

# AT THE GATES OF SANTIAGO.

## A Bloody Battle Between Americans and the Spanish.

### Engagement Commenced Friday Morning at 8 O'clock and Lasted All Day--Night Stops Conflict Which Leaves Shafter and His Men at the Gates of Santiago--Battle to Be Resumed Saturday Morning.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Sibony: "Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried their outworks 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 troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. "I regret to say that our casualties will be above four hundred. Of these not many killed. (Signed) "SHAFTER."

The president and others are pleased at Shafter's news. The battle established pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive American troops. They were driven from their strong entrenchments in front of Santiago back into the city, and the Americans are now occupying the entrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle which will result in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night and perhaps before nightfall today.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 2. With Shafter's Army.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabana, 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 11 o'clock.

Eight wounded Americans and nine wounded Cubans have been brought in. At 1 o'clock this afternoon after four hours terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and began a retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had two arms shot off and was also wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

Evening.—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 five hundred killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The battle has begun. This was the news conveyed in a dispatch received from General Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning. The dispatch read:

"Secretary of War, Washington—Camp near Sevilla, Cuba.—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Begun on the right, near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the north part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.—Shafter, major general."

Brief as the message was, it told the whole story that the first shots of the long expected clash of arms, probably the first general land engagement of the war, was under way.

According to general Shafter's report the attack on Santiago was begun by the Second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows: First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. J. Van Horn, Eighth United States infantry, Twenty-second United States infantry and

the Second Massachusetts infantry, Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Colonel Bates, First United States infantry, Fourth United States infantry and Twenty-fifth United States infantry (negro).

Third brigade, commanded by Brigadier General A. E. Chaffee, Seventh United States infantry, Twelfth United States infantry and Seventeenth United States infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations in the army.

A dispatch was received in the cabinet meeting from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este. He said that the fight was growing furious in all directions. At the time he sent the telegram eight Americans and nine Cubans had been wounded.

The Spaniards were shelling the advancing Americans and Admiral Sampson's fleet was hotly engaging the forts at the harbor entrance.

At noon yesterday the American army occupied a position in a long line four miles east of Santiago de Cuba, but no forward movement had been made in twenty-four hours owing to the difficulties in forwarding sufficient supplies from the base at Juraguá, as well as to the fact that it was impossible to send light artillery and siege guns to the front from Baiquiri.

Major General Shafter was at the front and conducted the reconnaissance in person.

The American troops had made no attack then upon Aguderos or upon the coast near the left wing of the invading army.

The town of El Caney, or Caney, which commands the land entrance into Santiago de Cuba, was close to the American's right wing and was expected to be taken without difficulty, as it was held by only a small guard of Spanish troops. American scouting parties went within 1,000 yards of Caney without being attacked.

The roads in that vicinity were repaired and improved by our troops in order that artillery might be moved in that direction. It is believed that the investment of Santiago de Cuba will follow the capture of El Caney.

There are about 5,000 Cubans operating with the American army at the front and the Spanish force defending Santiago de Cuba is estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. In addition, as already cabled, General Pando, the Spanish military commander-in-the-field, is marching from Manzanillo, some 127 miles west, with 8,000 men, and unless checked by the small force of Cubans holding the mountain passes he could reach Santiago in his efforts to support General Linares in a few days.

With telegraphic communication established near Santiago and a wire from General Shafter's headquarters to the cable office in Cuba, the President and General Miles feel as if Washington was practically as near to the field of operations as to Tampa, and the government assured of hearing of operations as soon as they take place.

From several sources the War department learns that General Shafter has taken the measure of the foe in numbers and fighting ability. He undoubtedly considers that the ability of the Spanish army to fight, in the sense that the United States soldiers regard fighting, has been dreadfully overestimated by the Spaniards. The brush at La Quasina served to increase this idea on General Shafter's part and the later flight from El Caney, close to the border of the city itself, is believed to have impressed him with the idea that they have not much fight left in them.

Still it is considered not improbable that the Spanish commander may have some plan of destruction for the United States forces not yet suspected. The talk of mined roads does not quite account for the refusal to fight

# THE BRINK OF DOOM.

## A NEW ZEST ADDED TO THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Shafter Demands Immediate Surrender of Santiago—Grants a Day of Grace at Request of Foreign Residents—The City Hemmed in and at His Mercy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The great loss of Americans yesterday has been somewhat compensated for by the turn of affairs today.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feelings of confidence and strength was that dispatch given out late in the day in which General Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment. This dispatch follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4, 1898.—Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 3.—Following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

"Headquarters United States Forces Near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 a. m.—To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba—Sir: I shall be obliged unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, "Major General U. S. A."

Following is the Spanish reply, which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6:30 p. m.

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 2 p. m., July 3, 1898.—His Excellency, the General Commanding Forces of United States, San Juan River—Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8:30 a. m., and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city, on the contrary announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreigners, women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

JOSE TOKAL,

"Commander-in-Chief Fourth Corps."

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.—Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.: At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

None of the officers or men were injured, except on board Brooklyn, Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers and 1,300 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded, latter being cared for on Solace and Olivette.

