

TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA.

Forts All Along the Southern Line Shelled.

Batteries at Aguadores Being Effectively Silenced.

Five Thousand Soldiers Reported to Have Reached Shore Safely.

The New York, Massachusetts and New Orleans Fire Upon a Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer, Which It is Thought Was Sunk.

HAVANA, June 6.—7 p. m.—(From a Spanish correspondent.) (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—At 8 o'clock this morning, twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the forts at the entrance of the Santiago harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known here.

Yesterday Colonel Aldea, with a Spanish force, sustained a fire near Punta Cabrera from the insurgents on the land side, and from the American warships. The Spanish forces are well entrenched on the line from Siboney to Aguadores, and to-day they checked an attempt of the American forces to land and repelled them.

It is understood here that the members of the Merrimac crew who are imprisoned at Santiago are well treated by the Spanish commander.

ATTACKED ON BOTH SIDES.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 6.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to-day say that this morning about 7:45 o'clock, a lively cannonade was heard in the direction of Aguadores. It increased in intensity on both sides, and toward 8 o'clock became violent. At 8:30 o'clock it was still very furious.

No further details have been received, but it is believed that the Spanish ships, anchored in the bay of Santiago, held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town. It is said here—but the source of the information is doubtful—that a United States troop ship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

News has been received from Mole St. Nicholas that a naval combat took place yesterday off Jean Rabel, between Port Le Paix and the Mole. Three Spanish and four American warships were engaged. After a brief but lively contest, the American ships retired.

HEAVY GUNS AT WORK.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 6.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Early this morning strong cannonading was heard from the direction of Aguadores, a little east of Morro Castle, which defends the eastern entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

A quarter of an hour later the noise of the cannonading greatly increased the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest caliber. The cannonade at Aguadores began at 7:45 this morning. It became stronger at 7:55, both sides seeming to put forth every possible effort. It grew more violent and at 8:45 a. m. was still in progress.

TROOPS REPORTED LANDED.

NEW YORK, June 6.—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 General 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.

BATTERIES SILENCED.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the "Financial News" from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says: "At daylight this morning, the American troops landed at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's fleet. The batteries were silenced after a sharp bombardment."

DID THEY SINK A DESTROYER?

Officers of the New York Believe a Spanish Boat Was Destroyed. ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS.

LESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5 (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 1 a. m.)—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore and signaled the flagship New York that it was evident that a night torpedo boat attack was to be made. The New York and New Orleans opened fire, and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally a 13-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported) was fired and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it was believed by the officers of the New York that she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or the Furor, as the Terror is not understood to have been at Santiago.

On Saturday two Schwarzkopf torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Morro. This class of torpedo is used by the Spaniards, and one of the two found had only a practice head. Many officials of the fleet believed that a "darkened railway train" that was moving along the shore was the real object of the bombardment, instead of a destroyer. No wreckage has been found; no bodies have been noticed, and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieutenant Hobson's ship was sunk.

Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew. Admiral Sampson had given specific orders that El Morro, where the Merrimac's crew are imprisoned, be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieutenant Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of the prisoners in direct line of fire is pronounced by the American officers as a thirteenth-century defense, an act of incalculable cruelty.

General Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

MERRIMAC EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Hobson Escaped Without a Scratch.

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO, June 3.—6 p. m.—(via Kingston, Jamaica, June 5, delayed in transmission.) (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—All the members of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Two are slightly wounded, but Lieutenant Hobson escaped without a scratch. This almost incredibly good news was brought on this afternoon to Rear Admiral Sampson by Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, under a flag of truce.

"Admiral Cervera," said the officer, "is so touched by the bravery of your men that he felt it only right you should know they are alive. They are prisoners of war and are being well treated."

