

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Sampson Has Destroyed Cervera's Fleet.

GALLANT DASH FOR LIBERTY

Against Superior Men Spaniards Fought to the Last—Went Down With Flying Colors—Nothing Remains Now But Shattered and Burning Hulks.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 6.—Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet.

Several weeks ago, Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago.

Sunday, after being bottled helplessly in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, are today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba; the Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish soldiers, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships, as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

One after another of the Spanish fleet became the victims of the awful rain of shells, which the American battle-ships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and within two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers were lying on the shore 10 to 15 miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flames pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke 100 feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line re-echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand, or the rocks ground their hulls to pieces, as they rolled or pitched with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral, and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she scoured a lead over the others after leaving the harbor, and escaped the effective shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly, and receiving fire themselves from her after she left the other ships. She had no possibility for her escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined, from the words of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who turned from the westward with 50 prisoners from the Vizcaya, just as the press dispatch-boat Wanda was leaving the flagship. In answer to an inquiry he shouted through the megaphone:

"I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago tomorrow."

Captain who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said to the best of his



UNION BLOCK.—ERECTED IN 1892.

knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

It was about 9 o'clock this morning when the flagship Maria Teresa passed under the wall of Morro castle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Oquendo, and lastly by the Furor and Pluton. The outlook on the American vessels, which were lying five or 10 miles off the harbor entrance, sighted them immediately. Most of the American cruisers were at the usual Sunday morning quarters, without thought of anything as surprising as the Spanish fleet getting past the sunken collier Morrime, which they had been colliding into believing effectually blocked the exit.

There was great excitement at once, and very rapid action along the American line. The signal for full speed ahead was running from bridge to engine-room; every ship in the fleet commenced to move in shore, toward the Spaniards, and the great 13-inch guns of the battle-ships and the smaller batteries on the other vessels fired shot after shot at long range. As the ships ran in toward the shore, it soon became evident that the Spaniards had not come out to make an aggressive fight, for they had cleared the harbor, and started on their race for safety, at the same time sending shots at the Americans as fast as the men could load and fire the guns.

The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon and Iowa were nearer the Spanish than any others of the American vessels, but still most of them were too far away to get an effective range. They crowded on all steam, however, in preparation for the chase, never stopping their fire for one moment. The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that cannot boast of any heavier battery than several six-pounders and three-pounders, was lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro, where the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack on the leading vessels, and then held off, Captain Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two destroyers in the rear.

The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared, and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro castle, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire, and plainly disabled. Notwithstanding that, they both returned the fire.

The Gloucester did not go any further west, but lay off shore and sent in a boat to the assistance of the crews of the destroyers. It did not take the flames long to reach the Furor's magazines, and there were two terrific explosions, probably of gun-cotton on board of her, which blew holes in her bottom. Her stern sunk immediately, and as it settled in the water, her bow arose straight in the air, and she went to the bottom in perpetual oblivion, giving a hissing, scalding sound as she disappeared below the surface.

Meantime, the larger American ships were gaining on the Spanish cruisers, and a storm of shots were passing between the pursuers and the pursued. The American fire was so rapid, that the ships were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and it was impossible to tell at the distance which vessels were doing the greater execution. The Brooklyn and the battle-ships were keeping up an incessant fire upon the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, and the latter was returning it bravely, though with no success.

The Spanish gunners seemed unable to get the range, and many of their shots were very wild, though a number of them fell dangerously near them.

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game, and their shells fell around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have killed or wounded many of their men. The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro, and a mile or two beyond the place where the Furor was burning, and the Pluton lay broken in two against the cliff. The flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress.

Two 13-inch shells from one of the battle-ships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side, and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate, and both ships headed for a small cove and went aground 200 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction.

The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the

ships were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing. The Gloucester, after sending a boat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded, and went to their assistance. The Gloucester had all her boats out, and one seaman swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on the shore. By this means many of the flagship's crew, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible.

Few of the Pluton's crew escaped.

It Was a Hot Time.

Washington, July 6.—The following has been received from General Shafter:

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 6.—When news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the truce, the regimental band, that had managed to keep its instruments in line, played the 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'There'll Be a Hot Time in Old Town Tonight,' the men cheering from one end of the line to the other. The officers and men, without even shelter tents, have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

Fraternal Feeling.

