

SAMPSON'S POWERS ARE UNLIMITED.

The Admiral Unhampered by Restrictions

As to Time and Manner of Attacking Cuban Defenses.

Is Complete Master of Operations by the Naval Forces.

Naval Officials Not Willing to Admit That United States Troops Have Land in the Neighborhood of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Starting out with a 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 reports of the Associated Press from its 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, although 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 was their confidence that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to learn 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 being made to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and this afternoon it is believed, although no official advice to that effect were at hand, that the troops have actually been embarking at Tampa today, and may get away to-night. 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 some of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad tracks many miles out from Tampa. The orders that went forward yesterday 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 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 might have the honor of effecting the 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 on them.

The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago defenses have 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 have 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. 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, may act without the co-operation 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 off Santiago. This is in line with the policy approved by the highest naval authorities. Captain Ma-

han, a member of the War Board, brings out in his standard work on "Sea Power" that it is for the naval commander in chief to organize and direct his offensive or defensive operations. In referring to the brilliant lessons afforded by Nelson, Rodney, Farragut and other great commanders, he gives the credit for working out and executing the splendid campaigns under their direction without orders or restraint from outside authority. The only reservation made in this general principle is that the center of the Government shapes general policies, and the naval campaign is directed toward the execution of this general purpose of the Government.

In the present case the authorities here have laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Porto 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 executed, or what the line of action is to be.

The cruiser Buffalo, lately the Niche-ro of the Brazilian navy, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day directly from Brazil. The vessel, it is learned, is not yet actually on the United States naval lists. She has been acquired subject to conditions that will be doubtless strictly fulfilled by the Brazilian Government, but which have not been yet. They are that the ship must be turned over in good condition as to hull and machinery. The ordnance will be supplied by the United States Government in the shape of 10-inch guns now ready to put in the ship. The machinery of the Buffalo is known to be in bad shape, but just to what extent is not known here. The ship will be inspected by a naval board when she is ready for delivery to the Government. Meanwhile the work of putting her in condition will go on at once at Newport News. The Buffalo was not obliged, like the Oregon, to make a detour in reaching a home port in order to avoid a possible enemy, because, being manned by a Brazilian crew, and not yet the property of the United States, she was not subject to attack.

The death of Captain Gridley has removed one of the officers set down for advance over the seniors, on account of the victory of Manila. The promotions recommended by the President are the subject of much talk between naval officers. Those who did not participate in the battle are naturally displeased at "being jumped," and they are pointing out the evils of the practice, among them being the probability that some of the very officers advanced are likely to be in turn jumped, and so practically set back by some officers now on duty with Sampson's fleet, who may distinguish themselves in battle.

These officers are urging that it would only be prudent and fair to go slowly in the matter of making promotions of this character, and to await until the war is ended, when all the meritorious officers may be rewarded in strict accordance with their merit. It will be good news for the many persons interested directly or indirectly in claims against the Spanish Government growing out of ill treatment in Cuba, or loss of property sustained there, to know that the State Department has not lost sight of them, and that their interests are to be fully conserved when it comes to a final settlement between the United States and Spain. These claims on file in the State Department now amount to an aggregate of \$16,000,000, and it is the purpose, when a treaty of peace is drawn, to provide therein for their settlement, either directly or through the more usual means of a joint claims commission.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

A Prompt Invasion of Cuba to be Made at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was not particularly important. As is usual, the whole field of military and naval operations was gone over, but nothing was done looking to any change in policy or plans. It is almost certain that no regular troops have yet been dispatched to Santiago, but it is the intention to immediately begin a heavy movement. It had been the intention of the military authorities to have started the first expedition a day or two ago, but the non-arrival of the equipment of the large siege guns which it is proposed to use in the reduction of Santiago and the capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet necessitated a short postponement.

The transports are in perfect readiness for the embarkation of the troops, and nothing now remains that should occupy more than a day or two. The army of occupation will then be hurried forward, and nothing will be permitted to interfere with the prompt occupation of Santiago and the capture and destruction of the imprisoned fleet. In commenting upon the reports of a military engagement near Santiago, it was said after the Cabinet meeting that if there had been any collision it probably occurred between the Spaniards and a force of our marines, who may have been attempting to land arms for the use of the insurgents.

SANTIAGO BOMBARDMENT.

Sampson Silenced the Works Without Injury to Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening information from the Associated Press and 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 6th. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards. 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.

