

FORTS ARE IN RUINS.

The Destructive Work of American Shells at Santiago.

Spanish Batteries Silenced and Fortifications Demolished—The Enemy Loses a Number of Men—Americans Uninjured.

Washington, June 8.—Shortly after seven o'clock Tuesday evening information confirmatory of the dispatches concerning the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago reached the navy department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson which was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary of the Navy: Bombarded forts at Santiago, 7:30 to 10 a. m., to-day, June 8. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards. (Signed) 'SAMPSON.'"

While the officials of the navy department declined to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information given in Admiral Sampson's cablegram, there is reason to believe that it did not. The officials refused to discuss the subject or to vouchsafe further information than was posted on the bulletin board. Only one additional point was elicited by questioning. That was that the cablegram contained no information about the landing of either land forces or marines.

Dispatches received from Spanish sources indicate that a landing was effected, either during or immediately after the bombardment. This is regarded by naval authorities as entirely reasonable. It is deemed likely that Sampson landed a sufficient force of marines to hold the ground he had gained and to make preparations for the landing of the regular forces upon their arrival, if, indeed, some of them are not already at hand.

Spanish Losses at Santiago. Cape Haytien, June 8.—The latest re-

Formation of the Fleet. The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle, at six o'clock in the morning, and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon following, turned eastward. The Vixen and Suance were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain.

Ships Open Fire. Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell, which struck the base of Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's column, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hill tops, but their firing was excellent.

Morro Castle Spared. Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro

DEWEY ALL RIGHT.

Report Received from the Admiral of Condition at Manila—Monadnock Ordered to Philippines.

Washington, June 7.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops and such matters at the navy department there came at the close of the day one important bit of news embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey of important successes achieved by the insurgents at Manila. The navy department at two p. m. Monday posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged with the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men, 50 officers of the Spanish troops not native. The arsenal of Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports. 'Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the ex-

SPAIN LOSES GROUND.

A Thousand Spaniards Killed in Big Battle in Philippines—Insurgents Victorious at Every Point.

Manila, May 31, via Hong-Kong, June 7.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over 1,000 have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for 70 hours, despite the typhoon which was raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives. The insurgents hold Malabon, Tarlac and Baceor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molte, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

The governor is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats,

ORDERED TO CUBA.

Detachment of Troops Leaves Tampa at the Command of President McKinley.

Key West, Fla., June 8.—Rush orders were received at Tampa last night (Tuesday) to start the army of invasion for Santiago, and before midnight transports carrying 5,000 troops sailed out of the bay. Fifteen thousand more are on board steamers ready for the order to move. The troops which left last night are the Fourth, Eighth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth infantry of the regular army, and rough riders, under command of Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

Washington, June 8.—Starting out with strong belief that there had been nothing in the nature of a serious engagement between Sampson's forces and the Spanish defenses at Santiago, the navy department officials, as the day wore on, and the full and detailed report of the correspondents with the fleet began to flow in, were compelled to modify their view, and when the day closed they were about ready to admit that though without official information on the subject it was evident that Sampson had made a strong attack upon the Spanish force.

The one point upon which they maintained their confidence was that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to admit that Sampson might be clearing the way with his big guns for the landing of the troops, or that possibly some marines had been landed temporarily, but that forces had been put ashore they would not admit, for the reason that no information had reached the war department of the actual departure of the soldiers from the gulf ports for Cuba. It is not denied, however, that every effort is making to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed, although no official advice to that effect are at hand, that the troops have actually been embarking at Tampa. The reason for this belief is found in the admission by officials that the troops have been under orders to embark for some time past. The difficulty that presented itself was the absence of absolutely necessary supplies, which, in most cases, were stored away in one of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad tracks many miles out from Tampa. The orders that went forward Monday were of a character to cause a speedy breaking of the deadlock and if the troops now have their supplies, which is believed to be the case, there is no reason why they should not sail at once for Santiago.

By the newspaper reports of the breach Sampson has made in the coast defenses there, there is every reason to believe that little difficulty will be found in the actual debarkation of the troops, particularly if marines are already ashore to guard the landing. A suspicion is entertained in some quarters that Sampson was hastened in his movements at Santiago by the news of the intended departure of the troops from Tampa and made this attack in order that the navy alone might have the honor of effecting the first occupation of Cuban soil. It is likely that the first troops of the regular army to take up a position ashore will be the engineer battalion, although they are so badly hampered by the heavy siege trains they carry that they must be greatly delayed in making a landing. These guns, by the way, have given infinite trouble, for the transports that were hastily chartered were so lightly constructed as to require a great deal of strengthening before the great masses of steel could be safely placed in them.

The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago defenses has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are, said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander in chief. It was for him to decide on the time for an attack, and the place and manner of its execution. He may attack before troops arrive or, in his discretion, set without the cooperation of troops. Or if circumstances warrant, he may refrain from any operations. In short, it is said that Admiral Sampson is complete master of the tactical and strategic operations by the naval forces of Santiago. The authorities here have laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Puerto Rico and the war board has supplemented this with every bit of information which could assist the commander in chief. But beyond this, Admiral Sampson's authority is practically without limit. Under these circumstances the naval authorities here have no means of knowing when a battle is to be expected or what the line of action is to be.

