

# NOT ONE IS LEFT.

## Last Vessel of Cervera's Famous Squadron Falls Into Our Hands.

## Chase of Christobal Colon by the Oregon and Brooklyn Ends in Her Capture.

## Her Flag Hauled Down and Her Commander Surrenders to Her Pursuers.

## The Important Event Occurs at a Point Sixty Miles West of the City Santiago.

## Plans Laid by Cervera and His Officers to Escape from Santiago Harbor—Took Wrong Course.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 6 p. m. Per Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—After a chase of 80 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender, and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon. During the chase a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance covered, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

**Due to Schley's Prompt Action.**  
There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them. The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire; but, from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy. One man, George Henry Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

**Planning the Sights.**  
Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. The minority said the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

**One Shell's Awful Work.**  
It is claimed that one shell killed 100 men on the Viscaya, raking the vessel fore and aft. It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Viscaya, the Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents who were seen in the chapparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing, as no accurate estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable.

**The Daily Thing Left.**  
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 5.—The first and only statement concerning the recent naval battle made by the Spanish commander, Admiral Cervera, was to a correspondent of the press on board the battleship Iowa. It was as follows:  
"I would rather see my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

**Guns Were Reshipped.**  
London, July 6.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Madrid says that after Friday's battle at Santiago de Cuba the Spanish ships and guns belonging to Admiral Cervera's fleet were reshipped, preparatory to the squadron's sortie from the harbor.

**Gen. Linares' Wound.**  
Madrid, July 6.—An official dispatch from Santiago says that the wound of Gen. Linares has developed no complications. He is profoundly touched by the numerous congratulations he has received. His troops also are grateful for the queen regent's cablegram of felicitation.

**How the Army Received the News.**  
At the Front, Headquarters of Gen. Shafter's Army, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—Early in the day a man on the lookout had reported that the Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Cervera, had sailed out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but it was not until late this afternoon that the result was known at the front.

As the word of the magnificent victory flew from sentry to sentry along the firing lines, and was shouted to the companies, regiments and brigades, a great cheer swept down the line of weary men, which gathered force as it went, until the rattle of musketry was drowned in the roar from glad American throats. The news was flashed back into the underbrush, where the reserves lay, and the men almost stampeded in their enthusiastic desire to get to the front.

The cheering continued through the evening as the details of the first fight came in. The men could not have displayed more enthusiasm had the victory been theirs instead of the navy's.

Although the firing continued all day between the outposts very little damage was done on either side. Gen. Chaffee was wounded slightly, his rifle bullet cutting through his foot, but he will not be compelled to leave the field.

**Desperate Night Attack.**  
The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left shortly before ten o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by Gen. Kent's men. The Spaniard's left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon Gen. Wilcox's brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans in turn poured in staggered the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss. The Americans had advanced to the trenches for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open some of our Gatlings on the extreme left did terrible execution. The casualties among our men was not heavy. Gen. Hawkins was wounded twice taken to the rear during the night, one batch consisting of 130.

**Our Losses in the Fighting.**  
The fighting Friday and Saturday cost the American army 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful scrutiny by the surgeons at the hospitals. The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright. Probably less than 100, all told, of the number of wounded, have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 100. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

**BOMBARDMENT DELAYED.**  
Sampson and Shafter to Arrange a Plan of Attack Before Reducing the City of Santiago.

Washington, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting Tuesday, instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to arrange a plan of attack upon the city of Santiago. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred as the situation has so completely changed by the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the cooperation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the plan of bombardment, was made at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military operations. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, there has been clearly a council with the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city.

With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by Gen. Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral.

Up to the close of office hours Tuesday no word had come either to the war or navy department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications, and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire if not the intention, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that, being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be pursued. There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet 3 inches, which is within seven inches of the draft of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and is greater than the draft of the battleship Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the last ten days that the sinking of the channel was open, despite the fact that the Merrimac and at that there through which any ship on our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from submarine mines, or from the shore batteries.

As to the mines, little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of their being mines operated by electric connection with the shore.

The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past, and while still a factor, they are greatly disabled. Once up to the city, the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 292 heavy guns would be directed at the American ships on the city, and at the same time the big siege guns, which it is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line, would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them there are four Morton howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 2.2 caliber. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late Tuesday that one of Gen. Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before bombardment begins. The activity of the consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication which has reached the state department thus far, and the authorities here feel that nothing of that nature will develop.

