yesterday afternoon to enjoy the concert by the Theodore Thomas orchestra.

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HAWAII IS THE MAIN ISSUE

When It Shall Be Disposed of Congress Will Be Ready for Final Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The first days of the week will be devoted by the senate to miscellaneous matters, and the latter part to the Hawaiian question. If present plans are pursued, the Hawaiian question is attracting more attention than any matter now before congress, and upon its disposition largely depends the date of final adjournment of the session.

Senator Frye is determined to get the house resolution up in the senate as soon as it passes the house, and asserts his ability to hold the session in session for a reasonable time, or till the matter can be disposed of.

It is conceded on all hands that there is a majority in the senate favorable to annexation, but some of those friendly to the cause admit the difficulty of holding a quorum of its friends and expect the opponents of the measure to refuse to assist in maintaining the quorum.

Other matters to be considered during the week are the bill for the incorporation of the International bank, Senator Pettigrew's bill regulating the accounts of the public land states and the quarantine bill.

The conference committee report on the Indian appropriation bill is likely to receive attention and a portion of the time will be devoted to private pension bills and to house bills of the calendar.

Senator Morgan hopes to have a favorable report on the Nicaragua canal bill to present to the senate late in the week.

The debate upon the Newlands resolution, providing for the annexation of Hawaii, will continue in the house this week until Wednesday, when at 5 o'clock a vote will be taken.

Meantime conference reports on the sundry civil, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills, may be presented and considered, but owing to the great desire to speak on Hawaii these bills will be delayed until after Wednesday.

The general deficiency bill is expected to be taken up Thursday, and will be disposed of quickly. Aside from the quarantine bill, there are no measures of importance likely to come up beyond appropriation bills.

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TRANSPORTS OFF FOR CUBA

Invading Army Makes Another Start for Scene of Action.

SHAFER IS IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY

War and Navy Departments Are Now Engaged in Preparing Another Expedition to Go to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Under command of Major General Shafter, the first division of the United States Army will sail tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town.

The army transports, thirty in number, left Tampa yesterday and are now at Key West. The convoying war ships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall and the powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish war ships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the sailly out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that the transports were to go out to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried, for the transports were not to go out to attack the transports. Watson's cruisers and driven back pell mell into Havana harbor under the protection of the Spanish batteries.

Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troop ships is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have been speedily destroyed should they have been so fortunate as to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being equal in power to the smallest American cruiser or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safe passage of the route to Cuba. The naval war board was in session today, making the final preparations for the disposition of the transports. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit and the war ships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleetest scouting vessels will be thrown far in order to insure against an attack from the rear of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, perhaps, will linger far astern, ready to signal the nearby armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe.

Indians Heads the Convoy. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will head the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed, and landing operations will begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that the fleet will be landed at Calmanera, the point on Guantanamo bay where the American flag now flies over the heads of Sampson's men.

The Spanish forces being entrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo. "General Blanco also telegraphs that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim to have repelled the American attempt to land in the inner and outer bays of Guantanamo, the Spanish forces being entrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo."

WALTER BETT IS AT ST. THOMAS. Denies Furnishing the United States with War Information. ST. THOMAS, W. I., June 12.—Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, the latter now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett was accused of communicating information to the United States authorities in regard to the campaign of San Juan, and he was ordered to leave Porto Rico.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as being useless, owing to the breakdown of its boilers, and the lack of means to repair them. It is still at San Juan de Porto Rico, with Alfonso XII, Isabel I, Ponce de Leon, Concha and Comancha. At least they were all there when the refugees left San Juan.

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TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with columns for Hour, Deg., and another Hour, Deg. showing temperature readings for various times of the day.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED

St. Louis Gathers In British Steamer Loaded with Coal for Spanish Fleet.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MOLE ST. NICOLAS, Hayti, June 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British steamer Twickenham, with 2200 tons of coal for the Spanish fleet, was captured Friday night by the United States cruiser St. Louis and sent as a prize to Key West. The Twickenham is the London steamer that first went to Martineque, expecting to find the Spanish fleet there, and was detained on suspicion by the French authorities.

The St. Louis fell in with the Twickenham Friday night, twenty miles off Kingston. The St. Louis showed the ordinary red and green lights of a merchantman and held on its course northward toward Guantanamo, where its coal could be unloaded and shipped by rail to Admiral Cervera at Santiago. When at close range the St. Louis fired a shot across the Twickenham's bows, but instead of stopping the British ship put on full steam and ran. The St. Louis soon overhauled it and fired another shot and by this time the Twickenham gave up.

When the Twickenham was boarded, its captain at first vigorously denied that the coal was for the Spaniards, but in its fire room was found a man in overalls who spoke Spanish, and this man, after a vigorous cross-examination by Captain Goodrich of the St. Louis, admitted that he was a Spanish officer in charge of the cargo. He had thrown his papers and his commission overboard. He was badly scared. He was sent as a prisoner to Key West on board the captured steamer.

The St. Louis has been cutting the cables around Cuba. Lieutenant Allen on board the St. Louis passed Guantanamo last night and saw the stars and stripes and the tents of the marines still on the hill and American men-of-war in the harbor. There has been no engagement with the Spanish yet.

MAY LEAVE ON WEDNESDAY. General Merritt Issues Orders to Have the Troops Ready to Go on Board the Transports. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Major General Merritt has not issued regular orders directing the embarkation of troops for Manila, but has sent verbal instructions, through Major General Otis, to the colonels commanding regiments and battalions designated to sail to have finished by Tuesday the packing of their baggage and to be ready to embark their troops on Wednesday.

