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EVIDENTLY ANOTHER DAY OF GRACE FOR SPANISH

Absence of News from Santiago Would Indicate That the Spanish Forces Are Weakening.

FIVE THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS REINFORCE SHAFTER--MEN EAGER

General Miles Is Now on the Battleground---Has Conferred With Shafter and Sampson--- The Bombardment Sunday Was Hot While It Lasted---Shells From the Fleet Dropped Short---The Number of Our Fighting Men Now in Cuba--- The Dynamite Gun Trained for a Pot Shot---Frightful Accident at Cleveland, Ohio---What Uncle Sam Asks as the Price of Peace.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General Shafter's report from Siboney, sent just before midnight last night, caused the officials of the war department to wait all day with the expectation of hearing that the bombardment of Santiago had begun. No word to that effect came, however, up to the time the department closed, and though there is little reason to doubt that the general carried out the program of which he had notified the department, it is regarded as possible that he had consented to further extension under a flag of truce in view of certain signs of weakening on the part of the Spanish commander.

Tests made recently of the naval ordnance gave very unsatisfactory results when it was attempted to project shells over the high hills from the open sea into Santiago city. Possibly better results may be obtained tomorrow if the attack is resumed then, but there is more likelihood that the main reliance will be on such of the lighter draught vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet as may succeed in getting closer to shore and in better position than the heavy battle ships.

SUNDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

It Was Started at 4 O'Clock and Kept Up Until Dark.

Headquarters of General Shafter, July 10, 8 p. m., per Associated Press dispatch boat, via Kingston, July 11.—(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)—From 4 o'clock this afternoon until dark the American guns have been again pouring a deadly fire into the Spanish lines. Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest and have been fighting with a lion-like spirit.

The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm. The artillery is in place and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak. The city of Santiago is almost in darkness tonight and our men believe that the resistance of the Spaniards is about at an end. They expect a general assault tomorrow, should the city not have surrendered by daybreak. The Americans are much better fortified in the trenches.

After thirty-five shots had been fired from the 8-inch guns Commodore Schley became convinced the Brooklyn's fire was falling short and ordered a cessation, permitting the battleships to continue with their larger guns having longer ranges. Signals from the shore announced that the shells fell a thousand feet short, and a little to the left of the Spanish position.

When the Associated Press reporter went aboard the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley said he was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment.

"I doubted from the start whether we could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. In the bombardment tomorrow I shall have range marks on shore to guide me and shall take the ships closer to shore. In firing today we gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation by listing the ships, but knew we would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over a cliff of great elevation is required."

WHERE THE ARMY RESTS.

Preparing to Drive the Spaniards Out If They Fail to Surrender.

New York, July 11.—A Tribune dispatch from Siboney, via Port Antonio, says:

The light artillery that arrived on Sunday will be sent forward and placed in position for enfilading the trenches where the Spanish forces are strongly entrenched.

The progress in pushing forward the siege guns is disappointing. They may be needed to reduce the main fortifications of Santiago. Engineer and artillery officers were positive that they have located accurately the Spanish batteries which were so destructive in the earlier fighting. The troops which came yesterday will be used as a reserve and not sent ahead too rapidly. The addition to the supplies brought by the transports will be very serviceable. The refugees from Santiago are becoming a serious military problem. There is a large settlement of them at El Guacy, but that was not sufficient and hundreds have spread beyond Siboney. The most intelligent of the refugees say that only a few Spanish soldiers have recently entered Santiago—not more than 1,000. They report friction between General Toral and General Linares. Caprites, the civil governor, wants Toral to surrender, without bloodshed, but the military faction is stubborn. The reports of the bad health of the American troops in the field are exaggerated. The suffering has been from malaria and ordinary camp ailments, which yield to treatment. Some of the regiments have suffered from physical exhaustion because too much labor was put on them in digging trenches and rifle pits.

MILES ARRIVES AT SANTIAGO.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 11.—The war department is advised of the arrival off Santiago today of the auxiliary cruiser Yale with General Miles and staff and a portion of Garretson's brigade. General Miles had a conference with Admiral Sampson, and the latter conferred with General Shafter by means of the signal service telephone wires.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S FORCE.

