



STORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

IN February, 1895, both branches of the Spanish Cortes—in which Cuba had forty-three representatives—unanimously passed a bill brought forward by Senor Abarzuza, a Cuban, to establish in Cuba a liberal regime which should virtually confer autonomy, or home rule. This was in response to the demands of the autonomist Cuban members of the Cortes. Ten days after the enactment of the reform law an insurrection was begun in the province of Santiago. Their purpose, it has been stated, was to prevent the success of a reform which would content the people and render them indifferent to the idea of Cuba libre.

A republic was proclaimed and Cienfuegos was made the capital, but the civil government was imaginary. The chief command and entire local government was in the hands of Gen. Gomez. He, with Maceo and others, gradually extended the rebel operations over the whole island, destroying everything outside the towns. Stealing in small bands through the bush and traveling by night, they eluded the Spanish troops and burned and plundered everywhere, driving the rustics into the already congested towns. To prevent the rebels from living off the rustics the Spanish forbade agriculture in exposed districts, thus also adding to the congestion of population in the towns. The wretchedness of the reconcentrados, imputed to Gen. Weyler, became the chief burden of the cry of inhumanity raised against Spanish rule.

By cutting the island into several isolated sections by means of trochas and by following up the rebel bands pertinaciously in the restricted areas Gen. Weyler had at length by December, 1897, virtually freed the island from all ravages except in the two easternmost provinces, where a desolate mountain country gave the insurgents impenetrable retreats. The nature of the jungle was such that the complete extinction of the rebel bands in Santiago was impracticable so long as they received supplies and encouragement from abroad. Their operations were on a small scale and unimportant except so far as the existence of their movement—even on a small scale—afforded a basis for the growing disposition at Washington to interfere to exclude Spain from her possessions in the West Indies.

In December, 1898, Congress signified its purpose to recognize Cuba libre until Secretary Olney, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, let it be known that in the President's view recognition was an executive function exclusively and action by Congress would be ignored. Mr. Cleveland's position, as indicated by his representations at Madrid, was that the plan of autonomy embodied in the Abarzuza law of 1895 and much broadened in the decree of February, 1897, should be given a trial and the United States would not interfere until it was shown by experience that the new home rule scheme was a sham and failure.

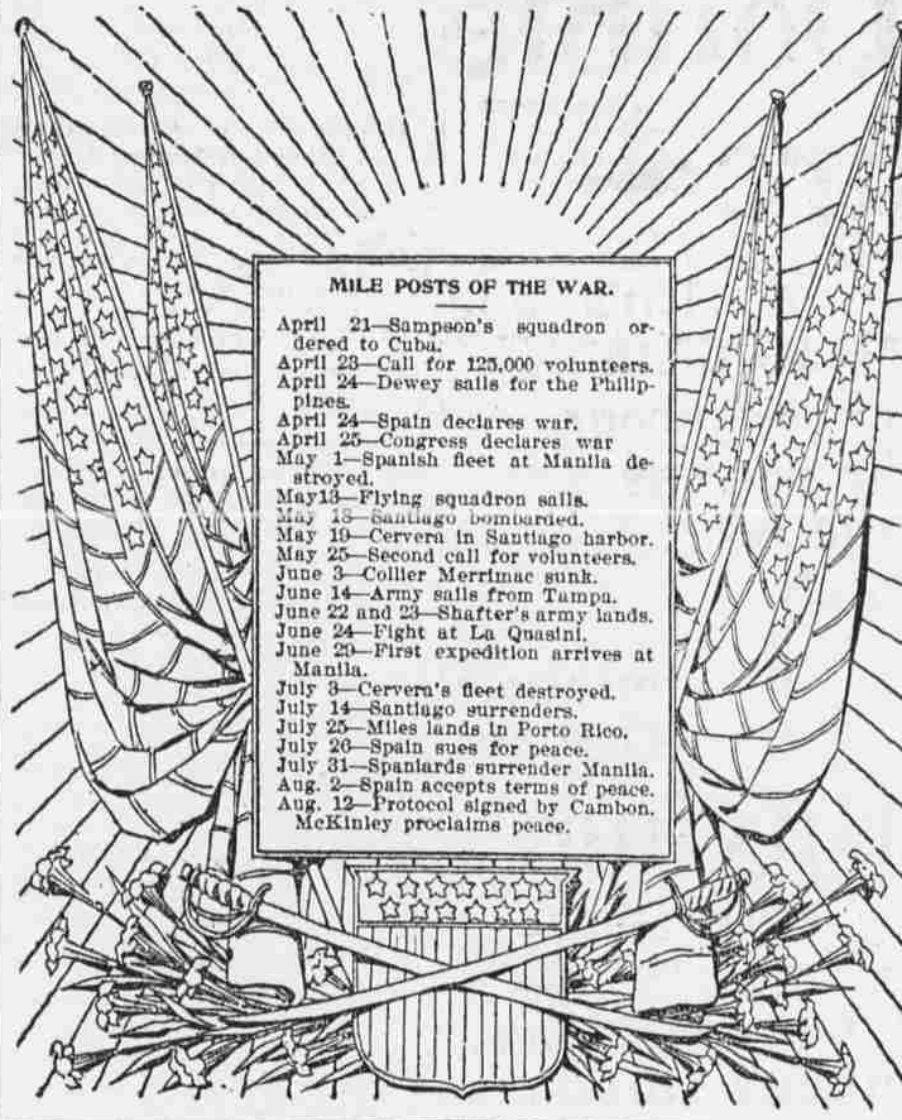
With the beginning of the McKinley administration a less patient policy was favored and the idea of getting Spain to withdraw from Cuba by friendly insistence was entertained. Congressmen who wished to recognize Cuba's independence were at once advised that such result could be attained in a better way. Recognition was stayed off. Meanwhile Spain was asked to make various concessions, as respects the removal of Weyler, the reconcentrados and an armistice, etc. All were granted. The hope was entertained that with Blanco favoring conciliation, the reconcentrados provided for and peace offered the rebels, a way would be found for giving Cuba a government as free as that of Canada. The retention of a nominal sovereignty was now at length all that Spain asked. It was resolved not to concede this and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize him to interfere in Cuba with force. Congress assented on the 19th and an ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba.