Information received here Tuesday indicated that the French cable between Santiago de Cuba and Hayti had not been working since midnight of Monday night. If such is the case, Gen. Blanco is out of communication from his home government by that source. At the same time it is understood that one of the English cables running south from Cuba to Jamaica is still in operation, although the officials find considerable difficulty in obtaining information regarding the working of these cables.

HIS TURN.



Chicago Dispatch.

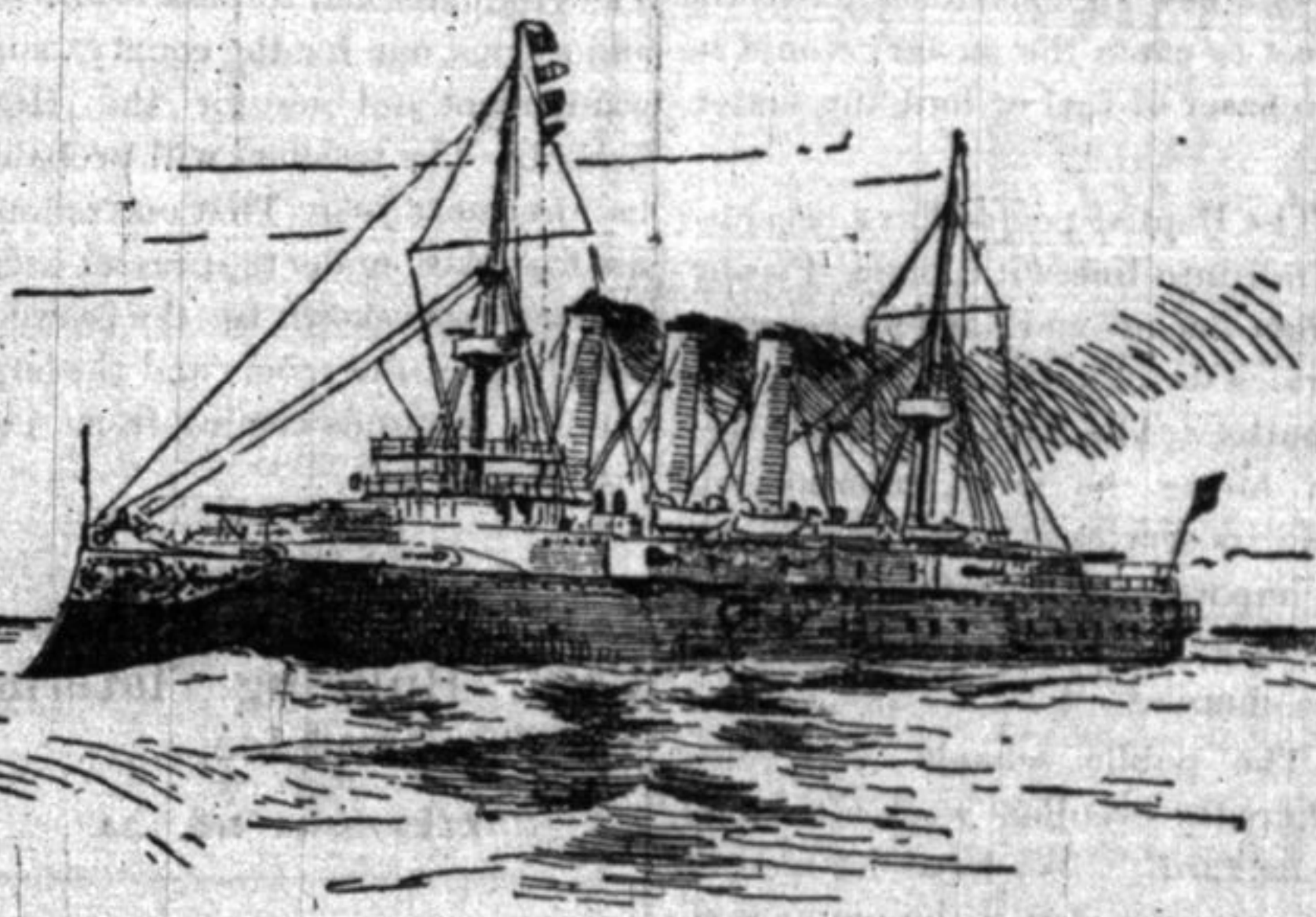
"Now, my boy, show 'em what you can do."

change of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him now prisoners at Santiago for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson."

The navy department gave orders Monday that the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, Cal., should be made ready to sail for Manila within ten days, and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed. The Monterey will not wait for the company of the Monadnock. The navy department will immediately procure a merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her 6,000-mile voyage. The Monadnock is a most powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horse-power engines, she is easily able to make 12 1/2 knots an hour. With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care

testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. Many natives will try to secure the large reward the government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated.

