

DEFENSES IN RUINS.

SAMPSON SHELLS FORTIFICATIONS OF SANTIAGO.

American Warships Throw a Furious Torrent of Deadly Projectiles—Spaniards Admit Serious Damage and Loss—Landing of Troops Under Fire.

Spanish Guns Silenced.
Washington special:
The news from Santiago Tuesday was of a stirring character. The bombardment of the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor, which began on Saturday, was resumed Monday morning at 7:30 and continued until 11 o'clock. Evidently the attack was intended to cover the landing, probably of marines, from the fleet, whose purpose it was to establish a depot, land supplies and siege guns, communicate with the insurgents, and prepare the way for the invasion by the army.

The bottled-up Cervera, who would send as rosca a dispatch as possible, reported to the Spanish Government that the American vessels had bombarded the fortifications and Santiago, but that the damage was "unimportant," though he conceded that six men were killed and seventeen wounded on the Reina Mercedes, which would indicate that important damage was inflicted upon that cruiser and that three officers were killed and eighteen soldiers wounded, probably in the engagement with the marines. Admiral Sampson, on the other hand, notified the Navy Department that the forts were



GENERAL DON ARSENIO LINARES.
Commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago.

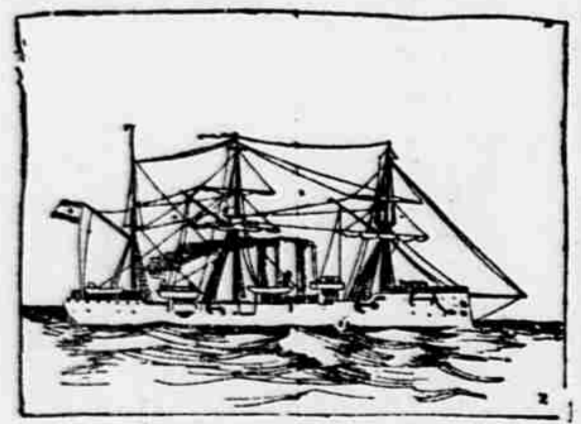
bombarded and "entirely silenced," which would not have been the case had the damage been unimportant, as asserted by the Spanish admiral. It is evident there were no casualties on our side or any damage to the fleet, or he would have been likely to mention them.

Other and unofficial reports state that immense damage was inflicted upon the enemy, that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was badly crippled, and that the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda forts were substantially demolished. The havoc wrought by the fleet is further demonstrated by the successful landing of the marines, which appears to have been made at Aguadores, a little to the east of the entrance of the bay. The forts being silenced and the Spanish fleet bottled up, it will be possible to land the troops, which are already on the sea, and make a close attack upon Santiago itself.

Admiral Sampson does not seem to be happy unless he can give his men daily practice in gunnery at the expense of Spanish fortifications. Nothing gratifies him and his sailors more than to see masonry and earthworks melting away before the irresistible impact of huge shells. Having made dust heaps of the defenses of Santiago harbor Monday and sunk the cruiser Reina Mercedes, five of its sailors and twenty-nine of its marines being killed, as the Spaniards admit, he turned his attention Tuesday to the defenses of Guantanamo bay, the first important harbor to the east of Santiago de Cuba.

Five American vessels paid their respects to those defenses so energetically that they were annihilated. The demoralized Spaniards are reported to have evacuated hurriedly the positions held by them and to have given orders for the burning of the town of La Caimanera, which lies near the entrance to the bay, in case the Americans attempted to occupy it. The sole object of Tuesday's operations, however, was to cut the cable at Guantanamo and thus complete the isolation of Santiago.