The information received from Admiral Sampson was evidently quite satisfactory to the naval authorities. While they declined to discuss either the reasons for, or the probable consequences of the bombardment, they were thoroughly satisfied with the results accomplished. It is pretty well understood that the bombardment was for the purpose of paving the way either for the landing of troops or merely to cover the landing of marines.

Dispatches received by the Associated Press from Spanish sources to-night indicate that a landing was effected either during or immediately after the bombardment. This is regarded by naval authorities as entirely responsible. 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.

STEAMER CENTENNIAL.

The Charter of the Government Has Been Canceled.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn is rapidly shaping the question of ships for transportation of troops to the Philippines. It was definitely decided to-night that the steamship Centennial will not be of the fleet, as she has been found unseaworthy. Acting on the reports of the vessel's condition, Mr. Melklejohn directed that she be thoroughly examined, and to-night he received a telegram from General Merritt stating that Lieutenant Lopez and Naval Constructor Snow had examined the vessel, and report that she is not now in a seaworthy condition, and should not be permitted to sail.

Acting upon this information, Mr. Melklejohn immediately telegraphed Peter Larsen of Seattle, owner of the vessel, that his charter for the Government had been canceled. It is probable that the War Department will impress into Government service the steamships Senator, City of Puebla and Queen of the Pacific, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Assistant Secretary Melklejohn to-day telegraphed General Merritt to have these vessels inspected, with a view to their use as troop ships, and if found suitable, to impress them into service. In addition to these vessels, the War Department has in view several ships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. This is a British corporation, and the vessels are the Arizona, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia and Olympia.

Mr. Melklejohn this evening received a telegram from the company stating that these vessels would be chartered to the Government on condition of receiving American registry at practically the prices the War Department had proposed to them.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Persons to Fill All Positions Under President's First Call Selected.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—All the positions in the volunteer army under the President's first call are either filled or the places promised, and the remaining nominations to them will soon be sent to the Senate. As a result of this the pressure on Secretary Alger and the other army officials is not so great as heretofore, and there is a considerable falling off in the number of visitors to the department. The department has not yet considered the selection of the officers for the organizations to be formed under the second call for 75,000 men. Fully 50,000 of the 75,000 will be needed to recruit the existing organizations to their full legal maximum strength, which leaves only 25,000 to be divided into organizations, the formation of which as such will not take place for some time.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

- Third Regiment volunteer engineers, to be Colonel, Captain David Galliard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
Second Regiment, U. S. volunteers, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
To be Major, Captain William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
To be Captain, Second Lieutenant Robert P. Johnson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
To be Second Lieutenant, Frank H. Martin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
To be Inspector General of Volunteers, with rank of Major, First Lieutenant R. A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry.
To be Chief Commissary, with rank of Major, First Lieutenant W. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry.
To be Commissary, with rank of Captain—Second Lieutenant John W. Baker, Third United States Infantry; C. D. Couderd of New York, George W. Bellis of New York.
To be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major, William C. Daniels of Colorado.
To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—Edward W. Hurlburt of Colorado, Charles E. Gold-son of Wyoming, James C. Grant of Minnesota.
For appointment to the Signal Corps, to be Captain, Charles D. Connor of Missouri.
To be First Lieutenants—Willie Woodford of Ohio, Edward P. Miller of Ohio, William S. Wright of Indiana.
To be Second Lieutenants—Gustav Hirsch of Ohio, Carl Darnell of Connecticut.
First Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, to be Captain—William B. Parsons of New York, Ira Shaler of New York, Eugene Sheller of Pennsylvania, Edward B. Ives of New York, Allen D. Raymond of Pennsylvania, Merritt H. Smith of New York, Arthur Haviland of New York, Charles P. Kahler of Maryland, Charles P. Breeze of Virginia, William G. Ramsay of New Jersey.
To be First Lieutenant—David L. Hough of New York, Edmund M. Sawtelle of District of Columbia, George W. Branwell of New York, Joseph A. Steinmetz of Pennsylvania, H. C. Wiley of District of Columbia, M. A. Wilson of New York.
To be Second Lieutenant—Heber R. Bishop, Jr., Lawrence Gillespie and

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SPANISH BATTERIES SILENCED.

Sampson Reduces Santiago Defenses.

Two Principal Fortifications Rendered Useless.

Orders Given That No Shots be Directed at Morro Castle.

Owing to the Fact That Lieutenant Hobson and the Other Prisoners of the Merrimac Are Confined There.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, MONDAY (NOON), VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, TUESDAY, June 7 (Noon). (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The American fleet this 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.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle at 6 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, and turned westward.

