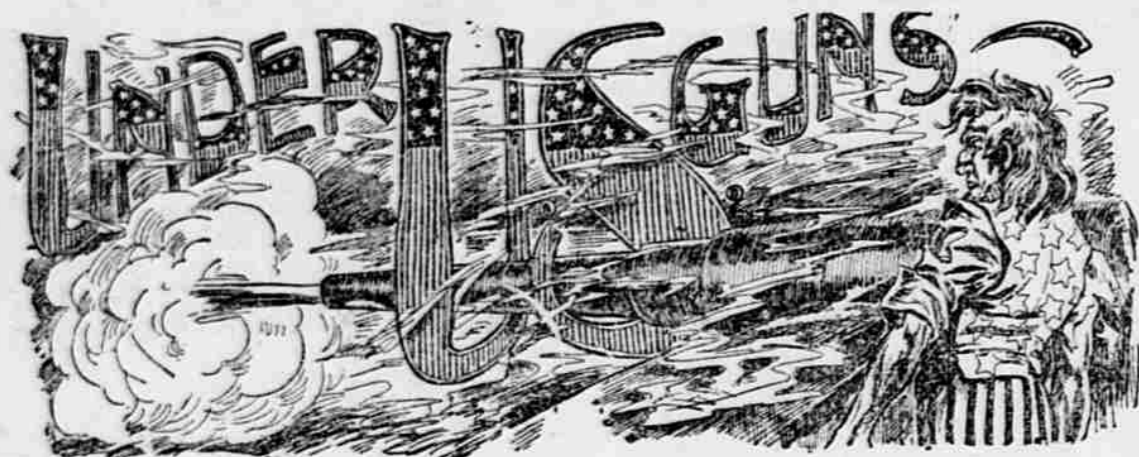


SANTIAGO IS STORMED BY SCHLEY.

Fortifications of El Morro and Socapa Battered Down by the Yankee Fleet.

Americans Accomplish Their Task Without Loss of a Man or Damage to a Ship.



Washington special:

THE distinction falls upon Commodore Schley for striking the first hard blow in the Atlantic. The outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba are in ruins, the formidable Morro fort being practically wrecked, and Admiral Cervera's flagship battered and her plates broken and her machinery injured is no longer the dangerous battle craft that crossed the Atlantic to lead the Spanish fleet against the American warships. The imported French and German gunners sent the projectiles from the Krupps close to our ships, but they did not land. Not one shell struck Schley's vessels.

According to advices received by way of Kingston, Jamaica, the Marblehead first made certain of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The fight was a sequel to its discovery. The Marblehead, cruising close to the harbor entrance, found four Spanish cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers and the old Reina Mercedes skulking behind the batteries at the mouth of the harbor. Schley at once determined to draw the fire of the batteries. His object was to make the

Key West special:

It was reported in Key West that the big Spanish troop ship Alfonso XIII, had been captured off the eastern coast of Cuba by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. The story told was that the troop ship tried her utmost to get away, but the speed of the St. Paul was too great and the Alfonso XIII, was compelled to surrender. The St. Paul, it is reported, fired seventeen shots before the Spanish flag was hauled down. The news of the capture was brought by a dispatch boat from Commodore Watson's fleet before Havana. It was reported that the Alfonso XIII, had but few Spanish troops aboard, but was full of overflowing supplies and coal. It was believed in the blockading fleet that the Alfonso had but recently left Cienfuegos and was bound for Porto Rico. Another story was that she was endeavoring to steal into Santiago past Schley's fleet and break the blockade of that port. It is also reported that the Spanish ship also had trans-Atlantic mails aboard for Blanco and Cervera.

SCOUTS SEEN OFF KEY WEST.

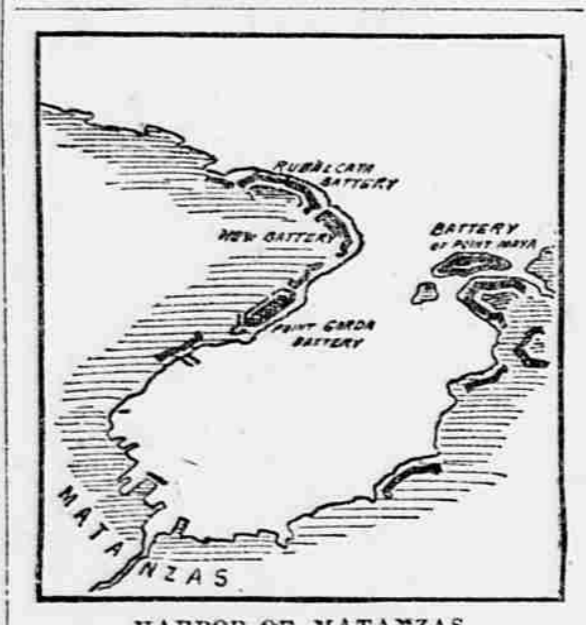
Spanish Auxiliary Cruisers Are in American Waters.