General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon yesterday, General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

General Miles has received the following telegram from General Shafter dated Playa del Este, July 3:

"Killed a Spanish general in affair at Caney and a large number of officers and men, who are still unburied. General Linares' arm was broken. My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near break in railroad with his advance. I think he will be stopped."

# CADIZ FLEET IS COALING.

Was Forced to Proceed Out of the Neutrality Limit to Do It.

PORT SAID, July 4.—Admiral Camara's ships moved outside of the harbor in order to coal from their own colliers. It is believed that part of Admiral Camara's squadron intends to proceed westward and the rest eastward. The local colliers, it appears, intended trying to go to the Red sea to trans-ship their coal to Spaniards there, but this they are not permitted to do, because it would be a breach of neutrality. Admiral Camara can only coal from one of his own colliers in the Red sea.

It Made Him Think. "Oh, George," the beautiful girl said, "why don't you have it shaved off? I never did enjoy kissing people with bristly mustaches." After that his manner was strangely cold and distant.—Cleveland Leader.

Rome—A diary kept in 1542 by the representative in Candia of the republic of Venice has just been discovered in a Venetian convent. It is stated that the document contains the whole history of Othello, and completely contradicts the version given by Shakespeare. The writer describes Othello's arrival in Venice, his marriage and subsequent career and death, the latter event occurring while Desdemona was still alive. It may be, therefore, that the palace in Venice pointed out to the tourist as that occupied by Desdemona is actually the one. Still, there is a doubt about it.—Fall Mall Gazette.

# FOR THE WOUNDED'S CARE.

The Solace Is at Santiago—The Relief Is Ready to Jolt Her.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Immediately upon receiving General Shafter's telegram concerning the killed and wounded, Surgeon General Sternberg of the army called on General Van Reypen, the surgeon general of the navy, and the two held a long consultation regarding the course to be taken. Fortunately the ambulance ship Solace is now in the vicinity of General Shafter's army, and she will be utilized for any emergency cases which may arise. While the navy ship Solace is designed primarily for the use of the fleet, she will be put at the use of the army whenever that may be necessary, and the navy and army ships will be used interchangeably. The Solace is fully and well adapted for treating the wounded as her sister ship of the army, and has accommodations for several hundred men. When last heard of the Solace was at Guantanamo bay, a short distance from the cable station from which the dispatches are sent.

Hurried preparations are being made by the war department to send to General Shafter the assistants in the medical department which he asked for to attend to those wounded in front of Santiago. The hospital ship Relief, which has been undergoing a thorough overhauling at New York, is about ready to start for Santiago. She leaves today. The Relief has been fitted out in an admirable manner for the treatment of the sick and wounded, and every comfort possible will be provided for the unfortunates. There is a surgeon in charge with a full corps of competent assistants and a complete outfit for surgical work in cases where this is necessary. Accommodations for probably 500 patients have been provided, and in addition there has been installed in the ship a carbonating plant and an ice manufacturing apparatus, which has facilities for making a great deal more than is needed aboard ship. The surplus will be utilized in supplying the hospitals ashore in the immediate vicinity of the ships. Of course, the greater number of cases of sickness and wounds primarily will be treated in the regimental and division hospitals, while the Relief will be utilized to a great extent in bringing back to the United States such cases of convalescents and the more serious cases of sickness which should be brought here for treatment.

# THE LOSS UNDERESTIMATED.

How the War Department Regards General Shafter's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The desperate character of the fighting is now fully known to the War department. Later reports, official and direct from the field, indicate that Shafter's estimate was too low. General Shafter had not, up to 11 o'clock this morning, placed any exact figure on his loss, but he made it clear that his first estimate at 400 was much short of the actual loss. The press dispatch from the field, giving the casualties at about 1,000 is in line with General Shafter's later intimation, although, as stated, he has no figure. A dense growth of chapparal in which the American troops fought made it well nigh impossible at first to learn the extent of the loss.

The military authorities were alert early in the day, despite the fact that they had been up well through the night in anxious waiting for the latest reports. Secretary Alger and the adjutant general of the army, General Corbin held a conference as soon as the secretary arrived.

Then Surgeon General Sternberg was sent for and joined in the conference. It is understood the surgeon general will send a large force of medical officers, some forty or fifty, in addition to those already with General Shafter's men. All suitable appliances will be provided. Neither the secretary nor the adjutant general would add anything to the information given out at midnight.

General Miles and his staff were together in the general's office early in the day. Spread on the general's desk was a map showing in minutest details every roadway, trail and elevation about Santiago. The general traced the line of operations and the probable line of action now in progress. He had received nothing additional from the field. He spoke gravely of the fierceness of the fighting. From a strategic point of view, Lawton's taking of Caney gave an elevation on the right wing, serving the double purpose of diverting the enemy from the left and opening a way to our left wing and also of giving our troops a more commanding sweep of the enemy's northern defenses. Incidentally, it accomplished the important purpose of preventing Pando's coming down with reinforcements from the north and turning our right flank.

LONDON, July 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Hong Kong declares that General Aguinaldo, flushed with success, insists upon the absolute independence of the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines, by means of Japan concentrating a fleet off the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, in readiness to seize Chinese or Korean ports if opportunity offers.