Washington, July 11.—General Shafter's available force, counting all reinforcements, and deducting dead, sick and wounded, is 22,850 fighting men, according to military estimates.

CLEVELAND'S DEATH HOLE.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Another Fearful Disaster in the Waterworks Tunnel Under Lake Erie.

Cleveland, July 11.—The lives of eleven men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye this evening in the big waterworks tunnel that is being constructed on the bottom of Lake Erie, as a result of an explosion of gas. The following are killed:

John Pars, foreman, James Parks, John Fradey, Tony Brunetti, John ———, Emerson Smith, John McCauley, William Tucker, colored, Gus Wacsse, Frank Clements, Frank Haney.

The tunnel is an immense affair being projected to extend outward from the shore a distance of four and a half miles and has been under construction for a year. About five weeks ago there was an explosion of gas in the shore end of the big hole which killed eight men and injured a number of others. The explosion occurred at 7 o'clock, but nobody will be able to tell what the cause was or how it happened, for every witness is dead and the bodies of all are lying where they fell, 6,000 feet out under the lake.

The only man in the tunnel who escaped death is Con O'Donnell, the lock tender, who was stationed 3,700 feet from the shore. He heard the explosion, or a series of explosions. He says there were ten shocks and the concussion was something terrible, for it threw him off his feet, and for hours he was in such a dazed condition that he could sacrcely remember what had happened. He finally groped his way out and told what had occurred.

HERE IS WHAT UNCLE WANTS.

Madrid, July 11.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a port in the Canaries.

Second—Indemnity of £46,000,000 (about $240,000,000).

Third—Retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

DISHONORABLE SPANISH PRISONERS.

After Surrendering They Disable Their Guns and Open Water Valves.

Washington, July 11.—Naval officials say that a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered.

Inquiries have brought out the fact that the breech blocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were flooded opened after the surrender, which was a breach of the rules of warfare, the enemy having ceased fighting and having asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction of the ships at such a time was both wanton and dishonorable and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

The press report of the board's findings saying that only the Maria Teresa could be saved excited much surprise, as it was confidently believed that the Colon could be saved in whole or in part.

The officials are still hopeful that a full report of the board will show that there is a chance of saving the Colon.

THEY ARE IN RAGS.

The Spanish Prisoners Were a Pitiful Sight When Landed.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—The Spanish prisoners who were brought to port in the St. Louis from Santiago, numbering 592 men, who formed part of the crew of Admiral Cervera's squadron, are tonight sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's Island. Around them is a guard of 125 marines.

It was a pathetic sight from beginning to end and such as would bring tears to many eyes. The poor wretched creatures struggled up the hillside clad for the most part in rags, some of the men being covered only with fragments of table cloth or blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform. When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand and lay down on the ground until stretchers were brought and were carried by their comrades to the main road, where they were placed on the grass.

THE CHICAGO IN COMMISSION.

New York, July 11.—The cruiser Chicago reconstructed and with increased speed, early next month will leave the New York navy-yard, after having been in the hands of workmen for several years. Few will recognize in the new Chicago the vessel that flew Rear-Admiral Erben's flag and was commanded by Captain Mahan, now a member of the board of strategy, for she is practically a new ship, the only remaining original part of her being the hull.

When the Chicago went out of commission she was bark-rigged, with three masts, but when she leaves the dock she will have only two masts. They will be military masts, like those on the others of Uncle Sam's fighting ships, and which will give the rejuvenated cruiser a more warlike appearance. Her armament has also undergone material changes. Her main battery, formerly consisting of four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch breech loading rifles, will be augmented by 14 5-inch rapid fire guns, in addition to her secondary battery, which will consist of all the latest models of small rapid fire guns.

THE OREGON WAS IN IT.

The Only Vessel That Had a Go at the Entire Spanish Fleet.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—The few officers who came on the St. Louis and who participated in the fight with the Spanish cruisers off Santiago were obliged to tell the whole story of the memorable contest.