The reported presence in Key West waters of two Spanish auxiliary cruisers appears to be true. Tuesday night, while the Detroit was steaming along with all lights out, a steamer was made out outlined against the sky, and in the moonlight was made out to have a black hull and light colored smokestacks, the chief characteristics of the converted Spanish merchantman. The Detroit immediately, under full steam, set out in pursuit, but the suspicious steamer was fast and readily escaped. This is supposed to have been one of the two ships which have been cruising around in the neighborhood of Key West.

MATANZAS BLOCKHOUSE RAZED.

Tugs Uncas and Leyden Fire on the Fortifications.

It was discovered a few days ago that the Spaniards had built a new blockhouse at the entrance of Matanzas harbor, east of Pedro light. It was determined to destroy the fort, which was a small affair, mounting only one gun, and manned by a small company of Spaniards. The tugs Uncas and Leyden were ordered to do the work. At noon on Monday they steamed within a half-mile of the fort and opened fire with their six-pounders. The Spaniards replied with one shot, which went wild. Both boats continued pouring shells right at the fortifications, nearly every one of them hitting the mark. The hot fire completely demoralized the garrison,



The shot riddled the fort and completely destroyed it. Twenty-eight shots were fired. The tugs then withdrew. The Spanish loss is believed to be ten or twenty dead.

To Seize Hawaii.

There are indications that the administration intends to take possession of Hawaii whether Congress passes the annexation resolution or not. The President has the power to take possession of the islands as a war measure, and it is said that he already has assurance from the Hawaiian government that this method of annexation will be acceptable as a way of getting under the protection of the American flag.

Old Monitors Rebuilt.

The old monitors, which did such effective service in the civil war, have been practically rebuilt at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and rendered far more formidable than they were originally. In addition to full equipment of modern appliances, they have been furnished with rapid-fire batteries to supplement their big old-style guns, which are tremendously effective at close range.

Two Englishmen Stoned.

A mob of Spaniards, according to a dispatch from Gibraltar, assaulted and stoned Maj. Gen. J. B. Richardson, commander of the royal artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking at San Roque, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar.

More Help for Dewey.

It seems to be well understood at the Mare Island navy yard that the Monadnock has been ordered to go to Manila, and that the Government has purchased the British ship Whitgift to accompany her.

Rations for the Troops.

The War Department is massing rations for thirty days for the troops that are assembling at Jacksonville, Fla., under command of Maj. Gen. Lee.

Comments Men on Oregon.

Secretary Long has congratulated the officers and crew of the battleship Oregon on their safe arrival and commended them for their good work.

Spanish Mail by French Boats.

The Madrid postoffice has authorized the dispatch of letters to Cuba and the islands by French mail boats.

