

SAN JUAN IS SHELLED.

Sampson's Shots Soon Reduce Spanish Batteries.

PORTO RICAN CAPITAL FALLS

Antiquated Morro Fort Quickly Levelled to a Heap of Ruins.

GOOD WORK OF OUR GUNNERS

Americans Force Capitulation, with the Loss of but One Sailor.

Seat of Spanish Power in Porto Rico Attacked by Our Big Warships—Huge Guns of the Iowa Fire First Shots—Terrific Cannade Follows, in Which the Land Defenders Suffer Great Damage and Loss of Life—Inhabitants of the Stricken Town and Foreign Consuls Flee in Terror from the City to the Open Country.

Washington special: Admiral Sampson and the fleet of American warships that followed the cruiser New York from the Havana blockade have contributed a new chapter to the glorious naval history of the United States. San Juan de Porto Rico has gone



REAR ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

down under the destructive and deadly fire of the great guns of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, monitors Amphitrite and Puritan and the cruisers New York, Montgomery and Detroit. Admiral Sampson says in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy that one man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted. The ancient walls and fortifications of the city that was founded nearly 400 years ago by Ponce de Leon crumbled before the matchless gunnery of the American bluejackets as if they had been constructed of paper, and their defenders were either killed or wounded by the 1,000-pound shells from the thirteen-inch guns of the monitors and battleships. Great breaches were shot through the walls overhanging the bay, and the monitors by working close to these were enabled to send their terrible broadsides right through the city itself. The fighting began right after sunrise Thursday morning.

When the sentries in the ornamental boxes that adorn the sea wall of the town got their first glimpse of the sea their hearts must have jumped into their mouths, for there before their eyes, steaming defiantly and majestically past the old lighthouse toward the mouth of the harbor, were the eight floating engines of war, for whose coming they had looked through weary and anxious night vigils. The Iowa, with her biggest guns protruding from her forward turret, and eager, impatient bluejackets gathered behind the breeches, waiting for the signal to shoot, led the way.

The ships glided into the harbor one after another, moving as noiselessly as



FORTIFICATION AT SAN JUAN.

Dewey ran the batteries of Corredor when he stole upon Montejó at Manila. Their decks were cleared for action, every gun was shotted and every man was at his station.

As they neared the mouth of the bay Admiral Sampson's plan of battle began to be apparent to the dazed and seemingly paralyzed Spaniards. The Iowa swung to port, heading directly for the old-fashioned circular castle that has been known as the Morro of San Juan. The Indiana followed in her wake at a distance of about 300 yards. The New York went to starboard, followed by the monitors Amphitrite and Puritan. The Detroit followed the admiral, and the Montgomery went with the battleships in the direction of the castle.

Presently the flags that conveyed the words, "Remember the Maine," the shibboleth of revenge to every man who sails under the Stars and Stripes, were snapping from the masthead of the flagship New York.

Scarcely had they been run up, and their import comprehended by the eager American sailors when "Fighting Bob" Evans replied to their command by banging away

VESSELS AND MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CARDENAS FIGHT.



at the old castle with one of the Iowa's twelve-inch guns. He did not wait for the specific signal to commence firing. "Remember the Maine" was devised to remind the seamen of the treacherous murder of 206 of their fellows in Havana, and it was enough to precipitate the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico. The Iowa's shell struck fair and plump, and a section of the castle nearly as big as the side of a gunboat crumbled as if the ground had sunk under it. The Indiana cut loose one of her cannon at the same mark, and before the effect of the shot could be seen the Iowa had swung broadside to the fortification and emptied every gun on her starboard side.

The shore guns began to reply. Half a dozen of them were fired at the same time from the turrets of the castle, but the men on the battleships were not sure whether they were aimed at themselves or the Yale, three miles away. The Spaniards were poor marksmen, and Admiral Sampson was not long in discovering this fact. He moved the New York to closer quarters. Her eight and six-inch guns, fired almost with the rapidity of Maxim's, were soon pumping shot and shell into the fortifications with deadly accuracy and execution. The other cruisers followed the example of the flagship, making the entire sea wall from end to end. The monitors began creeping closer and closer to the wall. The Puritan got within 800 yards of the castle, and at that range her big guns pounded one hole after another until the ancient defense looked as if it would fall of its own weight. The Amphitrite did similar service at the other end. The Iowa and Indiana concentrated their fire on the castle until its defenders were forced out and its guns silenced.

