

FOUR DAYS FIGHTING

Results as Glorious as Ever Graced a Nation's Annals.

SMASHED BY SCHLEY.

Commodore Personally Directed Spanish Armada's Destruction.

Further Details of the Destruction of the Spanish Squadron—Castilian Crews Fought with Drunken Frenzy—Blanco Ordered the Admiral to Make the Dash—Thrilling Incidents of the First Great Battle, in Which the Spaniards Were Driven from Their Defenses.

Washington special: The fighting by land and sea around Santiago sheds new lustre on American arms. It is a story of marvelous heroism, a fearlessness that overawed the foe and of unvarying success. On sea the victories were bloodless. On land hundreds of brave men sacrificed their lives and other hundreds will go through life maimed. The nation owes the dead and the living everlasting honor for upholding the American reputation for valor, for the landing of the army at Baiquiri from



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

advance to Santiago was one continuous success. The Spaniards were strongly entrenched and fought gallantly, but every stronghold was stormed. Fighting in a strange land, and in a fever-laden climate, wading through streams and piercing cactus jungles, charging up hills on whose crest the foe lay hidden behind intrenchments from which poured a storm of lead, the dauntless boys in blue earned for themselves fame as enduring as that of the glorified warriors of old. But the laurels are not all for the men on shore. The fleet that had been kept in suspense for months awaiting an opportunity to attack the Spanish boats at last saw the signal to open fire. The despairing Spanish admiral had made bold to escape from the harbor and the Americans went after him and drove his ships against the rocks, scattering the Cuban shore for miles and miles with Spanish dead. It was a picturesque scene—that Sunday chase along the Santiago shore—and its result will give it place in the world's history of great naval encounters. It is a more crushing disaster for Spain than the destruction of Montejó's fleet at Manila, for Cervera's ships were her pride and strength at sea.

From July 1, the American troops had been promising Santiago "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." They sang the rollicking ditty on the march and in camp, and they meant it, and though it was impossible owing to certain circumstances, to deliver the goods exactly on the minute, Shafter's army had a settled determination to keep its promise.

Truce was declared after Schley's destruction of Cervera's fleet, but the little rest did not do the city any good, for the American fighters while he is resting and rests while he is fighting, and in this case Sampson and Shafter and "fighting Joe" Wheeler and the rest of the old war horses got their heads together and concocted plans to take the whole Spanish army and what was left of the navy.

The trouble at Santiago began Friday, July 1, at 4 o'clock in the morning, with the American advance and a feint at Aguadores to the south by Gen. Duffield, and an attack on El Caney, to the northeast of Santiago, by Gen. Lawton's division.

The first shot was fired by Capt. Allyn Capron of the First artillery, whose son, Capt. Allyn K. Capron, was killed in the charge of the rough riders at La Quasina. It fell in the center of the town, and it was followed by a supply from Capron's battery, and from the Second artillery, under Capt. Grimes, who had taken a good position at El Paso, until the defenders of El Caney were completely overwhelmed by the generosity of their visitors and "vamoosed."

Grimes and Capron then began to shell the outer defenses of Santiago. Under cover of their fire, Col. Wood, with the rough riders, started toward the works. The advance was rapid and brilliant, and the rifle fire of the cowboys was something for Spaniards to wonder at for many a day. The batteries were silenced, the enemy retreated, and Wood's command occupied a bit of hillside where they could be comfortable and shoot Spaniards for the rest of the day.

During the fighting on the right Gen. Sumner had commanded the center, on account of Gen. Wheeler's illness, but by 11:30 o'clock Wheeler decided he couldn't stand it any longer and started for the front in an ambulance. On the way he met wounded soldiers being taken to the rear in litters, so he gave up the ambulance, mounted his horse amid the frantic cheers of his men, and soon had his headquarters established at the front.

By night the army had advanced two and a half miles all along the line. Lawton's division had driven the enemy beyond El Caney and down the main road to Santiago, and had occupied the suburb of Cabana. Gen. Chaffee had crossed the San Juan river. Shafter had sent 2,000 Cubans on transports to Aserraderos to

the west of Santiago bay to cut off Pando's advance and prevent the retreat of the Santiago garrison. Sampson's fleet had pounded away at the Morro Castle and had pulverized the fort at Aguadores. Two thousand Spanish troops were prisoners, and about 400 Americans had been killed and wounded. The only semblance of a repulse was at Aguadores on the extreme left, at the mouth of the San Juan river, and it is not certain that Gen. Duffield intended more than a diversion at that point.

Before the second day's fight began the line was shortened so that 12,000 Americans were extended over a front of three miles. Intrenchments were constructed and re-inforcements and more ammunition brought up.