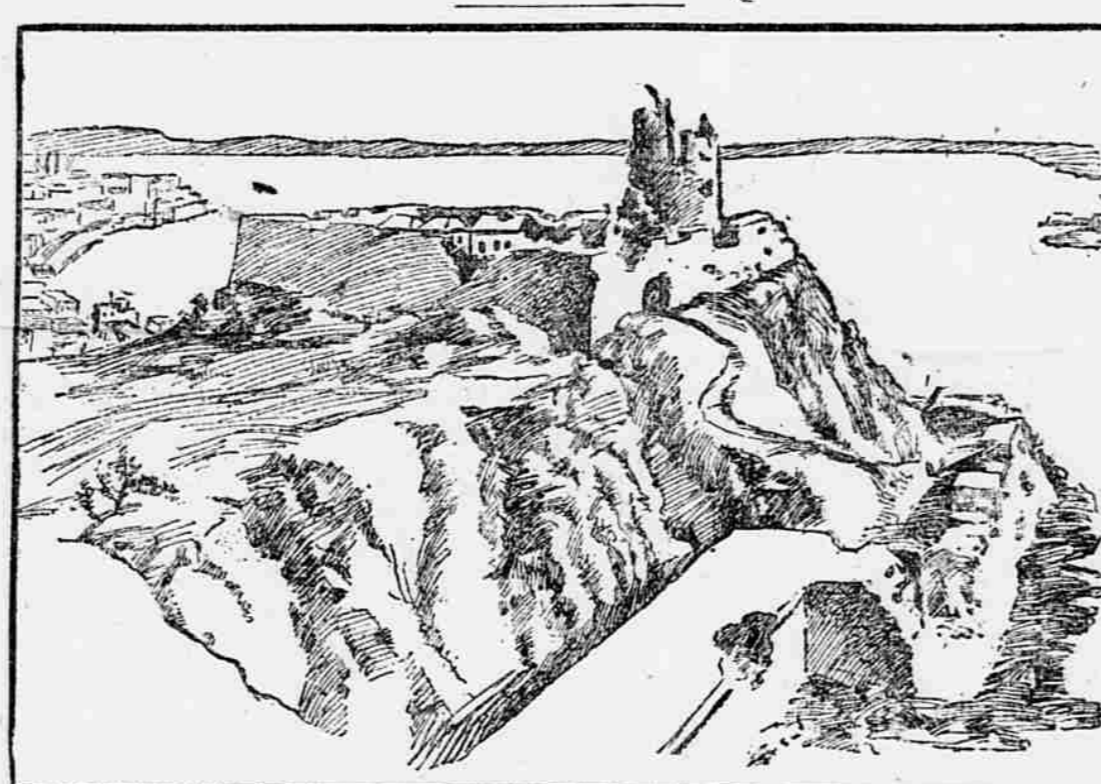
ON TO CUBA!

THE vanguard of the army of Cuba has moved at last. Many of the soldiers who have been grumbling at Tampa and Mobile over their unwelcome inactivity embarked on the transports which have been lying idle at those points so long. Gen. Miles has left Washington for the front. Soon stirring news will come of victories won over Spanish troops. The work of liberating Cuba, to which this country pledged itself more than a month ago, has been commenced in earnest. Decoration Day was made memorable not alone by the ceremonies attaching to its observance and by the reunion of the veterans, both of the blue and the gray, under the same flag, and of the volunteers also under the same flag in defense of a common cause, but by the good news which came from Commodore Schley that at last the Spanish fleet was definitely located in Santiago harbor. This officer asserts he has seen the vessels, and the evidence of one's eyes does not need further confirmation. The receipt at Washington of the news that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with Commodore Schley at the entrance, ready and able to fall on it if it attempted to escape, dispelled those fears of the Spanish vessels which have kept the army on American shores so long. When it was learned authoritatively that Cervera was bottled up and could not interfere with the transports or with the landing of the troops, the forward movement began.

The military invasion of Cuba began Monday. Almost immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Gen. Miles went to the War Department and issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. At an early hour the troops that have been gathered at the gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case for a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started and where they were bound were questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refused positively to answer. They had no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces

HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

to attack our soldiers as they land. The start was made from Tampa and Mobile and in each case the fleets of transports converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits and to guard them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

Some of the Costs of War.

An estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$11,400,000 in the expenditures of the quartermaster's department for the current year was sent to the House Thursday. Of this amount, \$9,000,000 is required for transportation of troops, \$1,000,000 for regular supplies, \$1,000,000 for horses and mules, \$200,000 for incidental expenses and \$200,000 for barracks and quarters.

Austria Feels Resentful.

The refusal of the United States to accede to Austria's demand for the payment of an indemnity for the men who were killed by a sheriff's posse at Hazelton, Pa., has been unofficially discussed at Vienna in its bearing on the Spanish-American war. It is suggested that the Government may possibly adopt an unfriendly attitude.

Spain Will Fight to the End.

Before leaving for Paris to again assume charge of the Spanish embassy Senor Castillo was notified by Sagasta that at present Spain could not consider any terms of peace which implied a loss of territory. Spain, it is said, will not seek the intervention of the powers until she is completely beaten.