Wednesday Admiral Sampson resumed operations at Santiago. After worrying



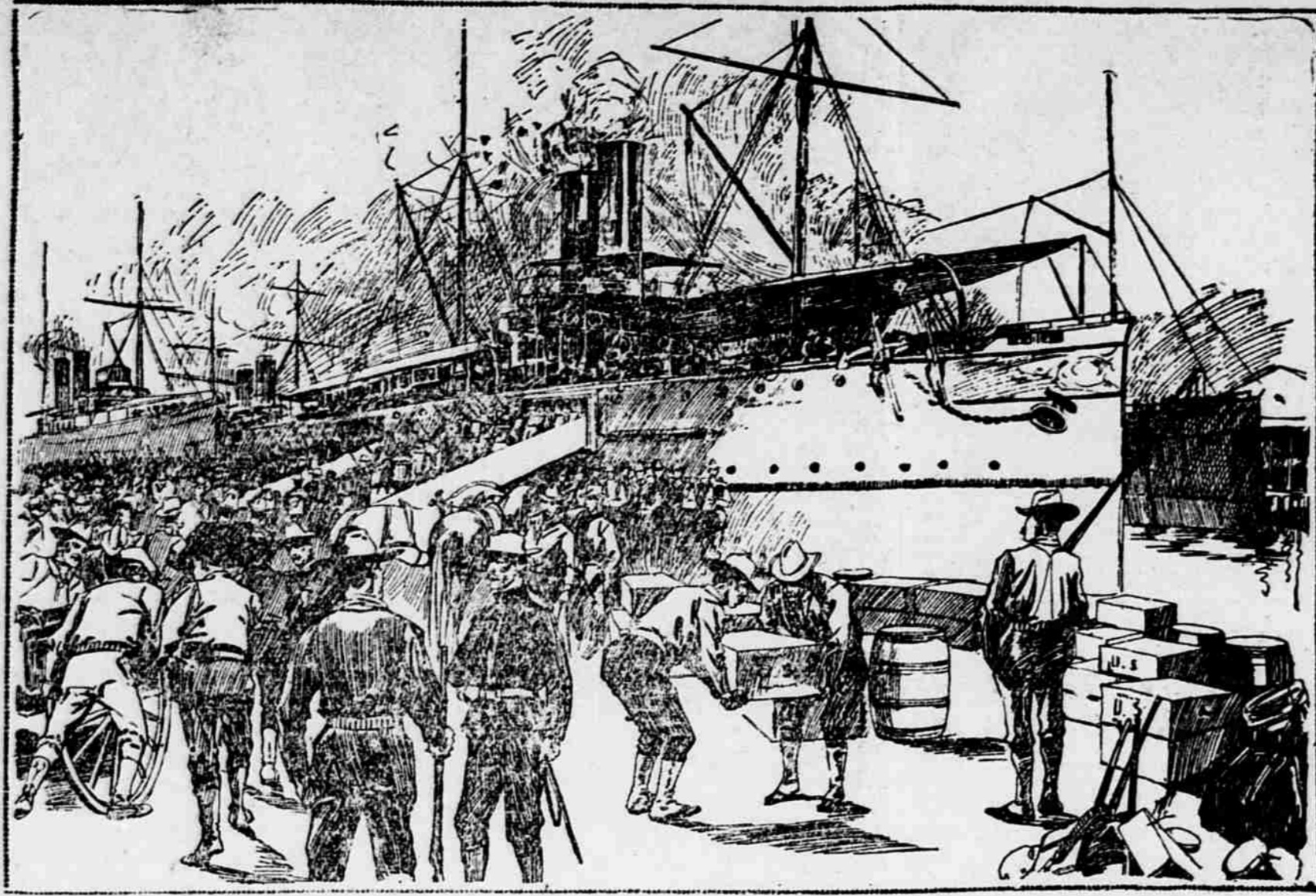
REINA MERCEDES.

the Spaniards by a heavy artillery fire he landed some of his marines, and they, acting in conjunction with the insurgents, threatened the Spanish at several points. They succeeded in capturing a fort which controls the bay of Aguadores and hoisted the Stars and Stripes there. Artillery was landed and the captured position strongly fortified. The Spanish troops fought in a half-hearted way, and if a few regiments of American soldiers had been on the ground they would have made short work of the enemy and of Santiago. The stories of heavy American losses are untrue. The insurgents under Gen. Garcia are doing good work. So will those under Gomez when American soldiers back them up.

Bad News for the Soldiers.
In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, it is officially announced that the Government and not the States will pay all volunteer troops for the time between the dates of enlistment and muster. This means a considerable loss to the men.

Bryan Expects to Go to Cuba.
The Bryan silver battalion of Nebraska has been formally offered to the War Department and is expected to be mustered in and sent South within ten days. Mr. Bryan will be the commander of the regiment.

UNITED STATES TROOPS BOARDING TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA.



UNDER A HOT FIRE.

Every Spanish Gun at Santiago Was Trained on the Merrimac.

