

FOURTH MEMORABLE DAY

The Entire Spanish Squadron Is Wiped Out by Sampson's Fleet.

About 1,300 Spaniards Taken Prisoners Including Admiral Cervera.

Bombardment of Santiago Postponed for a Short Time Only.

Washington, July 4.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by Gen. Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock tomorrow noon, on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured; that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is in part the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rung out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at 1 o'clock, when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory, with the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet, was given to the public.

The White House was naturally the local point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the president has had since the war began. Conferences followed conferences with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officers of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream and as each hour brought added luster to the American arms the crowd of officials increased.

The president had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

Official Dispatches.

The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches each bearing date of July 4, from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defenses of the city of Santiago and in dealing Spain such a blow that she is left practically without a navy. The admiral's dispatch says:

Playa del Este, Cuba, via Egypt, 3:15 a. m., July 4, Siboney, July 2.—To the Secretary of the Navy: The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one ship escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m., and at 2 p. m., the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago, and had let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of that port.

Our loss is 1 killed and 2 wounded. The enemy's loss will probably be several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners were taken, including Admiral Cervera. The American killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

McKinley to Sampson.

The president has sent the following to Admiral Sampson:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

Wm. McKinley.

Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only discloses the tremendous pro-

cess of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailors seem to have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors, a yeoman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude is without a parallel in naval annals, save in that other unparalleled record which Dewey made at Manila. With the Spanish fleet destroyed the way is partly cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago.

If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac at the entrance to the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and other forts still to be reduced, but they have had a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago from the land and Sampson's from the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question.

Shafter Gives Santiago Till Today.

The authorities here, military and naval, say that Santiago has already made its best fight, and that its effect is only a question of time, and very brief time. Gen. Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feeling of confidence and strength, was the dispatch given out late in the day in which Gen. Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment. This dispatch is as follows:

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

Following is the Spanish reply, with which Col. Dorst returned at 6:30 p. m.:

His Excellency, the General Commanding the Forces of the United States, San Juan River—Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8:30 a. m., received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city, and, in a contrary case, announcing to me you will bombard this city, and that I advise foreigners, women and children, they must leave the city before 10 tomorrow morning.

It is my duty to say to you this city will not surrender and that I will inform foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully, Jose Toral, Commander in Chief, Fourth Corps.

British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Col. Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy town of Caney, and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of the 5th inst. before city is fired on. They claim there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing.

Following is my reply:

To Commanding General Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba—Sir: In consideration of the request of consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city and in the interest of women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce I will delay such action, solely in their interest, until noon of the 5th, providing that during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am with great respect, Wm. R. Shafter, Major General, U. S. A.

Gen. Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the

bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch Gen. Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy any length of time."

In another dispatch Gen. Shafter states his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event 12 o'clock on Tuesday marks the limit of Shafter's concession and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour, the great siege guns now being brought to the front, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The present need of reinforcing Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A considerable number of men, however, are already on the way and others will follow.

The Attack on Spain.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet, which is halted at the entrance of the Suez canal.

Secretary Long made the official statement today that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from the surveillance of this squadron and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

It has been Acting Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Admiral Sampson in fact as well as in name is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory reported by the American admiral. Shortly after the war broke out Capt. Sampson was made acting admiral in order to give him a rank fitting to his high command, although his actual naval rank remained at captain. By a singular coincidence his rank was advanced today to that of commodore, owing to the retirement of Admiral Kirkland. In the event of his now being made an admiral it would advance him over the ten commodores making up the list of that grade and would place him just below that very famous hero of the war, Admiral Dewey. It is of course purely conjectural thus far, but it is a conjecture which receives such common acceptance in naval quarters that it is most likely to be realized.

Release of Hobson Expected Soon.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring today. It may come either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval official. To exchange a Spanish admiral for an American naval constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it would be done without any begrudging by the authorities here and would be particularly appropriate in view of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

Military Men Indignant.

The dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attaches excited much indignation among the military authorities here. It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that foreign gentlemen had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies and rations given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicket under a blazing sun with a thousand dead or wounded and under the fire of an entrenched enemy. There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that it is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents or attendance than our own officers and men receive.

KILLED 850 SPANIARDS.

Hundred and Sixty Wounded and 1,600 Captured—Dispatch from Watson.

Washington, July 4.—At 11:25 tonight the navy department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spanish were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

"Playa Del Este, July 3.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: At 9 a. m., today, the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of the bay and were met by the Brooklyn, which was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commander-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

"None of our officers or men were injured, except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, the commander-in-chief, excepting of the Oquendo, about seventy other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded, the latter being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived at Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while the commander-in-chief is looking out for the Cristobal Colon. "Watson."

WHO PAYS THE WAR TAX?

Merchants' Association Proposes to Go to Law on the Subject.

The war tax law in its entirety is in force. The schedules relating to beer and tobacco became operative June 14; the other schedules took effect July 1. There is a great scarcity of stamps. The government, with all its equipment, was able to furnish only a fraction of the supply needed. There was a demand for over 40,000,000 stamps of all classes at the New York office at the outset, but applications were cut all along the line. The banks were most favored, because stamps will be sold at all banks, and the public will thus have easier access to them.