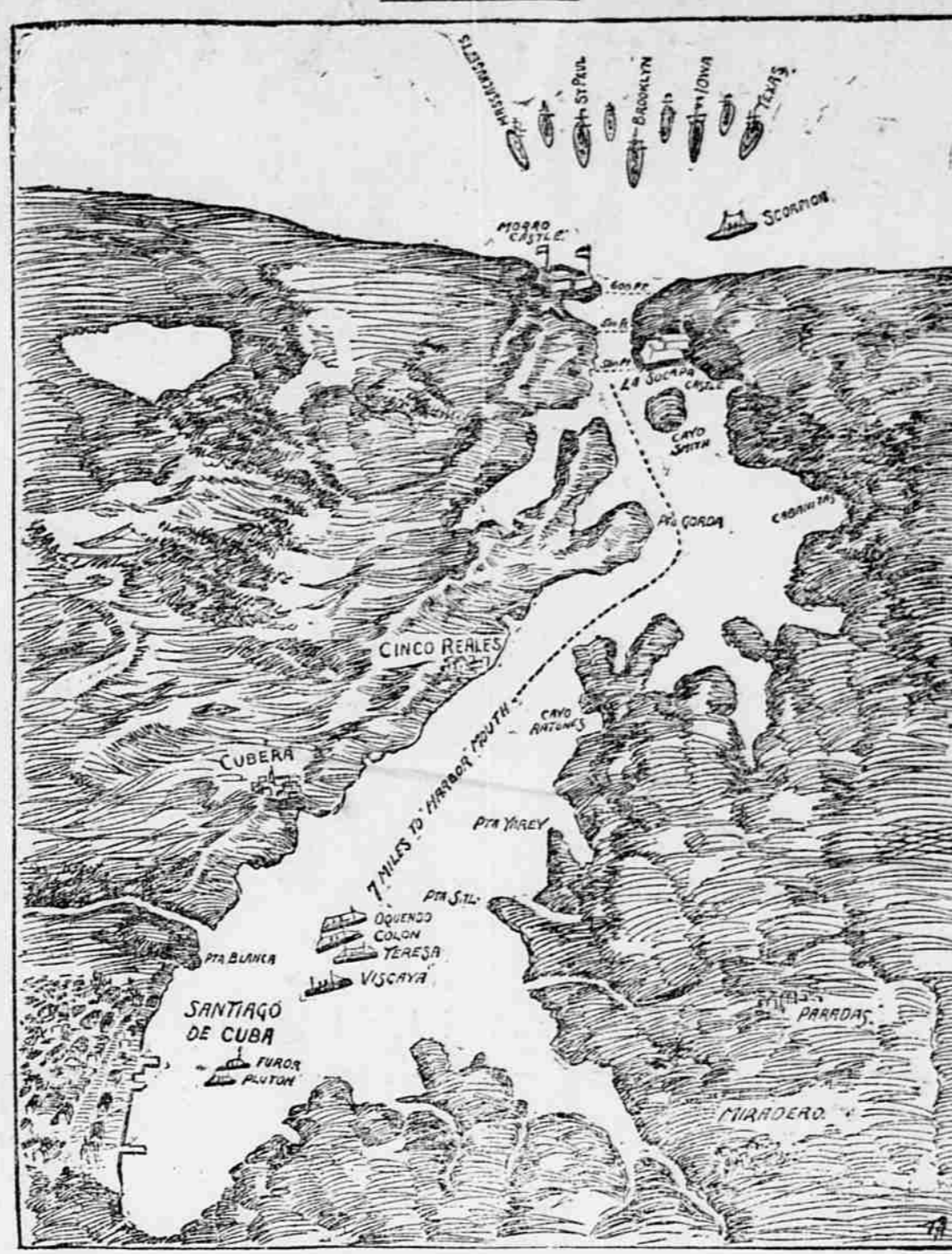
Stead Has a Word.

In a recent interview William T. Stead, editor of the London Review of Reviews, said: "As an Englishman, I would be willing to see the British Empire merged into the American Republic, with the capital at Washington. If unity of the Anglo-Saxon people could be accomplished in no other way."



FORT DESTROYED BY SCHLEY.

HOW SCHLEY BOTTLED UP THE SPANISH FLEET.



FROM THE FRONT.

The cable between Cadiz and Iloilo has been cut. Every regiment is to have twenty-five nurses and this will bring the total up to 3,750. Reports from Key West say the rainy season has begun in Cuba and rain falls daily. A shipping company has been commissioned to carry mails from Manila to Hongkong. The standing toast in Havana just before the war was: "Here's to the patriot who blew up the Maine."