The definite official report reaching here Tuesday that the Spanish fleet had entered the Suez canal made no change in the plans of the navy department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure.

## MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

Exasperated Over the Defeat of Cervera Her Population Threatens Establishment of Civil War.

Madrid, July 6.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war.

London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Tuesday night says: Disorder is spreading among the military, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the captain general of Madrid have held long consultations as to the ways and means of preserving order.

London, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle says: We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The public is still in favor of prolonged resistance, but excitement is increasing among all classes, and strong precautions are being taken in all the large towns where the garrisons are confined to barracks. The correspondent describes the irritation of the newspapers, which withhold the special reports as to the disaster to Cervera's squadron until the government's confirmation had been received.

Madrid, July 6.—The cabinet council Tuesday night, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba. The government has no news as to a bombardment of Santiago, and has called Gov. Gen. Blanco for details of the naval battle.

Madrid, July 6.—Prior to Sagasta's announcement of Cervera's defeat almost indescribable enthusiasm prevailed over his supposed escape with his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name was on every tongue, and it was claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba, by adding to Gen. Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under Gen. Shafter. Such was about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to the official announce-

## THE CROPS.

Reports from the Different States as to the Growth and Cultivation of Grains and Fruits.

Chicago, July 6.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country, and the general effects of the weather on the growth, cultivation and harvest of the same, were Tuesday made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

**Ohio**—Excellent week except that potatoes need more rain. Wheat, barley and clover harvested generally. Wheat and barley thrashing begun; both fine yields and good quality. Much clover hay made. Cutting timothy begun. Oats maturing; some rust. Corn and tobacco, fine growth. Corn clean and some tasseling. Gardens and grass look well. Apples poor; other fruit fair condition.

**Michigan**—Weather generally favorable for haying, harvesting and growth of crops. Haying general and being well secured. Wheat and rye harvest in progress and will become general this week. Corn has made splendid progress. Oats heading short.

**Indiana**—Excellent harvest weather—warm, dry and sunny prevailed. Corn in best growing condition; stands in clean fields. Wheat is all in shock and thrashing has begun in the southern portion. Harvesting continues in the northern; the crop is heavy. An immense hay crop is being secured.

**Illinois**—Highly favorable week. Wheat and rye harvest practically finished, except in northern district. Wheat yield short in central counties. Oats harvest well begun in southern half. Clover mostly cut and housed; large yield. Timothy haying progressing; abundant yield. Corn cultivation made great strides; early fields laid by; late crops; all vigorous, but slight damage by chinch bugs in southern half.

**Wisconsin**—Temperature and rainfall above normal. Haying delayed in central and western counties by heavy rains in some localities. Corn making good progress. Pastures, fruit and potatoes in good condition.

**Iowa**—Corn mostly laid by in excellent condition. Good progress made in haying and harvest of winter wheat and rye. Early barley ready to cut. Spring wheat and oats standing up well, with improved conditions.

**Minnesota**—Showers early in the week

## HELP FOR DEWEY.

Troops Reach the Philippines, Stepping En Route to Take Possession of Ladrone Islands.

Washington, July 5.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the navy department is given out as follows:

"Hong-Kong, July 5, Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guam, Ladrone Islands, on June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison, six officers and 54 men. On May 25 the Spanish war vessel Leyte came out of a river and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attacks by insurgents. She had on board 32 officers and 94 men, naval and military."  
DEWEY."

The dispatch also says that the situation at Manila is satisfactory, and that the health of the men is excellent.

Manila, July 1, via Hong-Kong, July 5.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking and Australia, conveyed by the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived off Cavite at five o'clock yesterday evening after an eventful voyage. On her way here the Charleston called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, the group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain, took possession of the whole group, made prisoners of Gov. Gen. Marine, his staff and the entire military force, and raised the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort in the harbor of San Luis de la Paz. The troops are in good condition, and our only loss was Private Hutchinson, of the First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney on June 20, and was buried at sea on June 21.

London, July 5.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Times says: The American cruiser Charleston, with the transports, appeared off Guahan, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, on June 20. The Charleston fired a few shells at the Santa Cruz forts, which did not reply. The Spanish were not aware that a state of war existed. The governor and the garrison surrendered, and the American sovereignty in the Ladrone Islands was declared on June 22.

