

THE EXPECTED BATTLE DID NOT OCCUR.

The Spanish Commander at Santiago

Seeking to Make Terms With General Shafter.

Is Willing to Give Up the Cuban City Without Resistance

If Allowed to Retreat With His Men and Arms Across the Island, an Idea Which Will Not Be Entertained by This Government.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great battle expected to-day did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon, with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home Government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance, if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our Government. On the contrary every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. To have allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to a reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these thousands of trained soldiers who had proven their courage as worthy foemen in the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand, to compel their surrender, it is believed, would certainly produce an enormous moral effect, both in Havana and in Spain itself, and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were in quick communication with General Shafter at Santiago during the day. Both officials, however, decline positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations that are going on between General Shafter and General Linares, or to confirm any of the exciting rumors that were flying through the corridors all day. Nevertheless, it was evident from their manner that a crisis had been reached so far as Santiago was concerned, and that as matters stood at the close of the day, there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook, as it is known that General Shafter had lost nothing by the armistice. His men are rested, the commissary has improved, the roads have been cleared, and his artillery is now almost completely placed in a most effective manner. None of these things existed at the beginning of the armistice.

On the other hand, the Spanish forces have largely diminished their slender stock of provisions, and have steadily lost in confidence. As soon as they are convinced that they will be humanely treated and fed, and will not be subjected to inhuman treatment (and the War Department proposes that they shall be thus protected), it is expected there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines.

There is the strongest indisposition on the part of the strategists to entertain favorably the proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days, in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Camara's squadron might find safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit. However, history shows that the directors of successful armies are always averse to ceasing military operations until unconditional capitulation is achieved, and that it requires the strong hand of diplomacy to bring about the short pause before the final consummation of peace necessary to reach a common understanding.

Admiral Sampson contributed nothing further during the day to his first dispatch announcing the possibility of saving the Spanish ships Colon, Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. Telegraphic difficulties have been encountered, but it is not believed there has been anything of importance for the Admiral to chronicle to-day.

Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the make-up of the eastern squadron, which is to strike a blow against the Spanish coast, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks during the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron, and it may be necessary to substitute

one of the other battleships pending repairs on the Iowa. No decision on the subject has been reached thus far, as the department has not received the report showing the exact condition of our ships after the battle.

In the meantime, the Associated Press interview with Captain Robley Evans of the Iowa leads naval officials to believe that the Iowa will require considerable overhauling before she is ready for a trip across the ocean. According to Captain Evans' story of the battle, the Iowa was struck twice by Spanish shells, and one shell exploded, while the other is imbedded, unexploded, near the water line of the ship. This last shot may prove troublesome, as an unexploded shell near the water line is not a desirable adjunct to a battleship. From the light manner in which Captain Evans speaks of the damage, it is not regarded as very serious by the officials, yet it is probably enough to keep the Iowa from accompanying the eastern squadron to the coast of Spain. A decision as to whether she will be withdrawn will not be made until the report is received on the condition of the ship.

Either the Massachusetts or the Indiana will be substituted for the Iowa, if it be found necessary to make a change. Either of them is as formidable as the Iowa. Their four large guns are of the 13-inch type, while those of the Iowa are 12-inch. In other respects their batteries are similar to the Iowa. They are commonly regarded as rather better sea-going ships than the Iowa. The department has not decided to increase the number of Watson's ships, as has been reported, as it is felt that the list announced yesterday is quite ample to take care of Admiral Camara's squadron, now returning hastily to protect the coast of Spain. Camara's only armored ships are the Pelayo and Carlos V., the former of 9,900, the latter of 9,000 tons. They are outranked in every particular by the ships of the American squadron—armor, armament, speed, size and number of guns and general effectiveness.

NO SURRENDER YET.

Negotiations for Capitulation at Santiago Still in Progress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—3:30 p. m.—Secretary Alger says that Santiago has not surrendered nor has a battle taken place yet, and indications are that negotiations for a surrender are still progressing. As a result of the services from General Shafter, he expressed the opinion that no battle would take place to-day. Secretary Alger and General Corbin refused to make any further statement as to the nature of the communication that had been received from General Shafter, but it is understood that Spain offered to capitulate on conditions, and that these conditions have not so far been accepted. Secretary Alger based his statement upon a cablegram from General Shafter received by him to-day, which indicated that hostilities were near, but had not actually opened up, and might be deferred. He said that six batteries of artillery had been unloaded and gotten to the front to-day, and that only one of the lighters sent to General Shafter had reached its destination. The secretary added that General Shafter's dispatch said the lighters were needed to unload provisions for the troops. In view of the published allegation that the troops were on short rations, General Shafter's statement is in the proof of the assertion. He replied that one day only the troops were on half rations, and on that day the only troops who suffered were a few at the furthermost point from the supply.