The Eighth New York regiment has many new German recruits, nearly all of

PANIC IN SPAIN.

National Bank Is Subjected to a Heavy Run.

The condition of the Bank of Spain is considered in Madrid as more serious than any reverse of the war, as if it cannot help the Government the war cannot be continued. The financial outlook of Spain is dark. The Government has entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas (\$200,000,000) at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised as and when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad. There was a long procession at the Bank of Spain during Wednesday. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would soon be subjected to a discount. There is danger of the bank's stock of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination.

The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there, and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources, was regarded at the State Department in Washington as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

"Peace Union's" Sympathy.

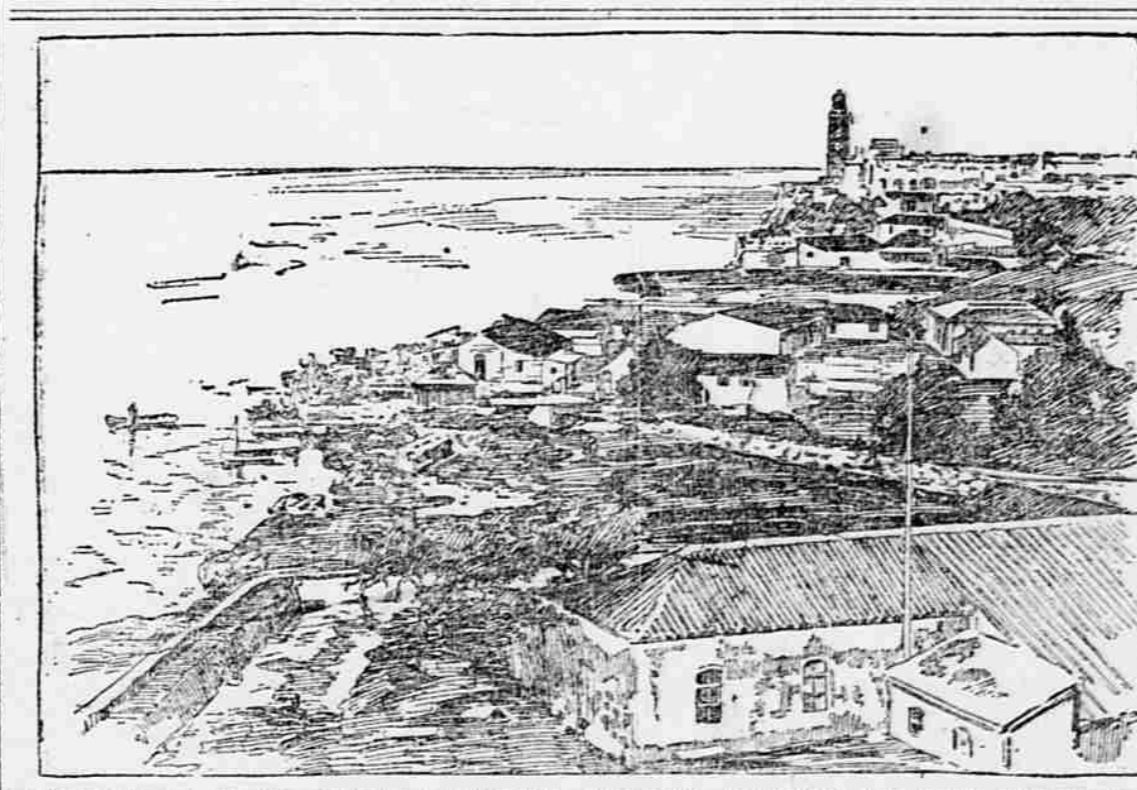
The people of Philadelphia are indignant to the point of physical violence against a society of old fossilized Quakers known as the "Peace Union," which has occupied a room in the very cradle of liberty—Independence Hall—free of charge, for writing a letter of sympathy to the Queen Regent of Spain, treasonable in tone. The "Peace Union" has been compelled to vacate the cradle of liberty forthwith.

Insurgents Capture a Town.

Insurgents under command of Gen. Carrillo captured the town of Remedios, 300 rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 10,000 rations. Later the Spaniards secured reinforcements and drove them out. The Spanish forces lost nearly 100 men killed and wounded; the Cubans four killed, three wounded.

Cuban Recruits Disappeared.