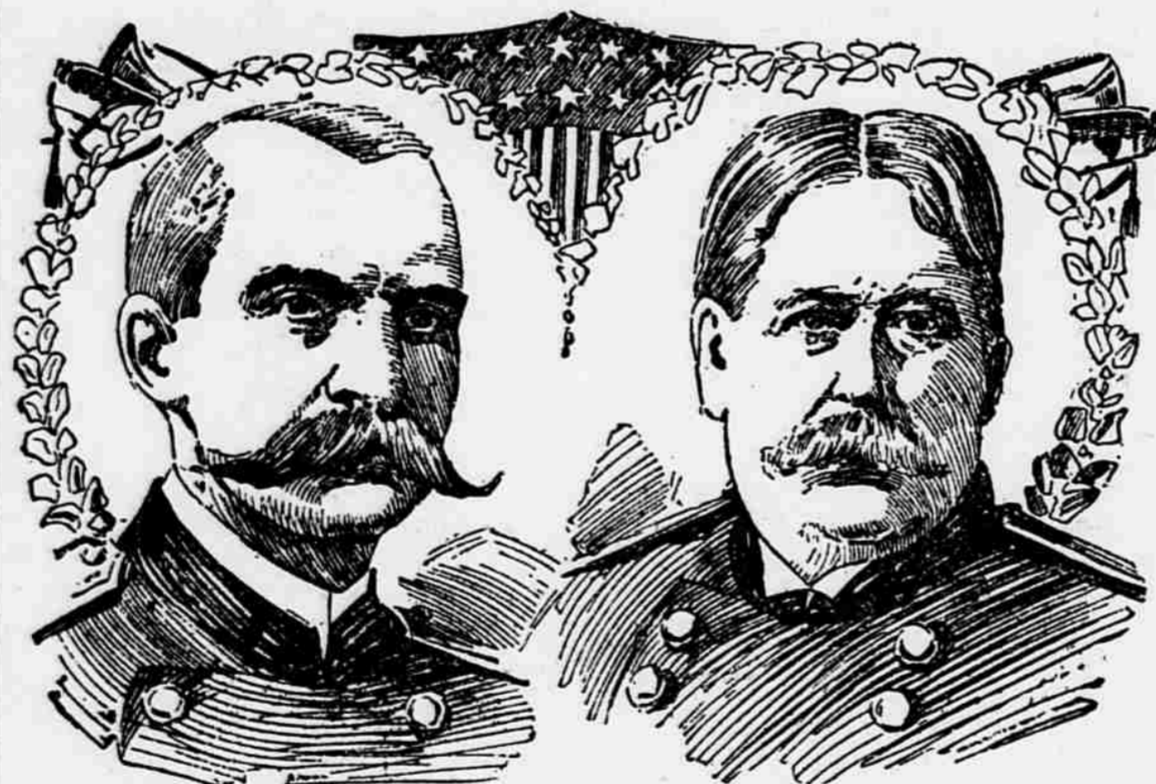
Commander Miller, who commanded the collier Merrimac before she was turned over to Lieut. Hobson to be sunk, and several officers of the vessel came aboard the Mayflower and told in detail the story of the sinking of the ship.

When the Merrimac started toward the harbor the flash of a single gun on the Morro was seen from the deck of the New York, though the report could not be heard. It was followed in a few moments by sheets of fire all along the shore. The Spaniards had evidently turned every gun on the ship. The Merrimac went straight on to a point where the channel was only 400 feet wide. Shot and shell were falling all about her, but none seemed to hit her. When this narrow point in the harbor was reached Lieut. Hobson headed her in shore, and dropped an anchor only a few feet from the shore.

Before starting the life raft of the Merrimac had been prepared, and torpedoes were ready along the deck. The Merrimac had seven transverse bulkheads. Torpedoes were arranged so that they could be quickly anchored over the side of the vessel ten feet below the water line, and in such a position that when they exploded they would tear out every bulkhead. This was to make it absolutely impossible ever to raise her again.

The moment the anchor was dropped Lieut. Hobson and her crew dropped these torpedoes over the side and then opened every seacock there was in the ship and all the port holes. Meantime the guns kept booming and the flash of the burning powder lit up the harbor, so rapid was the firing. The fleet was so far off shore that

GENERAL COMMANDING ARMIES INVADING CUBA.



GEN. JOHN J. COPPINGER. **GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.**

they did not hear the guns, but could tell by the flashes of the hotness of the fire.

The current was running out of the harbor and as the Merrimac lay at anchor she swung lazily around with it. Everything was open and she had begun to fill before she was broadside in the passage. Hobson and his men waited patiently until they could drop another anchor, this one on the stern, so that it would hold her directly across the passage. She was so long that there was only thirty-one feet of channel on each side that she did not occupy.

Hobson and his men launched the life raft and dropped down on board it, taking with them the wires with which the torpedoes were to be exploded. The thunder of the shore batteries and the rattle and clash of musketry continued. The water was foaming with the commotion made by the shells and bullets. Hobson and his men floated down stream 150 yards, dragging the wires out after them. This was the distance for the contact to be made and it was then done. The water about the Merrimac was lifted up by the explosion and when it had settled again the ship was at the bottom of the passage.

The Sunk Reina Mercedes.
The Reina Mercedes, admitted by the authorities in Madrid to have been sunk by the American fleet in Santiago bay, was a cruiser that had been dismantled and which was used as a defense vessel. Her cruising armament had been greatly strengthened. The Mercedes was raked by a 13-inch shell from one of Uncle Sam's battleships, and the Madrid reports describe the shell as doing terrible destruction. It disabled her machinery and killed sixty of her crew and one of her officers.