The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Westar 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, which were the weather features this morning. 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 Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, 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 amongst the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate firing difficult.

There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original station 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.

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

Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them.

While the larger ships were engaging the heavier batteries, the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small in-shore 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 seen. The works of the 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 9 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 terrific effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort, and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until 1 o'clock, when the Spanish ceased firing entirely, and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal.

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 of the guns and sent twelve 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 hurt, and no American was injured. The Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

SANTIAGO FORTS IN RUINS. (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 a. m. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincoeriales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,000 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships were scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and battered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town, a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago Bay. The idea of the American Admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a close assault upon Santiago, which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after beginning of such a heavy attack.

Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday. The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores, but from the information obtainable it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defenses.

It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land upon Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded. The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces: Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, whose names are not mentioned.

The Spaniards also admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded, and say one soldier was killed, but it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy. In the naval force the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and five sailors and an Ensign were killed. It is asserted, however, that the Ensign was not killed.

The loss on the American side, the Santiago reports say, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and they say Morro Castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, same district of Aguadores, and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Last night an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result, and therefore it is inferred that the Americans were victorious and that is the belief which prevails here.

There is a report current here that the first-class armored Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by fire of the American ships. It is said only 500 American troops were landed at Daiquiri, and possibly at Aguadores, the two places being confused in the reports reaching here. It seems to be admitted that the fire of the American vessels was so accurate that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

Later reports show that Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar of the artillery and Seniors Perez and Garcia, officers of rank, are only severely wounded, and not killed, as at first reported. The Spaniards claim that only one soldier was killed though the casualties in the naval force are said to be as already cited.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Morro Reported to be a Shapeless Pile of Ruins.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special from Cape Haytien, describing the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Monday, says that the forts of the harbor are now a shapeless pile of ruined masonry and dismantled guns, and the Estrella battery is utterly ruined. This result, the dispatch says, was the work of ten American ironclads which passed back and forth from Port Cabrera on the west to Port Aguadores on the east of the harbor entrance, discharging their guns as they steamed along, so that scarcely a yard of the coast escaped the deadly cannonading. At Port Aguadores, the fort recently constructed by Colonel Ordonez, the artillery expert, was blown to dust, and Colonel Ordonez himself was badly wounded by the flying splinters and debris. Captain Sanchez and Lieutenant Yrizar, artillery officers, were also wounded. Two infantry Lieutenants, Garcia and Perez, and twenty-one privates are reported fatally wounded.

Later in the day the American ships moved closer toward the mouth of the harbor, where the cruiser Reina Mercedes had been discerned attempting to place explosives about the hull of the Merrimac to blow her to pieces and

clear the channel. A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely about her pilot-house and tore her upper works to shreds.

Her "second Commodore," five of her sailors and a marine were killed. A Second Lieutenant of the Reina Mercedes and sixteen of her seamen were very seriously wounded. A perfect shower of shell and shot fell upon and around the old cruiser, and she was so badly damaged that her crew, by order of Admiral Cervera, abandoned the ship for the shore for safety.

About noon, according to the Cape Haytien dispatch, a landing party of American marines near Daiquiri was attacked by Spanish infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The insurgents were posted in the neighborhood, and with the aid of marines, successfully took up a position holding it, and later making it a base from which they operated. The Spanish force was defeated with heavy losses and driven back toward Santiago, leaving their wounded behind. The Americans are now entrenched near Daiquiri, and are landing heavy guns preparatory to moving toward Santiago and laying siege to the city.

There is a panic in Santiago. The residents who can be fleeing to the coast, joining the insurgents or doing anything to get away from the certain destruction that now awaits every one in the city.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

Claim That the Americans Were Repulsed in Both Attacks.

HAVANA, June 6-10 p. m. (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—Details from Spanish sources received here today of the bombardment this (Monday) morning of the forts of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet say that the warships of the United States fired about 1,500 projectiles of all kinds. This fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro Castle and the batteries at Socapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, it is added, another bombardment was directed against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cuba, and the Spaniards assert, were repulsed.

Morro Castle is admitted to have been damaged, as was the "exterior headquarters," built during the time of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

The Spanish commander at Santiago reports that the American fire did not dismount one piece of artillery, and he says that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before dark." The Spanish army losses, according to official reports, are one soldier killed and one chief, four officers and twenty-one soldiers wounded. The Spanish naval losses are reported to be one chief and five sailors killed, one officer and twelve sailors wounded.