It is reported that 200 Cuban cigar-makers were recently enlisted at Key West for service in Cuba, but when the mustering officer went to the rendezvous



ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR—MORRO CASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.

country have been notified that desirable stock is required. Prices are liable to go up.

Spain Watched by Britain.

The British Government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceuta, and the Russian Government is exercising vigilance in regard to Port Mahon, Minorca.

Cuban Volunteers Landed.

The 380 Cuban volunteers taken from Tampa by the steamer Florida have been successfully landed in the island. The steamer also carried several thousand Springfield and Remington rifles, a large amount of ammunition, and a quantity of other military supplies.

Water Scarce at Key West.

The Government is having to ship drinking water to Key West. Wednesday the watership Maverick came in with 1,000,000 gallons, and also towing a barge containing 350,000 gallons.

SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

AMERICAN HULK BLOCKS SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Admiral Sampson Reported to Have Purposely Sent Collier Merrimac Into the Mined Channel—Bottle Now More Securely Corked.

Second Bombardment Reported.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock the American squadron began a second bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonade ensued for two hours, which silenced the Spanish batteries. An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the advices from Santiago de Cuba as an auxiliary cruiser, making a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the first line of defenses, but was torpedoed about 500 feet up the channel. The torpedo broke a hole in her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first. An officer, an engineer and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown.

The news that the collier (not cruiser) Merrimac was sunk by a torpedo in trying to force her way through the narrow passage leading to Santiago harbor excited great interest in Washington. While without any information except that contained in press dispatches to the effect that the Merrimac was sunk, naval officers think it exceedingly probable that Sampson would assign a non-fighting ship to the duty of ascertaining the location of the torpedo fields or of clearing the channel of torpedoes, rather than risk the destruction of a regular war vessel, whose loss would weaken the effective strength of the American fleet. Admiral Sampson has apparently rammed a cork into the neck of the bottle at Santiago and imprisoned the Spanish fleet by purposely sinking in the channel the big collier, which, it is said, was brought with the fleet for that express purpose.

The Merrimac was a large tramp steamship built of iron and with a displacement of 5,202 tons, and it was capable of carrying the enormous load of 6,000 tons of coal, so that if it was successfully sunk in the narrow entrance to Santiago bay it would prove an obstacle to the escape of the Spanish fleet which nothing but dynamite would remove, and the use of dynamite, of course, would explode every mine or torpedo in the vicinity of the wreck.

It was reported in Port au Prince that while the American fleet made the second attack the insurgents, led by Gen. Rabi, marched on the town and attacked. There was a bloody engagement, which resulted in a drawn battle, the insurgents finally encamping on the Holguin road, while the Spaniards massed in the Plaza d'Armas.

THE PRESS CENSOR.

Capt. Jones Allen, Who Has Been Promoted by the President.

Captain Jones Allen, who was recently nominated a lieutenant colonel by the President, is a sphinx and a terror to the correspondents now quartered at Key West. The new lieutenant colonel is the censor of the press dispatches at that point, and, although implacable in that capacity, he is a very good fellow otherwise. He was graduated from the mili-



ALGER ASKS FOR \$53,879,358.

To Pay and Equip Volunteers Under President's Second Call.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a request for appropriations amounting to \$53,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until Jan. 1, 1899, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the President. The several items are given as follows:

Pay of volunteers	\$14,669,881
Subsistence of the quartermaster's department	2,500,000
Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department	1,000,000
Barracks and quarters	1,200,000
Army transportation	34,000,000
Clothing for the army	13,000,000
Contingencies of the army	50,000
Equipment of engineer troops	27,000
Signal service of the army	67,000
Civilian assistants to engineer officers	20,000

Spends \$1,000,000 for Hospitals.

The Government has paid more than \$1,000,000 for the two hospital ships, the Solace and the Relief. The total expense of procuring and equipping the two vessels will not be far from \$1,250,000. It is stated that if an expedition is sent to Porto Rico another hospital ship will be needed.

News of Minor Note.

Tampa, Fla., is now secure against hostile attacks. The Government has expended \$1,000,000 for army mules. Beef is sold at \$2.50 a pound in Manila and all other food in proportion. Spanish steamers recently landed large cargoes of provisions at San Juan, Porto Rico. The Government has accepted the offer of a battery by John Jacob Astor of New York. It will be equipped for mountain service.