The result is that great activity prevails in the camps of the regiments that are to sail. Packing has been begun and every article not needed between now and sailing is being packed away. Arthur MacArthur, the last of the brigadier generals of volunteers ordered to report to General Merritt at San Francisco for the Manila expedition, reached here from the east last night.

ANOTHER LANDING REPORTED. Eight Thousand United States Troops Are Said to Be Disembarked at Santiago. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CAPE HAYTIEN, June 12.—1200 p. m.—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port Au Prince, have landed near Santiago de Cuba.

The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicolas today. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 12.—8 p. m.—The latest advices received from Port de Paix say the British steamer Ravenna, from Guantanamo, where the Oregon and Marblehead had compelled it to put out, reports that the Americans were evidently planning a debarkation of troops on the shore of Guantanamo bay.

Gambon Peoria Goes South. PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The gunboat Peoria, formerly the pilot boat Philadelphia, sailed from the League Island navy yard probably to join Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters, at 11:30 today.

Prize from Paris. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Aurora in an editorial dealing with the war says today: "The hour of punishment for the tortures of Montjeu, the oppressors of Cuba and the Philippines, assassins of Rizal and Maceo, has come. The deliberation of American operations in Santiago shows rising glory and novel features of a democratic war which wishes a minimum sacrifice of human lives and when it strikes, strikes once for all. The United States in this quarrel has deserved well of civilization."

Germany Would Take a Hand. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Mail's Nagasaki dispatch says: "Trustworthy information reaches me that Germany has determined to prevent the bombardment of Manila. The Kaiser's Augustus, Gefion, Irene and Cormoran are now off Manila and the Kaiser, which has been delayed, leaves here today for the same port."

FIRST FIGHT ON CUBAN SOIL

Marines Attacked Spanish Guerrillas and Regulars near Guantanamo.

FOUR BRAVE FELLOW ALL BEFORE THE ENEMY'S GUNS

Fighting Begins on Saturday Afternoon and Continues Thirteen Hours.

OUR FORGES SUCCEEDED IN HOLDING THEIR POSITION

They Are Camped Upon a Hilltop and Make an Easy Target for the Spaniards, Who Fight from Ambush, Secreting Themselves in the Thicket Undergrowth Which Abounds in that Region—Spanish Loss is Unknown, but is Believed to Have Been Heavy.

The first land engagement between the forces of Spain and the United States occurred Saturday afternoon, when Spanish guerrillas and regulars attacked the picket line of the detachment of marines which landed near Guantanamo last Friday. The fight began at 3 o'clock and continued until 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when the arrival of reinforcements from the fleet forced the Spaniards to retire. The picket line was about 1000 yards inland from the camp, and it was driven back by the enemy to the main body of the marines. Four of the marines are known to have been killed, with the members of the advance picket line still unaccounted for. The loss of the Spaniards is unknown, but it is believed to have been heavy, the dead and wounded being carried away by their comrades. The dead marines are: ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN BLAIR GIBBS of Richmond, Va. SERGEANT CHARLES H. SMITH of Smallwood, Md. PRIVATE WILLIAM DUNPHY of Gloucester, Mass. PRIVATE JAMES M'COLGAN of Stoneham, Mass.

ing themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hill. It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest from the point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness. The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attack was continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions. Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came. Three new two-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spanish after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

Manner of Death Unknown. Sergeant Smith was reported as being killed at 5 o'clock the evening of the previous day, but it appears he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock the previous evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Shaw gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the younger ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but did not regard the posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

The marines, though much exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. Their complaints were few and they were regulars, with characteristic camp profanity.

Today the amplest precautions have been taken, and reinforcements are being landed from the Marblehead. A stormy time is expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force, some say 200, and the figures run as high as 1,000.

Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mausers would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Leo guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from New York the day war was declared and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Up to 12:30 this morning no news had reached the officials here concerning the fight at Guantanamo. The report that 8,000 troops had been landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed, and it is believed that our troops have not yet reached those waters.

NEW YORK, June 13.—John Blair Gibbs, who is reported killed at Guantanamo, was 26 years old, single and lived alone. At his late home in this city he is said to have been a graduate of the University of Virginia. He lived and practiced medicine here for about four years. Two months ago he received the appointment as acting assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Key West, and since that time his friends in this city have heard little from him, but supposed him to be on the Panther and to have a relative in this city in a Mrs. Roosevelt, but it is said that he has a brother in Altoona, Pa.

Called Soldier for Soldiers. WASHINGTON, June 12.—The president has authorized canned salmon to be added as one of the meat components of the army ration. Ordinarily fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. Commanding officers are authorized, however, to vary these proportions of the ration according to the necessities.

SPANIARDS ATTACK MARINES

They Fight From Ambush and Kill Four of the Detachment Which Lately Landed.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 12.—(On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danvers off Guantanamo, Sunday, June 12.)—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York and he entered the service since the war began. He was a popular officer.

The others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith of Smallwood, Md., Private William M. Dunphy of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicated fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 1000 yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp, and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The regular cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Decorate the Bodies. The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop.

Below in the bay were the war ships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth. The sky was blanketed with clouds and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell, thick and impenetrable.

The Spanish squads, concealed in the chapparal cover, had the advantage. The Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover until midnight, discoverable only at flashes at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in its tow, pushed up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards and it is thought that some were killed. The marines traded much blood to the water's edge, and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships throw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropical foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It represented a transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crews of carbine firing along the edge of the camp ridge, or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill, but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers.

Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest from the point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attack was continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions. Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came. Three new two-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spanish after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

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