London, July 6.—The fraternal sentiment evidenced here during the last few months found vent throughout the United Kingdom in an unprecedented display of the Stars and Stripes in honor of the Fourth of July, and in hearty expressions of good will everywhere. The afternoon papers were unanimous in applauding the splendid courage of the Americans before Santiago, and in congratulations to the United States upon the signal successes of its armies, both in the East and in the West.

Officials Shaken Up.

Redding, Cal., July 2.—A special train carrying the officials of the Union Pacific railroad was wrecked this evening between Smithson and Delta, about 35 miles north of Redding. Although receiving a severe shaking up none of the officials were injured. The engineer and fireman were hurt, but not seriously. The engine jumped the track in a cut, but the coaches stayed

Battle Continued Until Dark.

Playa del Este, July 2.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and have occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak.

The American loss is heavy. Some

estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

Cubans Sent to the Westward.

Washington, July 2.—An official dispatch was received last night at the war department confirming the press report that Shafter had sent back on transports to Acerraderos, whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one, first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and second to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

Shafter's Official Report.

Washington, July 2.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Have had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning, the

Why Cervera Moved.

London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: An official dispatch announces that the Manzanillo column of 6,000 men, with a large quantity of supplies, has reached Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that directly Cervera heard these reinforcements were at hand he considered the presence of the squadron no longer necessary.

The Spanish Loss.

Washington, July 6.—Tonight the navy department posted the translation of a cipher cablegram from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received today from Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured.

In India there is a species of butterfly in which the male has the left wing yellow and the right one red. The colors of the female are vice versa.

THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN

Santiago Attacked by Land and Sea.

ENEMY'S OUTER WORKS TAKEN

Morro Castle and the Forts Bombarded by the Fleet—Vesuvius Used Her Dynamite Guns With Good Effect—Cervera's Ships Fired Upon Troops.

Playa del Este, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of El Gauey, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 1 o'clock.

Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

Spaniards Retreated.

Siboney, July 2.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after six hours' terrific fighting, the Spaniards began to leave their entrenchments and retreated into the city.

Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in one hip, but was laughing.

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troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of the forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bate's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Gauey, which was accomplished at 4 P. M. Am well in line, and will rest in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many were killed.

Used the War Balloon.

Washington, July 2.—Gen. Greely has the following from Siboney:

"Saw the war balloon up near Santiago last night from the flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it.

IN MANILA BAY.

The First Volunteers Have Arrived at the Front.

Cavite, via Hong Kong, July 6.—The transport ships Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, convoyed by the cruiser Charleston, arrived here yesterday, with all well on board. The cruiser Baltimore met the vessels at Cape England, and piloted them here. As they entered the bay and came up to the American warships they were greeted enthusiastically by the officers and men. The troops were overjoyed that their long voyage from San Francisco had ended. They were in good condition, despite the fact that they were poorly equipped for service in the tropics. In accordance with instructions prior to sailing, the convoy went to Gaum, the capital of the Ladrone islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the place. They arrived there June 20. The Charleston entered the harbor of San Luis Dapra and shelled the old fort of Santa Cruz. No reply was made to the American fire.

On the following day General Mariana, governor of the islands, his secretary, Captain Duartera, Port Captain Lieutenant Gutierrez, Sergeant Romolo, two lieutenants and 54 soldiers surrendered. They gave up four Spanish flags and 54 Mauser rifles, 54 Remingtons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

All of the prisoners were brought here on the Charleston. Not a single able-bodied Spaniard now remains in Guam. The wives of the prisoners were left behind. The native civil government of the islands was not disturbed by the Americans. Private Elias Hutchinson, of company M, Second Oregon regiment, died of peritonitis on June 25, and was buried at sea June 21.

Admiral Dewey visited General Anderson as soon as the transports arrived, and discussed the situation with him. Both are desirous of going to work as soon as possible.

Dewey and Anderson landed at Cavite today, and met Aguinaldo, who declared he was willing to use his force in conjunction with the American troops. He is evidently suspicious that the United States means to annex the islands, whereas he wants to establish their independence. Aguinaldo says the Spaniards have 20,000 effective troops in Manila. He is pressing them hard. His forces surround the city on the land side, and fighting with the Spaniards is of daily occurrence. A hard fight occurred yesterday, which resulted in the insurgents capturing the water battery on the outskirts of Manila. Fighting continues today, and cannonading can be plainly heard aboard the troopship. The Spaniards are using eight-inch Krupp guns. The smoke of many fires in the vicinity of the city is visible.