Destruction of the Maine.

Hostilities were precipitated by the sinking of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana in February. The vessel sank after an explosion, the cause of which has not been ascertained. It is not known whether it was the work of a Spanish fanatic, animated by blind hatred of the United States, or of a Cuban patriot anxious to embroil Spain and Cuba. The explosion of the Maine, whatever the cause, fired popular resentment against Spain. There was a loud demand for revenge, and "Remember the Maine!" became a popular cry.

Long before the declaration of war our warships were assembled in large numbers at Key West, near Havana. War existed before the formal declaration on April 25, and the congressional resolution took cognizance of the situation by stating that hostilities dated from April 21. On that day the Buena Ventura, a Spanish ship, was captured by the gunboat Nashville, Lieut. Washburn commander, and on the same day President McKinley ordered the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Sampson to sail from Key West to inaugurate the Cuban blockade. The fleet left the harbor the following day. On April 23 President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers, and ordered Commodore Dewey at Hong Kong to "find and destroy the Spanish fleet."

Spain declared war on April 24, the day which saw Dewey's fleet weigh anchor



MILE POSTS OF THE WAR.

April 21—Sampson's squadron ordered to Cuba.
April 23—Call for 125,000 volunteers.
April 24—Dewey sails for the Philippines.
April 24—Spain declares war.
April 25—Congress declares war.
May 1—Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed.
May 13—Flying squadron sails.
May 19—Cervera in Santiago harbor.
May 25—Second call for volunteers.
June 3—Collier Merrimac sunk.
June 14—Army sails from Tampa.
June 22 and 23—Shafter's army lands.
June 24—Fight at La Quasini.
June 25—First expedition arrives at Manila.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 25—Miles lands in Porto Rico.
July 31—Spain sues for peace.
Aug. 1—Spanish surrender Manila.
Aug. 2—Spain accepts terms of peace.
Aug. 12—Protocol signed by Cambon.
McKinley proclaims peace.

and steam away for Manila bay. On April 26 militia camps were formed in nearly every State of the Union.

Matanzas was bombarded on April 27 by Admiral Sampson with the New York, the Cincinnati and the Puritan. Great damage was done the fortifications. Cienfuegos was bombarded on April 28, and on that day, also, Admiral Cervera began the series of maneuvers ending in the Santiago bottle, by leaving Spanish shores with his fleet, en route to the Cape Verde Islands.

The Cabanas batteries were silenced by a bombardment from the New York on April 30, the day which brought word from Ito Janeiro telling of the safe and wonderful voyage of the battleship Oregon on its way from San Francisco to join Sampson's fleet.

Dewey's Great Victory.