Hong-Kong, July 5.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here early Monday morning from Cavite, with the report that the American troops arrived on June 30, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

Shanghai, July 5.—It is reported here on good authority that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippine Islands, antedating the present situation there.

## REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

Gen. Shafter Will Bombard Santiago as Soon as Women and Children Are Removed.

Off Juragua, on Board the Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—Gen. Shafter has demanded an instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general, in sending his demand, warned all foreign residents out of the city before ten o'clock Monday morning, July 4, at which hour the bombardment would, he said, begin. The only notice Gen. Linares took was that no Cubans would be permitted to leave.

Following is the correspondence of Gen. Shafter demanding the surrender of Santiago. It is dated Sunday:

"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 ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
"W. R. SHAFER."  
"Major General U. S. A."

Following is the Spanish reply which Col. Dorst returned:

"Santiago de Cuba, 2 p. m., July 3.—His Excellency, the General Commanding Forces of United States, Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 a. m., and received at one p. m., demanding the surrender of this city. I am announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they may leave the city before ten o'clock to-morrow 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 TORAL,"  
"Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Corps."

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls came to Gen. Shafter's line with Col. Dorst. They asked if non-combatants could occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and asked until ten o'clock of July 5 before the city be fired on. They claimed that there were between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who would leave. They asked if Gen. Shafter could supply them with food. The following is Gen. Shafter's reply:

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

## EFFECT OF 13-INCH SHELLS.



Chapel Near Santiago Pierced by Shells from an American Warship.

ments from Santiago. For instance, one statement from Santiago is as follows: "When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Col. Escario's reinforcements were in proximity to the squadron, he took by a council with the commanders of his squadron, disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously: 'Ad lante!' (Forward)."

"It was then arranged that the torpedo-boat destroyers should take the lead, and proceed to discharge the torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro castle, and distracting the enemy's attention while the remainder of the squadron sailed out of the harbor. The Americans at first were taken by surprise. Then recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo-boat destroyers, which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to steer an opposite course to the squadron. The Americans were deceived, and maneuvered toward the supposed course of the Spaniards, while Admiral Cervera continued an attack, maintaining the continuous fire until clear of the American lines and then steamed away westward, pursued and harassed for some distance by the swiftest American vessels, until they were lost sight of from Morro castle. In the meantime the torpedo-boat destroyers sank under a rain of shot from the squadron. The Americans on board the torpedo-boat destroyers, whose crews anticipated that their vessels would be destroyed."

Foreign news giving contradictory versions of the sortie have cast a tinge of perplexity and dampness upon the general rejoicing.

In military circles it is considered that Gen. Shafter has been checked, that Rear Admiral Sampson has been baffled, and that the aspect of the war has been changed, but the universal expression of opinion is that peace is impossible until something occurs which is satisfactory to the national feeling.

## Chicago's Population.

Chicago, July 6.—The population of Chicago, according to the school census, is 1,851,588, indicating a gain of 234,953 in the last two years. The result of the census of 1896 was 1,616,635. The estimate made by the publishers of the city directory recently was 1,892,000. The school census shows the North side to have a population of 326,817, the South side 680,527, and the West side 844,244. The largest ward in the city is the Thirtieth, with a population of 110,062. The population of the city consists of 945,868 males and 905,720 females.

## FINE HORSES BURNED.

Fire Destroys the Stables of Dr. Bernays at the Fair Grounds in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 6.—At 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon fire broke out in the stable of Dr. Bernays at the fair grounds just as the first race was being called, and within an hour five valuable race horses and six stables had been consumed and seven other stables badly damaged. Spectators and track men rushed to Dr. Bernays stable and did what they could with the fair grounds' hose, but the two streams were ineffectual and the wind spread the fire rapidly. The horses were cut loose from all the stables and turned into the infield of the track, where a crowd of spectators had collected. The frightened animals stampeded, and it was by the merest chance that the crowd was not run down. A general alarm had been turned in, and by the time the department arrived six stables had burned. Dr. Bernays' lost Equitone, Anonima and Rey del Corsa, and Clem Creveling lost Abe Fashion and Ferdowen. Several horses received injuries in the stampede. Two firemen were injured and conveyed to the hospital. The fire is supposed to have been of cigarette origin.

Later it was found that Clem Creveling, who is in Chicago, had lost a third horse, a chestnut filly by Faustus out of Black Crook, and the most valuable of his string. The entire fire loss is estimated at \$10,000.

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