While in the main their accounts did not differ materially from those described in the papers, yet thy seem to give credit to the work of the Oregon. From an account as given by one of the officers, it appears that on the morning of the fight four American warships lay off the entrance of the harbor.

The Oregon was slightly to the east, then to the westward came the converted yacht Gloucester, lying between the Oregon and Iowa. To the westward of the Iowa was the Texas, while further along, in fact, eight or ten miles to the west of the harbor, was the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on board. The position of the fleet was in keeping with the plan mapped out by Admiral Sampson and his command had definite orders what to do in case the Spanish fleet made a dash out of the harbor.

While all the ships had steam up, none of them, with the exception of the Brooklyn, was under way. The latter had a few minutes previous to the sighting of the Spaniards, turned away to the westward, and when the first shot was fired from the Iowa she was going away from the fleet at an 18-knot gait. Just why the Brooklyn was steaming off to the west at this time is not known, but although she had not gone far and was still probably quite near the station designated by Admiral Sampson, her commander nevertheless had to swing around and in doing so he put his helm to starboard and made a long sweep to port, going a mile or more off shore in the maneuver.

The first Spaniard that came rushing out of the harbor's mouth was the Cristobal Colon, with Admiral Cervera on board. The Vizcaya was second, the Almirante Oquindo third and the Maria Teresa fourth, while two torpedo boats brought up the rear.

While the Iowa got in the first shot at the fleet as they came dashing by, the Oregon was the first American outside the Brroklyn in motion. She gathered headway so fast that she cut in behind the Iowa and the fleet and plumped a good 12-inch shell at the Colon before she had gone by. The Oregon was therefore in most excellent position to meet the Vizcaya when she came along, and with the help of the Texas tackled her so fiercely that she was on fire in a few minutes and had headed for the beach. While the Oregon's whole forward starboard battery was banging at the Vizcaya the after guns had swung around and were pumping shells into the Oquendo, which had also been tackled by the Iowa, which had in the meantime disposed of the Teresa.

The wreck of the three Spaniards was accomplished in about 15 or 20 minutes, and by this time the Oregon had attained her maximum speed. With her forced draught on and every pound of steam up, the big Pacific coast battleship ploughed through the water as she never did before, except, perhaps, on her speed trial three years ago.

Leaving the Texas and Iowa to complete the destruction of the remanider of the Spaniards and the rescue of the unfortunate sailors, Captain Clark headed the Oregon after the Colon.

The Brooklyn by this time had taken her wide sweep off shore and was headed in for the Colon, opening up on that vessel with her port broadsides. As the Colon ran by the Brooklyn she gave the latter the benefit of her big guns and no less than 20 shots took effect on the Brooklyn's port side, a number of them passing clear through the Yankee cruiser. As the Colon went by the Brooklyn the latter turned her starboard guns on the Spaniard.

In the run up the coast the Brooklyn was hit a dozen times on her starboard side, while all three of her tall smokestacks showed the effect of the Colon's stern chasers. The superior speed of the Brooklyn and Oregon sealed the fate of the Colon, and after a run of 40 miles Admiral Cervera ordered the flagship to be headed for the shore.

The Colon struck about 150 yards from the beach and as soon as she grounded Admiral Cervera ordered everyone to jump overboard, and plunged into the sea himself, followed by all his officers.

The little Gloucester, after destroying the torpedo boat destroyers turned after the Oregon and made such good time that she was up even with the Colon when she ran ashore. As she drew considerably less water than either the Oregon or Brooklyn her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, was able to run in quite close to the stranded ship, and the Gloucester's boats were sent out after the swimming crew. Admiral Cervera was picked up just outside the surf, about ten yards from shore, and after his long swim was thoroughly exhausted.

The Colon had just turned in shore when the New York came up after a long and quick run. The flagship was able to get in a dozen good shots before the Colon's flag came down, so that Admiral Sampson had a hand in the fight, although it was a brief one. It will be seen, therefore, that the Oregon, while

(Continued on third page.)

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