On Sunday, May 1, the first great sea battle of the war was fought. Commodore George Dewey made himself Rear Admiral Dewey and won undying glory for the American navy by leading his fleet into the mined harbor of Manila and, under the guns of the fort on Corregidor Island and the heavy fortifications defending the arsenal and navy yard, destroying the entire Asiatic fleet of Spain. The Olympia was his flagship, and his remaining vessels were the Baltimore, the Boston and the Raleigh, protected cruisers; the Concord and Petrel, gunboats; and the McCulloch, dispatch boat. With this force, equal but not superior in armament to the Spanish fleet, far inferior when the land batteries are counted, he sunk, burned or blew up eight Spanish cruisers, six gunboats and three transports.

The sea victory was followed by an attack on the land fortifications, which were razed. The arsenal at Cavite was also captured, and before noon his guns commanded the city of Manila. In the engagement not one American life was lost, while in killed and drowned the Spanish loss has been placed between 500 and 600.

In the first week in May the definite division of the ships of the American navy in Atlantic and Cuban waters into squadrons and fleets was made. The flying squadron, Commodore Schley in command, was formed at Hampton Roads, the vessels being the Brooklyn, flagship; the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Columbia and the Minneapolis. Admiral Sampson in the blockade line at Havana had with him besides his flagship, the New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, and a dozen torpedo craft and gunboats. Matanzas was bombarded for a second time May 7.

The first American casualties of the war were on the torpedo boat Winslow, off Cardenas harbor. The killed were Ensign Worth Bagley and five seamen. The Winslow attacked three Spanish gunboats and the shore fortifications, and in disregard of peril the boat was run too far ashore. It was crippled by the fire and the men were killed before other boats could come to its assistance. The Spanish gunboats were disabled by the reinforcements and the batteries silenced.

Admiral Sampson appeared before San Juan, Porto Rico, on May 12, and bombarded the forts for three hours. Morro was partially reduced. Sampson was in search of Cervera's fleet, known by this time to have left the Cape Verde Islands and to be well on the way to Cuban waters for his famous game of hide-and-seek, and he made no pronounced effort to re-

duce the fortifications. One American was killed in the attack, while the Spanish loss was heavy.

On the following day the flying squadron put to sea to aid in finding Cervera, who was reported then to be at Curacao, off Venezuela. The two fleets cut off Cervera from Havana and on May 18 it was reported that the Spanish admiral had taken refuge in Santiago bay.

Schley Traps Cervera.

Commodore Schley, with the flying squadron, reached Santiago before Admiral Sampson, and it is known now the arrival was just in time to prevent a dash by Cervera for Cienfuegos or Havana. The presence of Cervera in the bottle was known to a certainty in a few days through the daring trip of Lieut. Victor Blue, who made a circuit of the bay, even entering Santiago. Admiral Sampson arrived, and the combined fleets began their long wait for their prey.

The invasion of the army to co-operate with the fleet at Santiago was planned as soon as Cervera's whereabouts was known. President McKinley issued a second call for 75,000 volunteers on May 25. The demand was instantly met by the men who had failed to secure a place on the first call. The first expedition to re-enforce Dewey at Manila sailed also on May 25. It numbered 6,000 men. Daily bombardments of the forts at the entrance of Santiago bay continued.

Though Cervera was bottled, it was feared that a storm might scatter the blockading fleet and give him a chance to escape from his harbor prison. Accordingly it was concluded to sink a vessel in the narrow channel between Morro Castle and the Estrella battery. An iron collier, the Merrimac, was selected, and the perilous work of destruction was assigned to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men.

In the early morning of June 3 the vessel was guided into the channel under a terrific fire from the Spanish guns. One shot disabled its rudder and rendered it nearly uncontrollable. It was driven by its engines, however, into the narrowest part of the channel, and the attempt was made to swing it broadside to the entrance. The force of the current prevented success, as was shown by the passage of the Spanish fleet around its bulk at a later day, but failure did not detract from the bravery of the exploit. Hobson fired the torpedoes which blew out the bottom of the ship, and, with his crew, took to a boat, surrendering in an hour to the Spanish admiral, who complimented him for his bravery, and sent a message to Sampson telling of his safety and that of his men.

The order was given June 8 to prepare a landing place for the army of invasion, and on June 10 Col. Huntington, with a force of marines landed at Guantanamo, established Camp McCalla, and for five days fought a body of Spaniards superior in numbers and protected by impenetrable brush. The Spaniards were repulsed in every attack, but the marines lost several men.