General Anderson has selected a place near Cavite arsenal as a site for his camp. The troops are now making preparations to go ashore. They are all anxious to leave the transports, on which they have spent so many days. The men belonging to Dewey's squadron are enjoying fine health, and are eager to have another engagement with the enemy.

The Spanish gunboat Leyte has surrendered to Admiral Dewey. She had been lying in the river to the north of the city for a long time, but her position there finally became untenable. Strong forces of insurgents continually beset her. They held the country thereabouts, and prevented the men on ship from getting any supplies. Finally, with their food exhausted and their ammunition nearly used up, the commander of the Leyte determined to run his ship over to Dewey.

Insurgents Massing.

Juragua, via Kingston, July 2.—General Garcia and 3,000 insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago were brought here today on American transports. Fully 5,000 insurgents are now concentrated near Juragua. The majority are well armed, but all are badly clothed. They are accustomed to the bush-whacking methods of the Spaniards, and are familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago. A conference between Shafter and Garcia will be held tomorrow to further consider plans of co-operation of the two armies.

Garcia's plan is to march his entire army overland along the northern coast, keeping in touch with the American army. As soon as possible Garcia will effect a junction with Gomez' forces, now west of Havana. The Cuban leaders plan to have 20,000 insurgents before Havana when the time comes for investment of that city.

Spaniards Will Not Surrender.

Madrid, July 1.—Dispatches received from Manila today, under date of June 24, say the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that when the American troops arrive, desperate fighting will occur on land and sea. General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, declares that the family of Captain-General Augustin are prisoners at Panpanga, and are well treated.

THE ARMY ENCAMPED

Mobilized Four Miles From Santiago.

ENGINEERS HARD AT WORK

Artillery Being Taken Up Over Bad Mountain Roads—General Shafter at the Front—Spaniards Hoisted Red Cross Flags Over the City.

Off Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 2.—The force of the American army is being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed, the attack on Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will begin Shafter himself cannot say. The troops can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the packtrains, wagons, ambulances and artillery is somewhat slow.

From Daiquiri, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration, the road runs through a tangle of undergrowth up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of over 12 miles. Through this continuous thicket the vanguard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers, with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached this position. The siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

General Shafter left his ship today and took quarters with General Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to a rumor that the attack would occur tomorrow, but the staff officers say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike a blow for several days.

About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city, and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juragua and Daiquiri. The advance forces are in a semi-circle, the left flank resting two miles from there under command of General Chaffee with the extreme right under command of Colonel Miles, about a mile to the northwest. Beginning with the Twelfth infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventeenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Tenth infantry extend to the right in order named. Beyond them picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile nearer Santiago city, being in plain sight of General Chaffee's and Colonel Miles' troops.

Much amusement has been caused among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags flying from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags have been counted today, and it is reported that two more were hoisted tonight. They are all flying from the largest and most prominent buildings, and our officers say the Spanish soldiers evidently intend to thus try to protect every place in the city offering a good mark for the American artillery.

For the past day or two landings have been without incident. The hospital corps has finished its camp and several patients are already under good treatment. There are quite a few cases of measles under the care of the physicians, but a majority of the cases of sickness are the result of heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, particularly in waiting for shelter and food during the landing.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries. All day long, four American men-of-war lay within a mile and a half of Morro's guns, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the soldiers ashore, and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot is taken to indicate that they are very short of ammunition. The Indiana, Iowa, New Orleans and Massachusetts could easily have been hit as they lay almost motionless within easy range, but Morro might be a country schoolhouse for all the hostile demonstration it made.

Word was received by Rear-Admiral Sampson today that the Spanish supply-boat Purisima Concepcion, which escaped from Jamaica recently, has arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of the province of Santa Clara. The naval officers here are much chagrined at the fact that the steamer got away.

Conference at Port Said.

New York, July 2.—A special to the Tribune, dated at Port Said, Egypt, June 30, 11 P. M., says:

The Spanish consul-general, who came here last night, received this morning a number of dispatches from the Duke of Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, and immediately afterwards held a long conference with Admiral Camara on board the Pelayo.

At 1:30 o'clock the Isla de Luzon arrived. She has a crew of 119 men, her armament consists of two heavy guns and she carries 1,300 tons of coal and a large supply of provisions.

London, July 2.—Officials of the United States embassy discredited the Madrid dispatch saying that Camara has passed through the Suez canal. They say he had not entered the canal this morning.



COLUMBUS SCHOOL BUILDING.