

WAS A DAY OF REJOICING AT WASHINGTON.

A Thrilling Record for the Fourth

Were the Tidings From Sampson and Shafter.

The White House the Focal Point of Enthusiasm and Activity.

Was the Busiest Day the President Has Had Since the War Began—A Constant Stream of War and Navy Department Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral Cervera with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock to-morrow noon, on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone Islands had been captured, that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered, that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is in part the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence Hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than that had gone before.

The climax came at 1 o'clock, when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great War, State and Navy buildings to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet was given to the public.

The White House was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the President has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officials of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream, and as each hour brought its added luster to the American arms the crowd of officials increased. The President had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation, and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4th, from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defenses of the city of Santiago and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy.

Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the tremendous prowess of the American fleet but it again displayed the immunity which the American sailor seems to have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors, a yeoman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude is without parallel in naval annals, save in that other unparalleled record which Dewey made at Manila.

With the Spanish fleet destroyed, the way is partly cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago. If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac at the entrance to the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently, and are little more than ruins. Thus, with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago from the land, and Sampson's from the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question.

The authorities, military and naval, say that Santiago has already made its best fight, and that its occupation is only a question of time, and very brief time.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feeling of confidence and strength was the dispatch given out late in the day. It stated Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago at noon to-day, on pain of bombardment. Thereupon the foreign Consuls at Santiago made a joint representation requesting that the women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw before the bombardment begins. The

Spanish General declined to surrender at the time first set by Shafter. At present a truce exists, pending the expiration of the twenty-four hours asked for by the foreign Consuls. General Shafter has given the Spaniards until noon to-morrow before he will bombard the town, then proceeding to final and most aggressive operations. Everything is announced to be very favorable.

General Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan River on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch General Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying:

"I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

In another dispatch General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event, 12 o'clock on Tuesday marks the limit of Shafter's concession, and if Santiago has not capitulated by that hour, the great siege guns, now brought to the front and in position, aided by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The present need of reinforcing General Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A large number of men, however, are already on the way, and others will follow.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is a renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain, and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet, which has halted at the entrance of the Suez Canal. Secretary Long made the official statement to-day that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment, and although he did not go into details as to its purpose, it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron, and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

It has been Acting Rear Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Rear Admiral Sampson in fact as well as in name is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory over the Spanish fleet. An Admiral Shafter after the war broke out Captain Sampson was made Acting Rear Admiral in order to give him a rank befitting his high command, although his actual naval rank remains Captain. By a singular coincidence his rank was advanced to-day by the Commodore who the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring to-day. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval officer. "But the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this Government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, they have one of the foremost Admirals of Spain, and among the many officers of the distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish Admiral for an American Naval Constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it would be done without any begrudging by the authorities in view of the particularly approved action of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

The dispatch from the front states that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attaches here. It was stated by one of the highest officials in the service that the foreign gentleman had requested absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, etc., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and mud under a blazing sun, with 1,200 dead or wounded, and under the fire of an entrenched enemy. There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set, or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents or attendance, than our own officers and men receive.

General Miles sent the following dispatch to General Shafter before the news of the destruction of the fleet: "Headquarters of the Army, Washington, July 3d. To General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba: Accept my hearty congratulations on the record made of magnificent fortitude, gallantry and sacrifice displayed in the desperate fighting of the troops before Santiago. I realize the hardships, difficulties and sufferings, and am proud that amid these terrible scenes the troops illustrated such fearless and patriotic devotion to the welfare of the common country and our flag. Whatever the results to follow their unsurpassed deeds of valor, the past is already a ready chapter of history. I expect to be with you within one week with strong reinforcements."

"GENERAL MILES, Commanding." General Shafter's reply is as follows: "Playa del Este, July 3d.

"General Miles, Washington: Fifth Army Corps near Santiago, July 3d. I thank you for the honor to command for the splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded. They bore themselves as American soldiers always have. Your telegram will be published at the headquarters of the regiments in the morning. I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

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SAMPSON'S VICTORY WAS COMPLETE.

Not a Vessel of the Spanish Fleet Escaped Destruction.

Sixteen Hundred Officers and Men Taken Prisoners, Including Admiral Cervera.

General Shafter Sends an Ultimatum to the Commander of the Spanish Forces at Santiago Demanding That He Surrender by Noon To-Day or the City Will Be Shelled.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral Sampson announcing the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet at Santiago, was received at the Navy Department this morning:

PLAYA (via Hayti) July 4, 3:15 a. m.—Siboney, July 3.—To Secretary of Navy: The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped.

It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m., and at 2 p. m. the last, the Cristobal Colon, has been run ashore six miles west of Santiago, and has let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port.

Our loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners were taken, including Admiral Cervera.

The American killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

At 11:25 to-night the Navy Department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received to-day from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 150 wounded and 1,000 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3d. "To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: At 9:30 a. m. to-day the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column, and were totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the Commander-in-Chief, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

"None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.

"Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers except of Oquendo, about seventy other officers and 1,000 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned, and about 150 injured, later being cared for on Solace and Olive.

"Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while Commander-in-Chief is looking out for the Cristobal Colon."

SHAFTER'S UTMATUM TO SPANISH.

The Commander of the Forces at Santiago Must Surrender by Noon To-Day, or the City Will Be Shelled.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Following is the correspondence relating to General Shafter's demand that the Spanish forces at Santiago surrender:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4, 1898. Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 3.—The following is my demand for the surrender of the City of Santiago:

Headquarters United States forces, near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 a. m.—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 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. A.