Saturday morning the Spaniards were awakened bright and early, routed out of Aguadores, and pushed along a little nearer town. Sampson began dropping shells into the San Juan barracks. Lawton began crowding the enemy's left, pouring in a fierce oblique fire. Cervera's fleet, now passed into history, got the range of the American line and bothered the troops considerably.

It was not Shafter's object to assail the town on the second day, as he lacked siege guns, so the army merely stood by and held its position, ready for an advance in case Lawton's fire developed exceptional opportunities for a rush. The purpose of the day was more than gained, as Lawton sent word to Shafter in the afternoon that he had taken several good positions for artillery.

It was on the third day that Cervera decided that Santiago was getting too warm for him, and, like a gallant sailor, he preferred sinking in the open sea to dying like a rat in a trap. So he started to cut his way out. That was to be the end of the wanderings of the Cape Verde fleet, for the shore from Santiago de Cuba, sixty miles west to Point Tarquino, is strewn to-day with its wrecked and burned and battered hulks. It was a gallant dash, but fatal.

The Colon, the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Oquendo, followed by the torpedo gunboats Furor and Pluton, issued from the harbor mouth, and it is probably due to one Hobson that they were compelled to come out one at a time. They started westward, and owing to that fact Sampson was cheated by a heartless fate out of the glory of battle, for which he had schemed and planned and watched and hoped and prayed for six weary weeks. The acting rear admiral's flagship, the New York, had gone on a cruise to the eastward and was so far away when the battle began she did not catch up until it was practically all over.

A Fight for Sixty Miles. It was a running fight for sixty miles. The Iowa, Indiana and Oregon, the Massachusetts, Texas and Brooklyn, and the little Gloucester allowed the Spaniards to get well out of range of Morro's guns and then turned loose a hurricane of shot and shell that never slackened its furious force until the last Spanish ship ran on the rocks.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, the Oquendo and the Vizcaya met their fate within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton, after driving back and forth between the Gloucester



INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Capt. Cavanaugh raising the stars and stripes, in the midst of a fierce conflict.

and the battleships, decided to take their chances with the Gloucester, and hurled themselves at the little craft. But on the bridge was Wainwright of the Maine, and he didn't forget. The Gloucester was struck time and again, but with his little six-pounders she set both boats afire, and they ran on the beach, where one blew up with her own torpedoes.

The Colon, Admiral Cervera's flagship, hunted like a wounded wolf, ran along the shore for sixty miles, looking for some refuge from the merciless attacks of her pursuers. She found none, and at last hoisted the white flag and was scuttled. American boats took off most of her crew, and the Spanish admiral surrendered as soon as he reached the shore. The lives of 350 of his men were blown out by the terrible hail of American shot, 1,600 were taken prisoners of war, and all with but one American marine killed.

Gen. Shafter maintained his position and demanded the surrender of the city. The demand was refused, and foreign residents and non-combatants began moving out. After four days of fighting as glorious as any that ever graced the annals of a nation the invading army halted within 300 yards of the barbed wire fences of Santiago, and the city's doom was sealed. The total American loss is estimated at about 1,800 men. The Spanish loss can only be surmised.



ADMIRAL VILLAMIL. Commander of the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla, who was killed in naval fight at Santiago.

idents and non-combatants began moving out. After four days of fighting as glorious as any that ever graced the annals of a nation the invading army halted within 300 yards of the barbed wire fences of Santiago, and the city's doom was sealed. The total American loss is estimated at about 1,800 men. The Spanish loss can only be surmised.

Death for Guerrillas. Seven Spanish guerrillas who had been shooting for days from trees into passing ambulances and pack trains, were captured and executed.

SHAFTER'S SIEGE GUNS STORMING SANTIAGO.



WILL CARRY THE WAR TO SPAIN.

Commodore Watson's Squadron Will Start Within a Week.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to arrange his squadron at once for the movement against the Spanish coast. Within a week the Newark and the battleships Iowa and Oregon will be on their way across the Atlantic. Sagasta may



GENERAL DON ARSENIO LINARES. Commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago, who was seriously wounded.

not call back Camara's fleet, now through the Suez canal. If he does not Commodore Watson will take the Canaries and threaten the coast of Spain. If Camara returns Watson will smash him. There is no hope for that fleet. It will be destroyed as was Montejó's fleet at Manila and Cervera's at Santiago. Admiral Dewey can whip Camara if he comes to the Philippines. If Camara neither goes



THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Number in Several Divisions Who Fell at Santiago. The following is a recapitulation of the casualties of the United States forces before Santiago in the following divisions: Gen. Lawton's division—Officers killed, 4; wounded, 14; men killed, 74; wounded, 317; missing, 1. Gen. Bates' independent brigade—Third infantry, men killed, 4; wounded, 14; missing, 2. Twentieth infantry, men killed, 20; officers wounded, 2; men wounded, 10; men missing, 3; signal corps, one man killed. An additional list of 18 killed and 25 wounded has been compiled.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Madrid Reports that Three Warships Destroyed Alfonso XII. The Spanish version of the sinking of the warship Alfonso XII, is that she was chased by three American warships while attempting to enter the port of Mariel, and that her commander purposely ran her ashore in order to avoid capture. The official report adds that the Americans fired 600 shells at the vessel, and that she is a complete loss. It is said that the crew of the cruiser and part of the cargo were saved.