At times for a period of five, and even ten, minutes smoke hung in such dense clouds that the Spaniards could not see the ships, nor could the Americans see the fortifications. The gunners on the ships did not need the walls before their eyes to continue the execution which was begun with the first shot. They had the range of the wall. That was enough for them, and their shells, shrapnel and solid shot swept one position after another, destroyed guns, exploded ammunition, crumbled bastions and killed Spaniards just as if their targets were in plain sight.

It is to the credit of the Spaniards who defended San Juan that they put up a gallant and even dogged resistance. They stuck to their guns until they were destroyed or disabled, and if their aim was



MAP SHOWING PORTO RICO AND NEIGHBORING WATERS.

bad their courage was magnificent. They were rightfully handicapped by the masonry that was thrown up at every discharge of an American shell. The inhabitants of San Juan fled in terror as soon as they heard the first discharge of the guns of the Iowa and Indiana. The foreign consuls followed the refugees into the country, and the volunteers fled.

Location of San Juan.

San Juan is 1,000 miles due southeast from Havana, 500 miles from Cape Maisi, the eastern tip of Cuba, and only 1,600 miles from New York. The nearest port is St. Thomas, distant only sixty-nine miles. The city of San Juan is situated on an island in the bay and is connected with the main island by a bridge and causeway of ancient military construction. It is inclosed by a heavy wall of stone that is from fifty to one hundred feet high in places. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. It offers a safe anchorage to vessels of all sizes. Next to Cuba Porto Rico is the richest and most desirable of Spain's possessions. It possesses an ideal climate and vast resources. Its population is nearly 800,000, 90 per cent of whom are negroes and mulattoes.

The reduction and occupation of Porto Rico were determined on just as soon as the news of Dewey's victory came from Manila. The port of San Juan was the only harbor where a Spanish fleet coming to this side of the Atlantic for a fight could take refuge. Its capture leaves them to the mercy of the open sea and the American squadrons.

Only seven shots were fired from the guns of the American fleet before Morro fort was a crumbling ruin. Her guns were silent and her gunners killed or in flight. Then the attack on the land batteries began and the fortifications about the Government buildings and the palace were assailed. The cruisers did effective service here and soon the postoffice and the governor's palace were tumbled about the heads of the officials, the guns dismounted or abandoned. The town surrendered at 6 o'clock in the evening. The battleship Iowa fired 250 shots; the cruiser Detroit fired 180. During the last half of the bombardment the warships' guns did terrible execution.

Gen. Schofield, president of the National Volunteer Reserves, says that organization is assuming immense proportions.

AID FOR DEWEY.

Cruiser Charleston is Ordered to the Philippines.

The Navy Department ordered the cruiser Charleston, at San Francisco, to proceed at once to Manila without waiting for the City of Pekin. The Charleston is loaded with ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron. It was considered advisable to get this ammunition to Dewey as soon as possible that he may be prepared for any emergency. The campaign in the Philippines is to be carried forward at the same time with the campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico. Troops are to be sent to Manila as soon as they can go on board the City of Pekin. The purpose is to send enough troops to Manila to take possession and hold it. This

"WILL I EVER FORGET IT?"



Government will be responsible for order and peace in Manila. If 12,000 are not enough another 12,000 will be sent. Orders were issued by Major Gen. Miles, directing that all of the troops from the six States west of the Mississippi river, which had been intended for mobilization at Chickamauga national park and at Washington, D. C., proceed as soon as possible to San Francisco. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, goes to the Philippine Islands in charge of the expedition sent to re-enforce Admiral Dewey. He is accompanied by Gen. Otis. In the event of suc-

cessful occupation of the islands, Gen. Merritt will be made the military governor.

STARVATION REIGNS IN HAVANA.

Prices for Food Rival Those that Obtain in the Klondike.

The city of Havana is a sad sight. There are still a few of the reconcentration camps about the streets now, but starvation has ended the misery of most of them, and their bones have been thrown into the trenches outside of the city. Starvation now faces the Spanish citizens themselves. Havana is a graveyard. Two-thirds of the inhabitants have fled. The prices rival those of Klondike. Beef steak is \$1 a pound. Chickens are \$1 each. Flour is \$50 a barrel. Everything is being confiscated for Blanco's army. Sleek, well-fed persons are daily threatened with death to make them divulge the whereabouts of their hidden stores of provisions. Several provision stores in the side streets have been broken into and looted.