London, June 7.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Standard says: Advice from Manila say that Admiral Dewey has gathered the steamers now blockaded in the river to lie off Cavite in readiness to receive foreigners. The Spaniards are losing arms, ammunition and field pieces almost daily, so persistent are the rebel attacks. The natives are flocking to Aguinaldo's standard.



Armored Cruiser Carlos V., of Admiral Cervera's Fleet.

of himself even should the much-talked-of Cadiz fleet undertake to attack him in Manila harbor.

Troops Said to Have Landed. New York, June 7.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punta Cabrera, a little to the west of Santiago de Cuba, where a junction was effected with Gen. Calixto Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under cover of a fire from Admiral Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy siege guns.

Death of an Author. London, June 3.—Eric Mackay, the author, is dead. He was born in this city, in 1851, and wrote a number of books.



Map of the Shore, Near Santiago de Cuba.

ports from Santiago summarizes Spanish losses as follows:

- Cruiser Reina Mercedes dismantled. Estrella and Cayo batteries and Catalina fort destroyed. Morro Castle partly demolished. Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincoroalos batteries and Morro barracks damaged. Officers killed on Reina Mercedes..... 3 Seaman killed and wounded on Reina Mercedes..... 20 Officers wounded in land battle..... 5 Men killed or wounded in land battle..... 22

Among the officers killed or wounded are Col. D. Selvaor Diaz Ordóñez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Grizar, Lieut. Elroy Gonzalo Garcia, and Lieut. Perez.

Loss on American Side. A considerable loss of life is reported among the American marines in the landing force, but the report comes from Spanish sources and has not been verified. It is probably an exaggeration if not wholly untrue.

Sunk by Sampson. A Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, supposed to be the Terror, was sighted by the Texas while trying to sneak into the Santiago harbor Monday night and was shattered and sunk, the entire American fleet opening fire upon her.

Cervera's Official Report. Madrid, June 8.—The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera: Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and 17 were wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and 17 men were wounded among the troops. The Americans fired 1,500 shells of different caliber. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Socapa and Morro castle was unimportant. The barracks at Morro castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses.

Story of the Bombardment. On Board the Dispatch Boat Dandy, Off Santiago de Cuba, Monday (Noon). Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—The American fleet Monday morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cayo batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

Castle somewhat. Commodore Schley's line moved closer inshore, firing at shorter range.

Batteries Are Silenced. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Suance and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cayo battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up. Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired.

Shortly after nine the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until ten o'clock, when the Spanish were ceased entirely, and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "Cease firing" signal.

No Damage to Americans. Generally the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war. After the fleet retired the Spaniards returned to some other guns and sent 12 shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justin. Throughout the entire engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

Washington, J. excitement and of special note, was passed by ing at 7:05 o'clock consideration eight or more of after it, but in only the attempts a fort was made y sion of the mea every instance. The most notu the measure Sa by Senator Th a duty of the reported into the ment created by a vote of 33 the senate exper finally enacted by \$10,000,000 a year. A strong effort Morgan to incorpor ture in the bill, 28. On the passage lean voted in the the vote in favor followed. Republican populist, 1; silver Against the bill 20; populists, 7, total, 28. The democrats were Senators C. McEnery, Mitch the populist was ver republican w As passed the follows: Three per cent. bonds to amount Customs and excise seigniorage, at 1 00 per month, to of..... Bees and farmen rol. After July 1 on to Bankers, with ag Bankers. For each addition Brokers..... Pawnbrokers..... Commercial broker Customhouse bro Insurance agents, Theaters, museum Circuses in each Other public estab Each billiard alle Each billiard tab Manufacturers of Tobacco and smu Cigars, over thre Cigars, under thre Cigarettes, under Cigarettes, under 1,000. Dealers in leaf to not exceeding 50 Dealers, annual 50 pounds. Dealers in cut exceeding 50,000 Manufacturers at 10,000 pound. Manufacturers, 10 pounds. Manufacturers, 10 cents or over. Indemnification of Certificates of pro value. For each addition Warehouse receiv par value. Warehouse receiv value. Entry for withd warehouse. Life insurance, 100. Marine insuranc and guarantys for an or fraction. Leases, for land p ceeding one year. Leases for land o to three years. Leases for land o in three years. Customhouse ent ships not exceed From 50 to 500. Exceeding 500 ton Mortgages, real o the renewal, fr On each \$500 a Tickets for seati cars. Passenger tickets not exceed 50. Exceeding 50. Power of attorn corporate elect made real est. Property, 100. Receipts for receiv Warehouse receiv For each addition Cheating auto, pas value. Wines, per bottl Adulterated sou. Articles, excise d der patent righta wise enumerated. retail, price, 3 cent cent; from 10 cent to 10 cents, 2 cent 75 cents to \$1, a 50 cents over \$1. Refiners of petro annual receipts On estates valued 100. Descending to he heirs. Descending to heirs. On estates over \$1, heirs or their gr Descending to gr strangers or corp On estates from \$1 to these rates. On estates from \$1 add.....