WILL NOT SEEK PEACE.

A Spanish cabinet minister is quoted in an interview as saying that the present Government of Spain will devote itself solely to the defense of the Spanish coasts, and that if negotiations for peace must be opened they will have to be conducted by another Government.

Wounded Doing Well.

The 325 wounded heroes of Santiago, who were taken to Key West for treatment, are doing well. They are distributed between the marine and convent hospitals and an unused cigar factory, which has been transformed into a temporary hospital.

Health Is Good.

The health of the Americans at Camp Siboney, near Santiago, is reported as excellent. Not a case of yellow fever has appeared, and it is hoped the disease may be kept out of camp.

SHELLS THE TOWN.

SANTIAGO IS BOMBARDED FOR TWO HOURS.

Messenger Bearing a Flag of Truce Seen Coming from the City Just as the Army Was Getting Ready to Open Its Attack.

Vessels Shell the Town.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Playa del Este, July 11.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—At half past 9 this morning, after several range finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns. The signal corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

SHCLEY GIVEN CREDIT.

It was He and Not Sampson Who Directed the Santiago Fight. There is a disposition among Washington officials to give credit for the battle to the man that won the battle. It was Schley's fight, not Sampson's. Sampson wasn't there. Schley had been there for six weeks watching that hot hole in the coast of Cuba and waiting for a chance to get at the enemy. He is the man who did the bottling. Then he lay day after day and week after week, waiting and watching, with the patience of an old mastiff, caring nothing that his name seemed to be left out of every dispatch to Washington, caring nothing that others might reap the fruits of his vigilance at the last, and when Cervera dashed out of his hole Schley was there. It was not Sampson's fault that he was not in Schley's place. Sampson was attending to his duty, and deserves thanks for that, but not for crushing the Cape Verde fleet, because he didn't crush it. If Cervera had escaped, Schley, left on guard, would have incurred the disgrace. He did not escape, and Schley, left on guard, deserves the honor.

BROOKLYN A MARK.

Spaniards Seem to Have Concentrated Their Fire on Schley's Flagship. When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had secured at Santiago. The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

HOBSON IS EXCHANGED.

Hero and His Seven Companions Safe Within Our Lines. The Spanish authorities consented to exchange Hobson and his men, and a truce was established for the purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the intrenchments occupied by Col. Wood's rough riders, near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and in the center of the American line. Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick of the New York, who was awaiting them.

VIZCAYA'S DECK BLOWN AWAY.

Frightful Destruction Visible on the Spanish Cruiser. The correspondents who visited the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya after the fight found the upper deck of the ship completely gone. Frightful destruction was visible everywhere. Dead guns were found at their guns, and scores of dead sailors were found on the after deck amid the debris of small arms, broken guns and wreckage. A great quantity of the equipments of the Spanish officers was floating about the wreck.

Cubans Are Good Fighters.

In speaking of the conduct of the Cubans, an officer of the Abarenda says that they make good irregular soldiers. In a



ROOSEVELT'S MEN CHARGE SAN JUAN.

fight the Cubans usually throw away their guns and rush into the scrimmage with pistols and machetes, swearing in Spanish and English when they can, and daring the Spaniards to stand up before the "Almighty Cuban-American." This makes them effective skirmishers, but they lack discipline for hard, stand-up fighting.

Received Cervera's Sword.

George H. Norman, Jr., now on the Gloucester, had the honor and pleasure of receiving Cervera's sword when the admiral surrendered. Young Norman's brother Guy is with the rough riders. The Normans are the sons of George H. Norman of Boston.

Act Like Apaches.

A dispatch from the front says the Spaniards fired upon the members of the Red Cross Society and at the ambulances containing wounded men. A driver returning from the field was badly wounded.

Caused Great Rejoicing.

When Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hobson of Greensboro, Ala., were informed of the exchange of their son Richmond, the news soon spread through the town, and for a time all business was suspended.

SHELLS THE TOWN.

SANTIAGO IS BOMBARDED FOR TWO HOURS.

Messenger Bearing a Flag of Truce Seen Coming from the City Just as the Army Was Getting Ready to Open Its Attack.