Blanco has personally taken command of Mariaca battery, and is directing the erection of new sand batteries all along the water front west of the entrance to Havana bay. Lieut. Gen. Perrado is making Guanabacoa his headquarters, and is planting new batteries and strengthening the fortifications as much as possible. Over 300 draymen are engaged in the hauling of sand from the mouth of Almardres for use in the con-

struction of the earthworks along the coast. The streets are riotous with half-drunken Spanish volunteers crying for American and Cuban blood. At night the city is wrapped in darkness, all gas and electric lights being shut off by order of Blanco. Spanish soldiers are taking advantage of this to commit shocking outrages upon unprotected Cuban families. In spite of these direful circumstances Blanco ordered the decoration of the city, hoping to incite the patriotism of the populace.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND READY.

This Number of United States Troops Available for Armies of Occupation.

On Saturday the War Department reported that there had been mustered into the service of the United States 75,000 volunteers. With the 25,000 regulars now in the field, this gives an available force of 100,000 ready for service. Constant additions will be made until the entire force of 125,000 volunteers and 70,000 regulars is ready. This will enable the administration to send armies of occupation wherever needed and to maintain sufficient reserves for coast defenses. Every energy has been put forth by the War Department to get in motion the army of occupation for Cuba. Haste is necessary in this instance so that the department may next get in readiness the second expedition for the Philippines. After that will come the army of occupation for Porto Rico. Because of the large number of Spanish troops in Porto Rico it is very probable that at least 15,000 men will be sent in the first division and even a larger number may be necessary to hold the island.

RIOT IN MILAN.

Three Hundred Persons Reported Killed and a Thousand Wounded.

Sunday was a terrible day for Milan, Italy. The bread riots are increasing in violence, and in many cases the troops are powerless to repress the uprising. About 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Sommarie. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city. The law courts, schools and public offices are closed and guarded by artillery. The mobs are well organized. They marched in columns from the different city gates and converged upon the center of the town. The troops, horse, foot and artillery, bivouacked in the Piazza del Duomo, and troops were pouring into the city throughout the night. Twenty-five of the sixty-nine provinces of Italy are now under martial law.

MASSACRES IN MANILA.

Oppressed Natives Seek Revenge on Spanish Masters.

According to Shanghai advices, massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children. It is reported that Admiral Montejó, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place. It is added that the Hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was accidentally set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed by a native mob while removing the wounded.

Spanish Warship Sank.

A cablegram from Hong Kong, based on reports made by officers of a trading vessel that came from the Philippines, tells of a fierce battle off Holo between a Spanish gunboat and the United States gunboat Concord. The Spanish boat was blown up and sank with colors flying. It was assisted by land batteries, but no damage was done to the Concord or her crew. It is stated that there are only two Spanish vessels remaining in Asiatic waters. One is now in dry dock at Hong Kong, and, of course, will not be permitted to leave. The cruiser Boston is reported to be searching for the other with orders to capture or destroy it.

Augustin Says 618 Are Killed.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from Gen. Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, by way of Laban, Borneo, says: "The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."



U. S. TROOPS AT TAMPA EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

BATTLE AT CARDENAS

FIVE MEN KILLED ON THE TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW.

Fierce Conflict with Spanish Gunboats and Shore Batteries—Solid Shot Disables Little American Vessel and a Shell Explodes in Midst of Her Crew.

American Blood Spilled.

The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow had a fight with the Spaniards in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, Wednesday afternoon with the result that five Americans were killed and a number wounded. The firing continued for thirty-five minutes, and was terrific. The Winslow was shot through and through.