Tremendous enthusiasm reigns over the complete success of the expedition. During the day the Merrimac was plainly seen lying athwart the channel. She could hardly have been placed better had she been sunk in the daytime and with no accompaniment of fire. It was an anxious day on all the ships. By noon officers and men feared the Merrimac's heroes had died in their noble work, but at 2 o'clock this afternoon a little black tug, flying a white flag, was seen coming out from the saffron hills of the harbor. Slowly she moved toward the New York, the flagship. Assistant Chief of Staff Stanton boarded the Vixen, flying a flag of truce, and met the Spanish tug, which proved to be the Colon, half way.

Captain Oviedo signified his desire to see Admiral Sampson personally, and he was taken on board the flagship. The enthusiasm as the news spread from signals from the Vixen was so intense that the appearance of the Spanish vessel excited the surprise that might have been expected. Admiral Sampson greeted Captain Oviedo most cordially, thanked Admiral Cervera for his gallant courtesy, and made the preliminary arrangements for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his seven heroes.

However, as they have naturally learned much about the fortifications, it is hardly likely that they will be exchanged for some time. After a friendly chat in the cabin, Admiral Sampson sat on deck with Captain Oviedo, and pointed out his great ships with pride. Stores and clothing for the Merrimac heroes were put aboard the Colon, and Captain Oviedo went back in his little tug, under the flag of truce, never used, perhaps, to a more chivalrous person.

The names of the two wounded were not ascertained. One has a slight wound in the cheek and the other in the hip. After blowing up the Merrimac, the Spanish fleet and its party swam ashore and were captured.

HOBSON'S BRAVE ACT.

The Story as Told by the Captain of the Merrimac. KEY WEST (Fla.), June 6.—Captain Miller of the Merrimac arrived here to-day. He said: "Lieutenant Hobson's act was the bravest I ever saw or heard of. Every officer and man in the fleet would have volunteered to go, but Hobson, being a naval constructor, was the man for the place. The details were arranged and the crew was on board Thursday morning, and the vessel had started, but day commenced to break and the Admiral signaled for her to return. Hobson begged to be permitted to proceed, saying he would be successful. However, the Admiral insisted on his return. The men were given a good sleep, and early the next morning the Merrimac started again."

"She had been thoroughly stripped of valuable articles, even the clock and bell being taken. Along one side of the torpedo belt had been arranged about ten feet below the water line six torpedoes, being placed so as to break open the compartments. These torpedoes had electrical connection with a battery on the bridge, and were to be discharged by pressing a button."

"It was arranged that the Merrimac was to be swung across the channel till one end grounded. The men that let go the starboard anchor were to let the life-raft fall and then jump overboard. Last of all, the man that pressed the key would plunge into the water. The man at the key was undoubtedly Hobson. He would be unlikely to assign another man to the most dangerous post. Besides, he is the best swimmer in the navy."

"The plan was carried out perfectly. The only thing we had not counted on was the Spaniards keeping such a sharp watch. Undoubtedly they knew something was afoot. They permitted the Merrimac to be swung across the Morro and Estrella forts, without noticing her. When she was within range of the other forts every gun in the harbor was opened on her. We could not count the shots, the firing was so furious. The forts must have fired a thousand times."

"I was on the New York watching, and the hearts of all of us faltered, for it seemed as if no ship could live in that hell of fire, and that no one on board could escape. The Merrimac anchored. The men jumped overboard, and the forts then subsided, refusing to fire at the men struggling in the water. The men reached the raft, where they were captured and taken to Morro Fort."

"When Admiral Cervera's chief of staff came on board the New York several officers asked to be allowed to exchange places with Hobson, but this was not permissible. Cervera's officer could not find words strong enough to express his admiration for the bravery of the Americans. His courtesy and the action of the forts in sparing the men were what he wanted. We saw in the harbor three cruisers, the Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa being among them, but I don't know whether the other cruisers or the torpedo-destroyers are there. The black thing that some of our officers thought they saw coming after them has not been identified and we don't know if any of the destroyers are at Santiago."

"The insurgents sent us word that the men and guns from the cruisers had been sent ashore, and it looks as though the vessels would not try to get out, and the Spaniards are in a state of hope of escape or victory, but were determined to make a brave, stubborn fight to maintain Spain's honor."