Vessels Shell the Town.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Playa del Este, July 11.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—At half past 9 this morning, after several range finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns. The signal corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

SHCLEY GIVEN CREDIT.

It was He and Not Sampson Who Directed the Santiago Fight. There is a disposition among Washington officials to give credit for the battle to the man that won the battle. It was Schley's fight, not Sampson's. Sampson wasn't there. Schley had been there for six weeks watching that hot hole in the coast of Cuba and waiting for a chance to get at the enemy. He is the man who did the bottling. Then he lay day after day and week after week, waiting and watching, with the patience of an old mastiff, caring nothing that his name seemed to be left out of every dispatch to Washington, caring nothing that others might reap the fruits of his vigilance at the last, and when Cervera dashed out of his hole Schley was there. It was not Sampson's fault that he was not in Schley's place. Sampson was attending to his duty, and deserves thanks for that, but not for crushing the Cape Verde fleet, because he didn't crush it. If Cervera had escaped, Schley, left on guard, would have incurred the disgrace. He did not escape, and Schley, left on guard, deserves the honor.

BROOKLYN A MARK.

Spaniards Seem to Have Concentrated Their Fire on Schley's Flagship. When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had secured at Santiago. The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

HOBSON IS EXCHANGED.

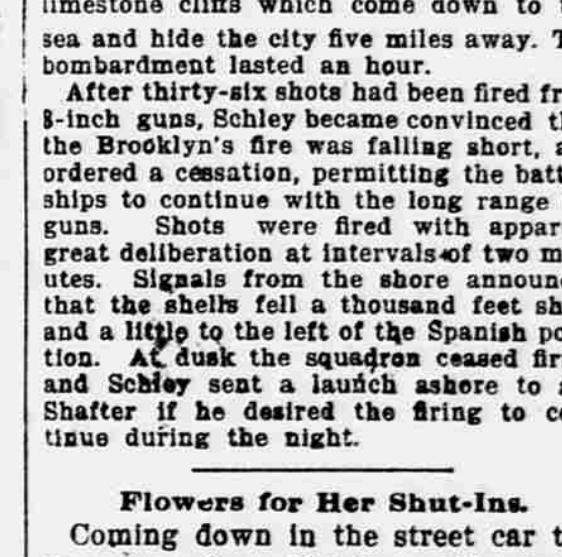
Hero and His Seven Companions Safe Within Our Lines. The Spanish authorities consented to exchange Hobson and his men, and a truce was established for the purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the intrenchments occupied by Col. Wood's rough riders, near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and in the center of the American line. Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick of the New York, who was awaiting them.

VIZCAYA'S DECK BLOWN AWAY.

Frightful Destruction Visible on the Spanish Cruiser. The correspondents who visited the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya after the fight found the upper deck of the ship completely gone. Frightful destruction was visible everywhere. Dead guns were found at their guns, and scores of dead sailors were found on the after deck amid the debris of small arms, broken guns and wreckage. A great quantity of the equipments of the Spanish officers was floating about the wreck.

Cubans Are Good Fighters.

In speaking of the conduct of the Cubans, an officer of the Abarenda says that they make good irregular soldiers. In a



ROOSEVELT'S MEN CHARGE SAN JUAN.

fight the Cubans usually throw away their guns and rush into the scrimmage with pistols and machetes, swearing in Spanish and English when they can, and daring the Spaniards to stand up before the "Almighty Cuban-American." This makes them effective skirmishers, but they lack discipline for hard, stand-up fighting.

Received Cervera's Sword.

George H. Norman, Jr., now on the Gloucester, had the honor and pleasure of receiving Cervera's sword when the admiral surrendered. Young Norman's brother Guy is with the rough riders. The Normans are the sons of George H. Norman of Boston.

Act Like Apaches.

A dispatch from the front says the Spaniards fired upon the members of the Red Cross Society and at the ambulances containing wounded men. A driver returning from the field was badly wounded.

Caused Great Rejoicing.

When Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hobson of Greensboro, Ala., were informed of the exchange of their son Richmond, the news soon spread through the town, and for a time all business was suspended.

STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.,
Pullman 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
Range 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
P. O. address Merriman, Neb.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left ear
Range Lake creek S. D.

William M. Dunbar
Lessee from Heine & Kroeger
Cody, Neb
DU 1 Either side
Also low on left ear of cattle
Split Range head of Hay Creek

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

William Shangren
Cody, Neb.
DU 1 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
R on right side
Bear creeks

Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee, Neb.
Either right or left side on cattle
Horses same on left shoulder
Left ear cut off of cattle
Katonka Creek

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

Louis F. Richards
Merriman, Neb.
R

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

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
W

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

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