The little American fleet entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire from a masked battery. Lookouts on board could see the main batteries some mile and a half ahead, but had no thought of a masked battery. The boat shore when within 500 yards from and heavy cannon boomed out. The Spaniards were too close to miss. Heavy



ADMIRAL MONTEJO.

solid shot and shells hit all about the torpedo boat. A solid shot tore through her hull and the forward boiler blew up, but her men did not flinch. Another shot tore away her rudder and she drifted helplessly. The Hudson steamed into the harbor and took the Winslow in tow. The hawsers were scarcely fast when a shell burst directly over the damaged boat. Lieut. Bagley was instantly killed, and four of his men, who were working the rapid-fire guns, fell with him. The Wilmington had reached easy range about this time and opened with its heavy guns. The Spaniards turned their fire on the Wilmington, and it was hit by a dozen shots. Until the Winslow was safely out of the harbor the Wilmington bore the brunt of the battle. The Spanish batteries were silenced eventually and a number of men killed and wounded.

Several Spanish gunboats, seeing a chance to get revenge for the inconvenience to which they had been subjected by our blockaders, entered into the battle from a safe distance, noting that the American vessels had all they could do to take care of the shore batteries.

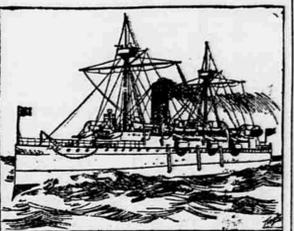
TROOPS TO CUBA.

Sixty Thousand Soldiers Under General Miles to Be Rushed Forward.

President McKinley and his advisers at the cabinet meeting Tuesday decided upon an immediate invasion of Cuba. Troops to the number of 60,000 will be landed, it is stated officially, as soon as arrangements for transporting men, ammunition and provisions are completed. The entire army stationed at Chickamauga park was ordered to the front. The First and Tenth Cavalry to New Orleans, the Second Cavalry to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Tampa. The entire infantry goes to Tampa.

The transport Gussie sailed from Tampa for Cuba amidst a din of cheers, bearing the first regular troops of the United States to Cuban soil. The docks were thronged with enthusiastic people, who could only guess what was going to happen next and when it would occur.

The Gussie carried a large cargo of miscellaneous supplies for the Cubans. There were hundreds of cases of the old Spring-



U. S. CRUISER CHARLESTON.

field rifles, forty-five caliber, with accompanying ammunition, and there were also large quantities of old army muskets, such as were used in the civil war. Powder and ball galore went with them. Hospital supplies of every description went with the hospital attendants. Twenty-two Cubans, clad in the new canvas uniform of the United States soldiers, went with the two companies of the First Infantry.

Plan More Work for Dewey.

The administration is considering an informal way of giving Admiral Dewey more hostile work to do in the far East. While no definite program has been arranged, it appears to be the intention of the Government to send the Asiatic squadron which gained such a wonderful victory at Manila to Spain's other possessions in the Pacific, the Caroline and the Ladrones Islands. Nothing will be done in this direction, however, until the military force of the United States has occupied Manila and left the American squadron free to go elsewhere.

To Scrutinize All Messages.

The United States Government has notified all the cable companies that they are forbidden to transmit messages to or from Spanish officials, any code or cipher messages to or from the West Indies, Venezuela and Brazil, and all open messages that may convey information inimical to the interests of the United States during the war with Spain.

WHEAT REACHES \$1.85.

May Crop Goes to Best Price for Farmers Since 1877.

May wheat sold up to \$1.85 in Chicago Tuesday, and July touched \$1.26, but reacted some.

Following are the net advances of Saturday and for the week and Saturday's closing prices for wheat in the principal speculative markets of the world, the Chicago figures being given first:

Month	Advance	Advance	Closing
	cents	for week	price
May	17 1/2	46 1/2	\$1.07
July	5 1/2	11 1/2	1.06 1/2
September	3 1/2	4 1/2	87 1/2
NEW YORK.			
May	10 1/2	41 1/2	1.60
July	4	10 1/2	1.13
MINNEAPOLIS.			
Cash	14	31 1/2	1.45 1/2
May	14	31 1/2	1.45
July	11 1/2	24 1/2	1.35 1/2
DULUTH.			
Cash	13 1/2	41 1/2	1.58
May	13 1/2	40 1/2	1.57
July	10	30 1/2	1.44
ST. LOUIS.			
May	25 1/2	85 1/2	1.35
July	4 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2
LIVERPOOL.			
Spot No. 1 North'n.	1 1/2	12	1.53 1/2
May	1 1/2	12	1.54 1/2
July	5	17 1/2	1.48 1/2
September	1 1/2	4 1/2	1.14 1/2
PARIS.			
May	4	25 1/2	1.50 1/2
September	2 1/2	15 1/2	1.50 1/2

*Decline.