The fleet, with the aid of the marines, demolished Fort Calmanera and captured Baquiri, which was to be the landing place for Gen. Shafter's army, which left Tampa in transports on June 14.

Shafter appeared off Baquiri on June 22 and two days were occupied in landing. Juragua was captured on June 24, and the advance toward Santiago began. The Spanish resisted, and Roosevelt's rough riders and the Tenth United States cavalry, in the van of the American army,

found themselves engaged with a superior body of Spaniards. The enemy were driven back by the furious charge of the Americans, but the loss was heavy, the greatest of any of the conflicts of the war up to that time. Thirteen were killed and sixty wounded.

Sevilla was occupied on June 26, and on the last day of June 13,000 American troops were before Santiago, 5,000 more on their way from the coast, with 3,000 Cubans near at hand.

Assault on Santiago.

The general assault began July 1, El Caney being captured at severe cost. The Spaniards retired from their trenches before the American advance, but the last of the outworks were not in the possession of the American army until the evening of July 2, while on one side the heights of San Juan were still untaken.

Gen. Lawton's division assaulted San Juan on July 3 and carried the heights in the greatest charge of a great battle. Santiago was surrounded and Gen. Shafter demanded its surrender. The American loss in the three days' battle was 231 killed, 1,283 wounded and 81 missing. Convinced that the city must fall, the Madrid authorities, who were in cable communication with Santiago throughout the battle, ordered Admiral Cervera on July 2 to make a dash from the harbor. He carried out his instructions on the morning of July 3, and two hours after the Maria Teresa led the way past the sunken Merrimac his vessels were hulks, lying at intervals along the beach for fifty miles.

Admiral Sampson with the New York had gone to consult with Gen. Shafter when the Spanish ships were seen coming from the harbor, but Commodore Schley, with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Gloucester, were more than a match for the Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Vizcaya and the destroyers Pluton and Terror. The Colon made the longest run, but was overhauled by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. One American sailor on the Brooklyn was killed, while of the Spanish 600 were killed and 1,100 taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The bombardment of Santiago was begun, and on July 14 Gen. Toral, recognizing the hopelessness of further resistance, surrendered the entire province and all its garrisons of 25,000 soldiers, the United States agreeing to send them back to Spain.

Gen. Miles, who arrived in Santiago before the surrender, prepared immediately to lead an army against Porto Rico. It landed near Ponce on July 25, the day that the rumor went abroad that Spain was ready to cry enough. Gen. Merritt reached Manila on that day also. The landing in Porto Rico was without loss and with no engagement other than a skirmish at Guanica, ending in the hoisting of the American flag over the town.

Spain made its direct appeal for peace through Ambassador Cambon on July 26, but suggested no terms. On July 27 the public learned of the outbreak of yellow fever in the camp before Santiago, and on that day Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles. President McKinley sent terms of peace to Spain on July 29.

The second battle of Manila was fought on July 31, on a Sunday, as was the first. It was a land attack under cover of darkness by the Spaniards, and its purpose was to turn the American flank and drive the Americans into the sea. It was repulsed. The American loss was nine killed and forty-five wounded, the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 600.

Army Ordered North.

The generals of the American army at Santiago surprised the country Aug. 3 by a "round robin" letter declaring that the army must be moved north away from yellow fever or it would perish. The army was ordered north the following day.

Spain sent an evasive answer to the United States on Aug. 5, and it was received after much delay in transmission on Aug. 9. President McKinley responded with an imperative reiteration of the original terms, and with bad grace Spain at last, on Aug. 11, gave permission to Cambon to accept them in its behalf. The protocol was signed on Aug. 12, President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities and the war with Spain was at an end.

Go Up Head.

"You may tell us, Tommy," said a proud mother to her only offspring, in the presence of a number of friends, to whom she desired to show off his remarkable intelligence, "some of the ways in which the element of fire confers a benefit to the human race."

"When the amount of insurance exceeds the value of stock on hand," replied the youth.—Peoria Journal.

Not to Be Believed.

"I suppose you think I can't tell time?" exclaimed the man whose chronology had been questioned.

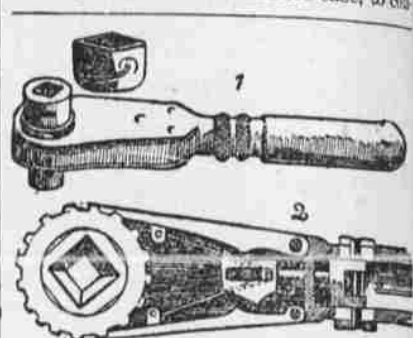
"No," was the reply; "I don't say you couldn't tell time, but time would be a fool to believe you, whatever you told him."—Boston Transcript.