Following is the Spanish reply which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 8:30 p. m.:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 2 p. m., July 3, 1898.—His Excellency, the General Commanding the forces of the United States, San Juan River.—Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 a. m., and received at 6 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 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,

JOSEPH TORAL, Commander-in-Chief Fourth Corps.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian Consuls have come to my

line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points and ask until 10 o'clock of 5th instant before the city is fired on. They say that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing.

The following is my 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 hasty 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. SHAFTER, Major General U. S. V.

SHAFTER, Major General Commanding.

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Miles has received the following telegram from General Shafter, dated Playa del Este, July 3:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps—Killed a Spanish General at affair at Caney and a large number of officers and men, who are still unburied. General Linares' arm was broken. My demand for the surrender of Santiago still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near the break in railroad with his advance. I think he will be stopped.

Also the following from Assistant General Wagner at the same place and time:

"Pando six miles north with 5,000. Garcia opposed with 3,000. Lawton can support Garcia and prevent junction."

SANTIAGO SURROUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has given out the following:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 3.—To-night my lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north of the city to point on San Juan River on the south. The enemy holds from west end San Juan River to its mouth up the railroad to the city.

General Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

SHAFTER MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Miles has received two dispatches this morning. In one General Shafter says:

"I feel that I am master of the situation, and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

In the other General Shafter says: "My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by Spanish authorities."

WHEN NEWS OF CERVERA'S CAPTURE WAS RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following dispatch was received from General Shafter to-day:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, 9:30 a. m., July 4. Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago—When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the truce, the Regimental Band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line, played "The Star Spangled Banner," and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Men cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men without even shelter tents have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

SHAFTER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FLEET.

All of Cervera's Warships Lie at the Bottom of Caribbean Sea.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SAN-

TIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch boat to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday morning, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 4:45 a. m.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which have been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lie to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish Admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing but inevitable destruction if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left and commenced the work of destruction immediately. For an hour they following the flying Spaniards to the westward along the coast line, sending shot after shot into their hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides, and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded. At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signs of surrender, even when the ships commenced to sink, and the great clouds of smoke poured from their sides showed that they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed.

The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten to fifteen miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles, with the explosions of ammunition occurring every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air, and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sunk deeper and deeper into the sand, or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the Captain of the gunship. The Spanish Admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded Admiral and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flag and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor, and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly, and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility for her escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Robley S. Evans of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 250 prisoners with the Vizcaya, just as the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda was leaving the flagship. In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her h—l. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we have the Fourth of July celebration in Santiago to-morrow."

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship

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DEWEY IS HEARD FROM.

Reports the Arrival of the Transports,

Also the Capture of the Ladrone Islands.

The Spanish Gunboat Leyte Surrenders to the Rear Admiral.

The Zafiro Carries a Report to Hongkong That When the Ship Left Manila Dewey Was Planning to Attack City on the 4th of July.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) MANILA, July 1, via Hongkong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking, and Australia, conveyed by the United States Steamship Charleston, arrived off Cavite at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an eventful voyage. On the 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 Governor General Marina, 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 Dapra.

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.

WORD FROM DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the Navy Department is given out as follows:

"HONGKONG, July 4, Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guahan, Ladrone Islands, June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison, six officers and fifty-four men to Manila. On June 29 the Spanish gun 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 fifty-two officers and ninety-four men, naval and military."

Adjutant General Corbin has received the following, via Hongkong, July 3, from General Anderson, who commanded the first military expedition to the Philippines:

"Cavalry, artillery and riding horses desirable; can get limited number draught animals here."

"ANDERSON." MANILA MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN ATTACKED.

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

In addition to the Spanish Governor of the Ladrone the Charleston brought forty officers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

SCORING THE SPANIARDS. (Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) MANILA, July 27 (via Hongkong, July 4.)—A prominent resident of the Philippine Islands, Senor Buencamino, recently arrived arrived at Cavite, ostensibly to intercede with Senor Aguinaldo in behalf of the Spaniards, but he has been made a prisoner, under suspicion that he intended to kill General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and claim the reward of \$25,000 offered for his life by the Spanish Government. The prisoner has written a remarkable letter to the Captain-General Augusti, explaining that he had always been an ardent supporter of Spain; that he had made various sacrifices for the Spanish cause, only to find that his efforts were wasted. He added:

"The Spaniards were unable or unwilling to perform their share of defense, and the native volunteers bore the brunt of the fighting; the Spaniards shirking their duty like cowards, bunglers and a perjured, priest-ridden, inferior race. God decrees that they have no right to govern, and it would be better to surrender and avoid the massacre which will inevitably follow a protracted struggle."

The writer concludes with advising Captain-General Augusti in the meanwhile to guarantee the safe conduct of all who wish to leave the country and the protection of those who remain after July 4th.

The British employes of the railroad have paid a visit by a steamship to the Tagupan terminus. They found the town in the possession of the Spaniards and the country around it in the hands of the insurgents, who are using the railroad extensively. The Spaniards are demolishing the celebrated botanical gardens of Manila, and damage has been done to the Church of Santa Ana. It is alleged that it was shelled by the insurgents, but in reality the damage was caused by the shells of a Spanish battery at San Juan, which bombarded an intervening insurgent outpost at Inadaayan.

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