Finally the Spanish version of the affair says: "The American losses are supposed to be considerable." Captain-General Blanco has congratulated General Linares, the Spanish commander at Santiago, and those who took part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the "heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in such an unequal combat."

Work on the fortifications about Havana is being pushed without an hour's intermission. Even the Civil Governor of Havana and all the employees of the Government are at work on the fortifications or batteries, and all persons out of work are finding similar employment.

The cultivation zones are turning out very successful and are proving a great relief to the poor. It is announced from the palace that a Spanish column has defeated an insurgent force near Pinar del Rio, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are said to have left seventeen men dead on the field. The insurgents, it appears, were almost naked. The Spaniards admit they lost fifteen men killed.

In a number of encounters which have taken place recently between the Spaniards and the insurgents the former claim to have killed thirty-seven of the latter, to have destroyed several camps and thirty-three huts, and to have captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

MADRID ADVICES.

MADRID, June 7.—The following official dispatch has been received here from Havana: "Colonel Aldea, commanding a Spanish column, has had some sharp fighting with a body of rebels who are supporting the landing of American forces near Santiago de Cuba. Two American warships protected the landing party. The result of the operations is not known."

It is supposed that the renewal of the bombardment of Santiago, lasting from 8 to 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was intended to distract the attention of the Spaniards and enable the landing to be effected without molestation.

A later dispatch from General Aldea says that not one of his soldiers was hit by the American shells, which, he asserts fell among the insurgents. In the Chamber of Deputies Captain Annon, Minister of Marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Blanco to the effect that General Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores.

The Senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

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 seventeen were wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen 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 batteries at Morro Castle suffered losses." The enemy had noticeable losses.

THE VICTORY AT SANTIAGO.

Clears the Way for the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the "Daily Mail" from Cape Haytien says: "The American victory at Santiago de Cuba has cleared the way for the en-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Aguinaldo Doing Splendid Work.

Has Not Been a Spanish Victory Since His Return.

Four Towns Now in Possession of the Insurgents.

The Successes of the Rebels Cast Deep Gloom Upon Foreign Residents, Who Are More Anxious Than Ever to Get Away.

LONDON, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "United States Consul Wildman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines: 'Before opening an attack upon any town I summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked me if I would defer the attack for three hours.' I complied."

"The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28th, when we captured nineteen, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety Cazafros and 70 loyal natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that fighting became general throughout the province of Cavite. After four days' fighting over 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and General Leopoldo Pana, Governor of Cavite, who handed me his sword, revolver and golden belt and a formal letter of surrender."

An American naval Captain writes as follows: "In my opinion the rebels have undergone a radical change since the advent of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost all during the time he has been here, and if our people don't hurry, there won't be any Spaniards left at the end of the fight. The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed, and reports to the contrary are false. 'Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. Monday, last week, he routed the Spaniards, taking 400 prisoners, among them twenty-eight officers. On the Wednesday following he took fifty prisoners and four field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila. On Thursday, when this dispatch left Manila, he had cornered 190 Spaniards in an old church at Cavite, and, not caring to bombard, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well."

"Four towns are now in the possession of the rebels. It is reported that the Governor General wanted to surrender but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The Captain of the province of Batanga has been held by the insurgents, and the Governor attempted to commit suicide. The Governor of Malabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents of the other provinces are advancing on Manila."

A dispatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Manila, dated June 3d, says: "The Spaniards in the church in old Cavite are still holding out, but the adjacent town of Imus has been captured by the insurgents. This is an important point at the back of Cavite proper, and its possession by the rebels is a serious matter for the Spaniards, because it is the outlet to the surrounding country, and through it supplies are brought to the city of Manila. It will also afford an admirable base of operations for a further advance toward the city."

"It has been found impossible to conceal the fact that the insurgents successes have cast a deep gloom upon foreign residents, who are more anxious than ever to get away. For the most part the men remain, but the women and children have been sent to Cavite, where they are under the Stars and Stripes."

"The most friendly relations exist between Admiral Dewey and Consul representatives of the Powers and the commanders of the European warships in the bay. The Spanish soldiers who have been captured are a sorry looking lot. If they are a fair sample, they will be no match for the American troops."

REBELS SURROUND MANILA. LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 31st and June 1st, says the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was heavy, but the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of natives. The dispatch says: "One native regiment deserted, killing its officers and massacring a con-

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)