"The story printed in New York that Lieutenant Hobson and Admiral Sampson quarreled just before the Merrimac went in is an entire falsehood."

PRaise FOR HOBSON.

LONDON, June 6.—Every newspaper of this city praises the morning newspapers' praise of Lieutenant Hobson's exploit with the collier Merrimac at Santiago de Cuba, which they say was a gallant deed, ably planned and pluckily carried out.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" says: "The heroism of these men and the courteous chivalry of Admiral Cervera will not be forgotten in a hurry."

"Continuing," the "Pall Mall Gazette" says it thinks that as a result of the Merrimac exploit the naval war between Spain and the United States is practically finished, and the paper adds: "Had the Cadiz squadron meant business it would not have dalled until Admiral Cervera's fleet had been rendered useless."

"The Gazette" concludes by commenting on the probable military operations, saying: "It will pay America to secure both Porto Rico and the Philippines before peace is discussed. For peace on the only possible terms Spain is not ready. The Government dare not face the prospect of a revolution and a republic in the state quo ante bellum. Peace, when it comes, will have a very different basis, and the capture of Porto Rico and the Philippines will place America in a position to dictate the only terms she could possibly accept."

The Westminster "Gazette," referring to Admiral Cervera's action in connection with the capture of the Merrimac's crew, says: "It is an incident which enables war and surely helps in securing honorable peace. The United States are so far from generous to such chivalrous conduct."

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Preparations for Defense Being Pushed Night and Day. HAVANA, May 25 (via Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 30).—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The news of the arrival at Santiago de Cuba of what is known here as the first division of the Spanish fleet has considerably lightened the hearts of the Spaniards, and the news has been received with great rejoicing. The feeling of satisfaction is all the more intense as it is hoped that the Spanish warships will soon enter the harbor of Havana, after which, uniting with the second division of the fleet under Admiral Camara, it is believed the naval forces of Spain will attempt to strike a decisive blow at some part of the United States. At least this is the view of the situation taken by the Spanish authorities here.

Havana and the rest of the island of Cuba, so far as the defense, thus, it is claimed, making Havana a Spanish Sebastopol. This increase in the cultivated area about Havana will, it is as-

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their maximum draw only 14½ feet of water, or ten feet less than the Spanish battleship Pelayo, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water, where the Spanish battleships could not possibly reach them and hammer away at the latter to their heart's content, presenting themselves so small a mark as to render it very difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CONDITION.

The Hero of Manila Again Heard From.

Reports Important Successes of the Insurgents

While the American Fleet Is Lying in Enforced Idleness.

Awaiting the Arrival of the United States Troops—The Arsenal at Cavite Prepared for Occupation by Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—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 on important successes achieved by the insurgents at Manila. Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men and 50 officers of the Spanish troops, not native. The arsenal at Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon the arrival of the transports.

The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of personal danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the Admiral had not maintained the same measures of success in his operations in Manila Bay that rewarded his first effort. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably, that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spaniards, while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening.

There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable, soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents. It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1,800 prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nation of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of our action there. The Navy Department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safe-keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate, considering the limited resources of the Admiral in the matter of provisions.

The Navy Department gave orders to-day that the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, 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, but should be off in the course of a few hours under the convoy of the Brutus. The Navy Department will immediately procure another merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her 6,000 miles' 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 12½ knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the Amphitrite, she has better engines and more power than that monitor. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid fire guns in a casement and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers, and almost as much more storage room can be found on the decks. Consequently, the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided.

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The members of the Naval Construction Corps are still rejoicing over the splendid exploit of Hobson and Powell. The latter, a young cadet, who sat through the long hours in a steaming launch under the Spanish fire, waiting to fetch away Hobson and his crew, is also a member of the Construction Corps, according to Chief Constructor Hichborn. The youngest was assigned to the force of naval architecture at Annapolis, and, according to the rules, that placed him in the Construction Corps as much so as Chief Hichborn himself.