Month	Decline	Decline	Closing
	cents	for week	price
1880	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.43 1/2
1881	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.40
1882	9 1/2	18 1/2	1.33 1/2
1883	1 1/2	18 1/2	96 1/2
1884	2 1/2	18 1/2	91 1/2
1885	1 1/2	18 1/2	84 1/2
1886	2 1/2	18 1/2	94 1/2
1887	2 1/2	18 1/2	1.08 1/2
1888	2 1/2	18 1/2	1.08 1/2
1889	2 1/2	18 1/2	1.08 1/2
1890	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.10
1891	1 1/2	18 1/2	91 1/2
1892	1 1/2	18 1/2	88
1893	1 1/2	18 1/2	85 1/2
1894	1 1/2	18 1/2	85 1/2
1895	1 1/2	18 1/2	85 1/2
1896	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.00
1897	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.70
1898	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.70
1899	1 1/2	18 1/2	1.70

HIGH PRICES RULE IN DAWSON.

Scores Would Leave if Certain of Reaching Civilization.

William Newton has arrived in Tacoma from Dawson, having started out April 2. He has little to say himself, but brought out letters which detail conditions at Dawson up to the time he left. When he left, Dawson was suffering from an epidemic of scurvy, caused by improper food, or rather lack of variety in diet. The hospital was crowded with patients and others were sick in cabins. The health conditions were worse than ever before, and no doubt exists that many deaths will occur before the miners are able to take the river steamers to civilization. This feeling is so general that dozens would come out overland if certain they could reach tide waters safely at this season. March was unusually warm in the Klondike country, and the snow melted rapidly.

C. C. Pagett, writing on March 29, says many new buildings were being started. Lumber was hard to get at \$150 per 1,000, and dressed lumber at \$250. It was impossible to obtain nails, \$4 and \$5 a pound being the lowest prices quoted for eight and ten penny. Wooden pegs were being used instead. Twelve or fifteen horses have survived the winter, and the owners are earning big money hauling logs. Many dog teams are engaged in the same work. Food prices were high, flour \$3 per sack, lard \$5 per pound, butter \$3 per pound, and other provisions on the same scale. Very few had anything to sell. Real estate prices were also skyward. Two front street lots, near the old opera house site, brought \$40,000 in March. Prices of all unsold lots have been raised from \$100 to \$1,000 each. Considerable speculation is going on in the buying and selling of "dumps."

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

Waterspouts and Tornadoes Play Havoc in Arkansas.

Waterspouts and tornadoes have played havoc at Van Buren, Ark., and done hundreds of thousands of dollars damages. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of Boston Mountain, is entirely gone. Two bridges on the Frisco Railroad over Clear Creek have been swept away and the road abandoned. The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Road had a two-mile washout and 300 yards landslide.

The Arkansas River is twenty-five miles wide in places and is four inches higher than it was in 1892, which was the highest on record. Boats have been busy in the bottoms rescuing the inhabitants. Thousands were rescued, and it is feared that many have been drowned. Two houses were seen going down the river, but boatmen could not reach them. The destruction by floods in the Grand, Verdigris, and Arkansas bottoms is reported to be enormous. It has been raining in parts of the Indian Territory almost continuously for five days, and the surrounding country is flooded. Much property north of Muskogee has been destroyed, and large numbers of stock are reported drowned. Relief parties are at work attempting to rescue the people caught in the floods in the lowlands of the Grand and Verdigris. A small skiff containing a woman and three children capsized and the occupants were reported drowned in the high waters of the South Canadian near Eufaula. Another report states that seventeen families have perished in the floods of that swift stream.



Everybody is agreed that Spain began hostilities by firing Minister Woodford.

Advice to Gen. Weyler: Go to Cuba, young man, and blow up with the country.

If Spain can do it she would better trade a little of her "honor" for gunpowder.

How lucky is it that Steve Brodie has never thought of burning his bridges after him.

"Roosevelt's Rough Riders" will teach the Spaniards the three r's in the curriculum of war.

And now Missouri is said to have formed a mule trust. It's a new idea to have any trust in mules.