Fired 1,600 Projectiles.
The Spaniards admit that the bombardment at Santiago Monday from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,600 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish force and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

A giant torpedo boat is to be built by Russia at St. Petersburg. It will be of 1,500 tons, or about four times the displacement of the largest torpedo boat destroyers.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gov. Pingree has offered to shoe Michigan soldiers.

Gen. Blanco has given notice to all correspondents to keep out of Cuba.

Mr. Knight, the London Times correspondent, has been released from Havana.

An auxiliary mortar fleet will probably be organized to bombard Havana fortifications.

Advices from Gen. Garcia of the Cuban army indicate that he has 10,000 men in his command.

Spain will issue a perpetual interval debt on a thousand million pesetas to secure creditors.

Forty Krupp guns have been smuggled from Germany through France into Spain as kitchen furniture.

The French cable running from Cuba to Hayti has been cut by the crew of a United States naval vessel.

Congress has passed a bill providing for the establishment of postoffices at military posts and camps.

The commanders of Admiral Dewey's ships have been promoted for bravery at the battle of Manila.

Owing to the difficulty in shipping horses so far, it is likely that no cavalry will be sent to the Philippines.

William A. Pinkerton, the famous detective, has been called into Government service to hunt down Spanish spies.

Soldiers have a special mail service privilege that most of them are not aware of. When they mail a letter without postage prepaid the letter will be forwarded with

SMASHED BY OREGON'S SHELL.

Sinking of the Spanish Destroyer Terror Off Santiago.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and her crew of sixty men lie at the bottom of the sea, sent there by a single shell from a thirteen-inch gun of the battleship Oregon. Not a sign of the vessel has been seen since she tried to run into Santiago Monday night. That she was destroyed with all hands there is no practical doubt. That the destroyed vessel was the Terror, left behind at Martinique, since reported at Porto Rico, and trying to rejoin Admiral Cervera, is probable.

She was first detected by the New Orleans, which was on guard at the eastern end of the blockading fleet. The New Orleans threw her searchlight on the stranger, but the latter slipped from under its beams. The New York and the Marblehead, which were next in line, were signaled, and the alarm was passed to all the fleet. The flanking vessels were ordered to close in and the New York, Brooklyn and Oregon steamed toward the shore in pursuit. The Spaniard was still crowding on all speed and hugging the shore, and was now only a mile from the Cuban entrance. But the New York lay full across her path, and escape was impossible. Then the Oregon got the range after several efforts. A 13-inch shell from the Oregon struck the plucky Spanish craft full amidships. The chase was ended, and the Spanish vessel was only a tangled mass of steel on the sea bottom. The searchlights showed only black water where the fugitive had been. The guns, which had waked the echoes of the cliffs for nearly an hour, were silent. The midnight tragedy of which some three score Spanish sailors were victims was ended, and the American warships moved out to sea. The Maine had been remembered.

ON TO PORTO RICO.

An Invasion of the Island Has Been Determined Upon.

The campaign against Porto Rico has been determined upon. The expedition which started from Tampa goes in two sections, one to land on the north coast, not far from San Juan, and the other on the south coast at Ponce, which has a fine harbor and a military road connecting it with San Juan. Ponce is about seventy-five miles from San Juan, but this military road runs through the best portion of the island, and troops marching that way could clean out all Spanish garrisons found in the towns in the interior. They could also gather up many insurgents to swell the army into formidable proportions by the time it reached San Juan. It is expected that such a campaign will destroy Spain's hold on Porto Rico completely by the time San Juan is bombarded by Sampson and compelled to surrender.

Plan to Meddle at Manila.

A Paris correspondent says that peace negotiations are likely to cause more international tribulation than the war itself. There is reason to believe that France and Russia are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting the American conquests in the far East to European sanction.

Information from Madrid is to the effect that Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, has been instructed to use all efforts to bring about intervention by the powers.

The United States hospital relief ship, now undergoing transformation at the Brooklyn navy yard, will, when finished, be the first boat of the kind ever put afloat.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter of Chicago has purchased the Crawfish Springs Hotel at Chickamauga and will present it to the Government to be used as a military hospital.

President Love of the Philadelphia branch of the Universal Peace Union has issued an explanation of the letter of sympathy sent by him to the Queen Regent of Spain.

BEARS THE SICK.

Suffering Tars Brought by Ambulance Ship Solace.

The ambulance ship Solace, with the Red Cross flag flying at her masthead, came into port at New York, having on board fifty-four wounded and sick, some of whom had been transferred from the American warships in Cuban waters and others taken from the hospitals at Key West. The Solace anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She made the run to New York without incident excepting



HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE.

for a gale which tumbled her about a bit and made things to some extent uncomfortable for the patients she carried. But the sea voyage was a tonic to the men. They had left behind the sweltering heat of the tropics, had exchanged suffocating and exhausting winds for refreshing breezes—many were nearing home, all at least were to rest in the heart of the great country they had been fighting for.

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