# TEXAS TRAIN ROBBED.

Texas & Pacific Passenger Held Up and Dynamited Near Midland.

EL PASO, July 4.—The Texas & Pacific westbound train was held up and the safe dynamited late last night at Stanton siding, near Midland, Texas. No one was hurt. Bloodhounds have been sent to the scene from Pecos, and two posses from Midland are in hot pursuit.

The first day that a girl gets her new pictures home she doesn't do anything but look at them and wonder if they are good.

# AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

## Cervera's Flying Squadron Can Not Even Swim.

### A Dash for Liberty Well Met--Guns of Sampson's Fleet Turned Upon It and Enemy Literally Shot to Pieces--Cervera Himself a Prisoner, Together With Thirteen Hundred Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5.—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, which have been held in the harbor at Santiago de Cuba for the past six weeks, by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commo-Jore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all of whom escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States.

The Spaniards, when they found they would be allowed to live, adapted themselves to the situation, rolled their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time the American vessels were untouched and only one man was killed, 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 for the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals of surrender, even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon complete. The officers and men on board them escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One or another of the Spanish ships became the victim of the awful rain of shot and shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them; and 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, ten to twelve miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flames issuing from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

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 on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flag ship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at the 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 soon gained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the 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 guns.

Where Duse Was Born. The celebrated Italian actress, Eleonora Duse, cannot positively give the name of her place of birth, for she first saw light in a railway carriage between Padua and Venice.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Owing to many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in yesterday's engagement, it has been thought best by the war department officials to make public the text of General Shafter's last dispatch, received this morning at 4 o'clock. It is as follows:

"SIBONY, via Playa del Este, July 1, Adjutant General, Washington: I fear I have underestimated to-day's (Friday's) casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded.

"The chief surgeon says he has use for forty more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded.—Shafter, major general commanding.

SIBONY, July 1, 9 p. m., via Playa del Este.—At this hour the fighting has practically stopped, to be renewed in the morning. The entire reserves of the American army have been ordered to the front at once, apparently with the intention of forcing our way to Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong.

Our Loss Estimated at 1,000.

Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over 1,000.

Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops.

During a lull in the fighting an impressive incident occurred. The Twenty-first infantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

The Way Open to Morro.

New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the New York Evening World dated "Two Miles from Santiago, July 1," says:

San Juan heights have fallen and the way is now open for an advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but very dearly purchased.

The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings.

Spaniards Are Demoralized.

As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind, and our troops have suffered severely, but the enemy's works are in their hands, and they do not count the cost.

El Gauy is also ours. The general advance which began at 3 o'clock this afternoon has been successful all along the line.

Spaniards Fled Into the City.

After driving the enemy out of El Gauy the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish forts by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they now are. The losses on both sides were heavy. A bursting Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our troops.

# DEWEY AGAIN REPORTS.

Has Made No Embarrassing Promises to the Insurgent Leader.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The navy department received a dispatch yesterday from Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, June 27. He made no mention of reinforcements, and said he had avoided committing this government to any policy, and had left General Merritt free. He had some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hong Kong, says: "The non-arrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported Admiral Von Driedrich sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists. The American officers express confidence in their ability to dispose of any ships Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron, the wish is expressed that the Americans had at least one battleship."

Some men rather enjoy being told of their sins if nobody asks them to reform.—Ex.

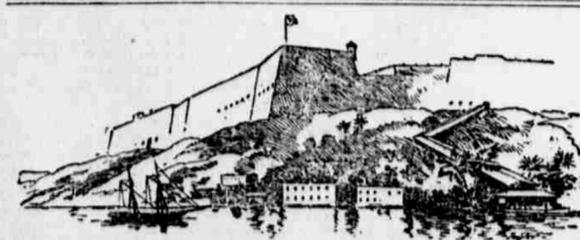
France gathers a window tax on more than 9,000,000 houses.

# TWO SHIPS IN SUEZ CANAL.

The State Department Hears From Camara—More Coaling in Progress.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The State department has received information from a consular representative at Cairo that two vessels of Camara's squadron have entered the Suez canal.

PORT SAID, July 2.—With the exception of the Audaz, the entire Spanish fleet is at anchor about eight miles off Port Said, coaling from steamers alongside. It is doubtful whether the Egyptian government will allow them to go in.



# England Decides for Us.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 2.—A London cable to the New York Evening Telegram says: The protest of the Spanish ambassador against the putting together of the parts of the United States dispatch boat Gresham in Canadian waters has elicited a reply from the British foreign office to the effect that it is not considered a breach of the neutrality laws.

# Irish Against an Alliance.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., July 2.—The annual banquet of the American Irish National society was held at the Wentworth last night. Members from all over the country were present. A minute was adopted protesting against the mooted Anglo-American alliance.

# Carranza to Do Spying.

MONTREAL, July 2.—The Montreal Star says that Carranza has chartered a schooner and gone to inspect with her the defenses of the Atlantic sea coast.

# U. S. Grant, Third, a Cadet.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President has appointed Ulysses S. Grant, third, of New York a cadet to West Point.