A lawyer is as enthusiastic in speaking of his client as a young man is in thinking of his sweetheart.

A RECENT INVENTION.

An Imported Ratchet Wrench Which Is Reversible.

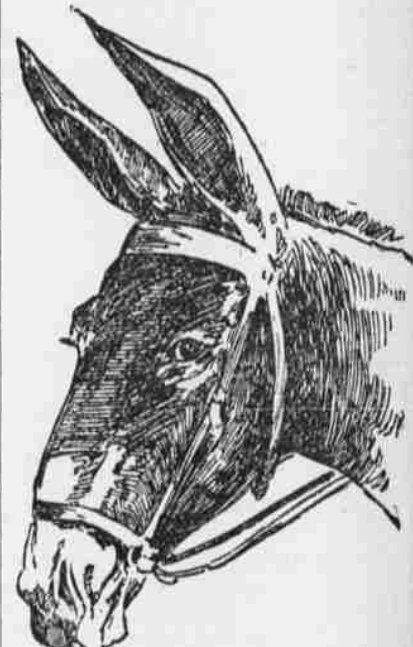
In this improved reversible ratchet wrench the wrench socket on which the ratchet wheel is formed or secured is mounted to turn in a casing provided with two plates formed at their rear ends with semi-cylindrical extensions on which a handle screws for holding the parts of the casing securely in position, says the Scientific American. Referring to the sectional view, it will be seen that fulcrumed, spring-pressed pawls pivoted in the casing engage the ratchet wheel at opposite sides, the pawls being provided with incline which may be engaged by the cam faces of a longitudinally moving cam block. By this arrangement either pawl may be thrown in mesh or out of mesh with the ratchet wheel. The cam block is provided with a stem extending rearwardly through a clamp provided with lugs projecting over part of the semi-cylindrical extensions, the stem being formed with a head fitted to a slide into the same extensions. This head is engaged by a cross-pin passing through slots in the handle case, to connect with a ring or collar fitted to slide on the semi-cylindrical extensions.



TYLEN'S WRENCH.

In using the wrench the ring is pushed forward or rearward, bringing either pawl into operative position as desired, and according to the direction in which the workman wishes to use the wrench. An auxiliary socket carrying a spring for engagement with a recess on the wrench-socket enables the wrench to be used for large objects.

THE ARMY MULE.



At Santiago, when the fight was raging at its very height, Along the front of Wheeler's men, On mountain top, in tangled glen, Amid the battle's crash and jar, A startling sound came from afar: Long, doleful wails in trumpet tones—Bewildering chorus of shrieks and groans—"Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw!"

Over the mountains it floated down To the Spanish trenches before the town; That startling "Ye-e-e," that awful "haw," Like the screech of a dull and rusty saw; And the Captain Don, with poised sword, Paused, and forgot to speak the word—"Retreat!" Stricken dumb, that awful wail Caused his soul to leap and quail—"Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw!"

The Cuban hid in the vines and grass, Remembered his slothful, sullen ass, Flooding along with its load to town, Over the highway dusty and brown; Measuring the way with its clumsy feet, And giving vent to an awful bleat; But different from that which echoed down To the Dons in the trenches before the town—"Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw!"

Said the Captain Don, "Whence, whence that sound? That seems to quake the sky and ground?" "From the Yankee camp," a Sergeant said, "The pigs are walling o'er their dead!" "Mayhap," said the Don, "'tis a Yankee shell. That shocks and kills with its awful yell. Retreat! Retreat! Fall back, my men; That threatening sound—it comes again!" "Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw!"

Up spoke a gunner, as he touched his hat: "'Tis a dreadful sound, but I don't mind that; I've heard it oft by the slippery side Of the river of mud so long and wide, Which flows, from mountains in Yankee land To Louisiana's reedy strand.

First heard, 'twell terror-wise or fool, 'Tis the song of the Yankee army mule. 'Twas raised in Missouri, I know its name—"Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw! Ye-e-e haw!"

Spanish Women Expert Fencers.

Spanish and French women of the higher class are usually expert swordsmen. They are taught to fence carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence but to handle the broadsword. It is considered one of the best possible forms of athletic exercise.

A man can never realize how time drags as a woman can, for the reason that he never gets interested in a continued story.

Some people always have time to attend celebrations.

You can always depend upon a good crowd at a wedding.