The telegraph and express companies will make customers pay the tax of 1 cent each on telegrams and bills of lading by compelling them to buy the stamp and cancel it. The Merchants' Association has decided to fight the express companies on this issue, and will probably appeal to the courts if common carriers refuse to give a receipt with the stamp tax duly paid when a package is offered for shipment. A committee of the association in each of the large cities visited each express company to announce that merchants would not pay the tax. The express companies replied that they had been advised by counsel that they were not obliged to pay it. The railroad companies have practically agreed to pay a part of this impost, and the Merchants' association proposes to bring the express companies in line.

CAMP ALGER WATER.

Its Wholesomeness a Matter of Dispute Between Army Officers.

The fear of typhoid still prevails in Camp Alger, and Majors Parke and Devine, acting surgeons, have been investigating conditions tending to produce this malady. One of these surgeons said that "one patient could put the whole camp on its back." The water supply is looked upon as the principal source of danger. Some of the wells are sunk to a depth of sixty-five or seventy feet, but it is said to be possible for the germ of typhoid to reach that depth, owing to the sandy nature of the soil.

The surgeons making this investigation say that if when their report is made Chief Surgeon Girard persists in holding that the water is pure they will forward their report to the war department. General Gobin has promised to see that this is done in case Colonel Girard maintains his position. A special commission has been appointed to investigate conditions in the quarters of the New York cavalry, which now has five men at Fort Meyer suffering with typhoid. Complaint is made that the government has supplied no lime or other disinfectants.

CURRENT COMMENT

"How does that strike you?" said Sampson to Cervera, as he fired another shell.—Boston Globe.

Cervera would like to get some kind of medicine to stop that Vesuvius cough.—Salt Lake Herald.

Uncle Sam's braves not only deserve the fare but the very best he has in stock.—Pittsburg Post.

The Spanish now have fair idea of what our marines can do when they bunch their hits.—Washington Post.

When we take Havana there will always be a hammock struck for your Uncle Gomez.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The Cadiz fleet has at last sailed, its destination being Brest, thence, on the east coast of England.—Kansas City Journal.

Spain reiterates that it's so full of hope that even if its ship of state goes down it will swim ashore on the anchor.—Philadelphia Times.

If Aguinaldo proceeds at his present gait he will be able to bag the Manila postoffice, or something equally as good.—Salt Lake Herald.

Being deprived of his freedom must be extremely irksome to Lieutenant Hobson. He has never been married.—Kansas City Journal.

Besides the shady side of the street, other popular summer resorts are the thermometer and the bulletin boards.—Philadelphia Times.

With such a rush of bona fide offers for the new bonds, the dummy-bid brethren should be put out of the line with scant ceremony.—Boston Globe.

Whatever rash things have fallen to the lot of some in this trouble, Mr. Aguinaldo, in the Philippines, is trying not to lose his head.—Philadelphia Times.

And yet it is not all plain sailing to Hawaii. The annexationists have yet got to encounter vast and billowy waves of senatorial eloquence.—Boston Herald.

Later on we may be disposed to sell Germany a coaling station in the Philippines, but at the present time we are too busy to talk shop.—Washington Post.

The war poets should be happy now. Victor Blue's name rhymes to lots of things and there's his highly appropriate first name, besides.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Spanish having threatened so flippantly to destroy our cities, we will now see how they like the bombardment business themselves in Cadiz and Barcelona.—Boston Globe.

An appropriate subject for a commencement part would be some considerations as to why the fresh water colleges develop better oarsmen than the salt water institutions.—Boston Herald.

The day is coming with a hum, When high in air, we hope, Our flag will catch the breezes from A stout Manila rope. —Cleveland Plaindealer.

WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Saturday.
Two men suspected of being American spies arrested at Palmas, Island of Mallorca.

Exciting debate in the Senate on the question of agreeing to a time at which a vote on Hawaiian annexation could be had.

A report published in Madrid that suggestions for peace negotiations had been made by the United States is denied at Washington.

The Spaniards have abandoned Morro Castle, the chief fortification at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, without a shot being fired. They have concentrated their forces in the city.

Sunday.
Fifteen regiments stationed at Chattanooga ordered to Cuba.

Advance of Shafter's army has forced its way to within four miles of the city of Santiago.

Camara's fleet is at Port Said, but no request to take on coal has yet been made to the Egyptian government.

Auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed for Santiago with the Ninth Massachusetts regiment and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Train carrying Colonel Torrey's Rough Riders to Tampa was in collision at Tupelo, Miss. Four soldiers and a colored porter killed and Colonel Torrey and several others wounded.

Monday.
Gen. Garcia and 5,000 Cubans were landed at Juragua.

The third expedition to the Philippines, 4,000 men, departed from San Francisco.

Up to June 23 the re-enforcements for Admiral Dewey had not arrived at Manila.

Reports to Madrid say the American fleet bombarded Aguadores for five hours Monday.

The opposing armies are within range of each other at Santiago de Cuba, but the Americans are not ready for battle owing to the non-arrival of field and machine guns.