The Cadiz fleet, which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the State Department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later. Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the War or Navy Department that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no concealment of their incredulity.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

Insurgents Attack the Spanish Outposts,

Driving the Enemy in Simultaneously All Along Line.

A Hand-to-Hand Encounter Lasting Seventy Hours,

During Which There Was a Great Slaughter of Spaniards, the Number of Killed Being Estimated at Over a Thousand.

MANILA, May 31 (via Hongkong, June 6).—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously, and with great slaughter. It is said over a thousand have been killed. There have been fierce hand to hand fighting for seventy hours despite the typhoon which is 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. To-day the insurgents held Malabon, Tarlac and Bacoor. They are now attacking San Tamesa and Morlate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment under Colonel Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. Three rockets were dropped into the city to-day. They are supposed to have been a signal for the natives.

The Governor has issued a despairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to his aid. He is filling the moats, testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards on the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later—it now appears that the rockets yesterday were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German Consulate of the approach of the typhoon, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor.

I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers. All were treated.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to "allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis." Admiral Dewey wants to await the arrival of the American troops.

In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Molate River, seven miles south of Manila. Otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them. One German has enlisted with the volunteers.

ADVANCING ON THE CITY. HONGKONG, June 6.—The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city.

A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officers. Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent, and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assist the insurgents with boats and machine guns. The Swift repeats a rumor that the insurgents had captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the Swift left, remained in Manila, but the foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

THE HERO OF SANTIAGO.

Promotion in Store for Lieutenant Hobson Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieutenant Hobson, the hero at Santiago, is under consideration by the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be most acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to Congress, which that body will doubtless carry into effect without delay.

The present indications are that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and made a line officer, as that insures not only an increase of pay, but an opportunity to rise to the rank of the conspicuous line position of Admiral. At present Hobson is an assistant constructor, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, junior grade. It develops, however, that within the next four weeks he would have secured a promotion to the rank of Constructor, junior grade full Lieutenant, in the usual course of advancement. As this rank is already earned by length of service it would hardly be an honor for Congress to confer this rank upon him.

His expedition to give him a promotion in the line, probably as a Lieutenant Commander or Commander, where his pay would be greater than it would be in the staff service, and the chances for future advancement would be ample. There is some doubt, however, whether an officer who has shown much genius in the scientific branch of the naval service would care to leave that service for the line.

Congratulations will be sent to Hobson as soon as there is an opportunity to communicate to him, but while he is a prisoner at Santiago it is obviously impossible for the naval authorities to do more than convey their congratulations and thanks to Admiral Sampson.

Representative Hartman of Montana has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson and each member of his crew for gallant, heroic and patriotic services rendered to the United States at Santiago harbor on June 3, 1898. It appropriates \$500 for the purpose.

CONDITIONS AT TAMPA.

War Department Making Efforts for Their Improvement. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department officials are moving heaven and earth to improve conditions at Tampa and vicinity. General Miles has made some pretty sharp reports to the department criticising the conditions, and every effort is making to improve them.

The General represented, among other matters of complaint, that railroad cars were stalled for a distance of three miles from Tampa, making it impossible to get at the supplies that are absolutely essential to the embarkation of troops for Cuba. The railroad officials, however, are doing all they can to assist the Quartermaster's Department in clearing up this confusion.

and Secretary Alger said to-day he was confident that that matter would be straightened out in a day or two.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

Indications That He Will Not Be Appointed Major-General. WASHINGTON, June 6.—A bright clear day tended to bring out a large contingent from the two houses of Congress at the White House to-day. Among the callers was Senator White of California.

The indications now are that General Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville, Ind., the noted author-soldier and diplomat, will not win a Major-Generalship. General Wallace is 71 years old, and the President, while a personal friend and

acquainted with the general, is not inclined to believe that the city will fall into Dewey's hands before the arrival of the American troops.

AQUINADO DEAD OR ALIVE.

Big Reward Offered for the Capture of the Insurgent Chief. MANILA, May 29 (via Hongkong, June 6).—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Many natives will try to earn the large reward the Government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers

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