The administration has issued orders for the formation of an eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, which is directed to sail as soon as possible for the coast of Spain.

Tuesday.
The Valencia, with 700 Dakota troops, left San Francisco for Manila.

American field and siege guns are on the heights overlooking Santiago.

Captain General Augusti cables from Manila that the situation there is critical. One thousand Cubans, under Sangulilly, Laceret and Betancourt, with artillery and 500,000 cartridges, have landed at Banos.

In two sham battles between some of the troops at Camp Alger several of the soldiers were seriously if not fatally injured.

The Yale, with one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Thirty-third regiment, reached Baiquiri and landed the troops.

Officials in Washington believe Camara's fleet will soon return to Cadiz. Plans are laid to pursue him if he go forward, the intention being to crush him between Dewey's and Watson's ships. It is considered likely in any event that a big expedition under Sampson will be sent to attack the Spanish coast.

Wednesday.
Cervera has moved his fleet to the upper harbor of Santiago.

Twenty new cases of measles developed among the troops in front of Santiago.

The Senate has passed a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Hobson and his men.

In an official report Gen. Wheeler says the troops were not ambuscaded by the Spaniards at La Quasina.

Cuban officers report that Pando, with 8,700 men, is moving from Manzanillo to the aid of Linares at Santiago.

Four of Garcia's men died from overeating, and three others who went swimming after gorging themselves were found dead.

The Dolphin and the Newark were in collision, the first named boat sustaining damages that will necessitate a trip to a dry dock.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, to be governor general of the Philippines, sailed from San Francisco on the steamer Newport for Manila.

By an order issued by Admiral Sampson Tuesday Schley's flying squadron has lost its identity and has been merged into the investing fleet.

Coal for Camara's ships has been refused by the Egyptian Government. The Spanish admiral hopes to proceed, but will be compelled to leave his destroyers behind.

Thursday.
Chauncey M. Depew tells of the changed sentiment in Europe regarding our army and navy.

Cable advices from Madrid say the war will not end soon, because the temper of the people will not accept peace.

Officials in Washington do not pretend to know when General Shafter will attack Linares, but they are satisfied that he will win a victory.

Secretary Alger, when shown a press report from Madrid that a battle had been fought at Santiago, said there was no official confirmation of the report.

A comprehensive review of the latest dispatches from special correspondents with our army in Cuba shows that General Shafter has so arranged his forces that he has General Linares and Santiago at his mercy.

The Egyptian government refused to allow Admiral Camara to coal his ships in the Suez canal and ordered him to leave, his stay having exceeded the twenty-four hour limit. Camara pleaded that some of his ships were disabled as an excuse for not leaving at once.

Sparks from the Wires.
Mrs. John P. Sawyer of Mobile, Kan., was shot and killed by her husband, who says he mistook her for a burglar.

The postoffices to be established in Cuba and the Philippines have been placed respectively under charge of the postmasters of New York and San Francisco.

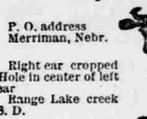
Gustave Fuqua of Owensboro, Ky., was accidentally shot and killed by Bayard Tyler while on a camp hunt. Tyler had a rifle across his lap, which was accidentally discharged.

STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.,
Fullman Neb Cherry Co.
Brand on left side and thigh
Earmark, square crop right ear
Southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side
Native cattle have throat wattle
Ranges on Gordon and Snake Creeks
Horses have same brand on left thigh
A Reward of \$100 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand



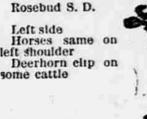
Joseph W. Bownet
F. O. address Merriman, Neb.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left ear
Range Lake creek S. D.



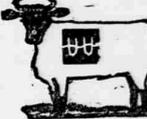
William M. Dunbar
Lessee from Helme & Kroeger
Cody, Neb
DU 11 Either side
Also #11 low on right
Left ear of cattle split
Range head of Hay Creek



Henry Pratt
Rosebud S. D.
Left side
Horses same on left shoulder
Dehorn clip on some cattle



William Shangren
Cody, Neb.
Dulap under side of neck



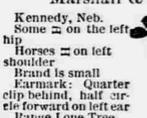
Jack LePoint
Merriman, Neb.
Cattle branded on left side
Some on hip also
Earmark round hole in center of left ear
Also use on left side
Range Lake, Corn and



Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee Neb
Either right or left side on cattle
Horses same on left shoulder
Left ear cut off of cattle
Range Loup river



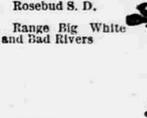
Marshall & Wolfenden
Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left hip
Horses on left shoulder
Brand is small
Earmark Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear
Range Loup Tree Lake



Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb
Range R



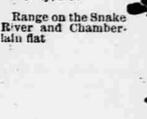
Charles Benard
Rosebud S. D.
Range Big White and Bad Rivers



W. R. Kissel
Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below left hip
Also U right hip
Range Kissel's Ranch



Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat



Charles C. Tackett
Rosebud, S. D.
Range head of Antelope near St. Marys mission
Horses branded on left thigh



William F. Schmidt
Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder
Range on Horse Creek