The general says there was considerable complaint on account of the lack of tobacco, but added that there was sufficient food, tobacco and other necessary supplies on the ships to last at least two months, and they will be brought ashore at the earliest possible moment. Everything he reported to be in a most satisfactory condition, and expected that fighting might soon be resumed.

The statement telegraphed the press from the army in the field to the effect that the Cubans under Garcia have undertaken to designate a Governor for Santiago after it falls has attracted a good deal of attention here. The dispatch went on to state that the candidate for the place was Colonel Demetrio Castillo of Garcia's army, and that General Shafter, upon being notified of the choice, had referred the matter to Washington. It is believed that no such movement has taken form as yet.

The State Department to-day again authoritatively stated that no peace overtures, direct or indirect, official or unofficial, has been submitted to this Government. At the same time similar statements came from authorized sources from the English, French, German and other Embassies and Legations. It is stated broadly in these official quarters that whatever may be the hope of expectation of Spain to ward peace, the matter thus far is confined entirely to the side of the water, and has taken no form before the authorities or before the foreign representatives of those Powers which would be most likely to speak in the event of a peace movement.

In view of this condition, officials are surprised at the explicit reports that one Power or another has already taken the initiative on some branch or other of the present conflict. One report was to the effect that the German Ambassador and Russian Ambassador called together at the State Department yesterday, the inference being that they had an important mission relative to the Philippines. Neither the Russian Ambassador nor the German Ambassador was in Washington yesterday, Dr. Von Holleben, the German, being at New York, and Count Cassini, the Russian, at Narragansett Pier. The First Secretary of the German Embassy, Baron Speck Von Sternberg, called yesterday and to-day, his visits being frequent, but with authority it is stated his visits had no reference whatever to peace or the Philippines. It is regarded as unaccountable that reports of such importance should be published when both Ambassadors are away, and no action of the character stated is on.

Another report states that Great Britain is moving, one version that Sir Julian Pauncefote has made overtures to the President, another that Sir Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, has received the Spanish proposition, and has transmitted it to the

and wounded are being rapidly prepared, and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow. SHAFTEK.

WITH THE FLEET.

Bombardment of the Harbor Defenses Has Not Yet Begun.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It was expected at the Navy Department that Sampson's big guns would begin work at the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago harbor, though it cannot be learned that explicit notice of such a purpose has been received, the department's knowledge being confined to the fact that this was the plan of campaign arranged between Shafter and Sampson at their meeting three days ago. The details of the plan to be pursued are not yet known either to the Navy or War Department, having been left entirely within the discretion of Sampson and Shafter, each acting in his own domain, the sole injunction laid upon them being to confer and co-operate toward the single end of capturing Santiago. It is assumed at the Navy Department, however, that Sampson will follow his former plan of pointing away at the fortifications until he has silenced them, and then following up by possessing himself of the casemates ashore, which control the electrical connections to the submarine mines, if there be any electrically controlled mines, and after exploding these and clearing up the channels with grapeshot, enter the harbor and take the Spanish in the rear.

One of the most important results expected to follow Sampson's appearance in the harbor is the cutting off of the retreat of the Spanish forces to the interior of Cuba. Spanish vessels control the approaches to the town from the south to the northeast, and can easily close the semi-circle to the north. In the rear to the west, however, there are high and rugged hills, across which the Spaniards might retreat toward Manzanillo. If Sampson's vessels enter the harbor and approach the town closely, it is believed that their guns will control the line of the retreat over these hills so effectually that were the Spaniards to attempt the passage they would go to certain destruction.

The Navy Department is having great difficulty in communicating by wire with Sampson, though it is not known whether this comes from bad cable service or the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. All that came from him last night was a brief report as to the condition of the Spanish vessels.

The Admiral has had some of his experts examine the ships as they lie beached, and the report is encouraging to the authorities, who are particularly pleased with the prospects of recovering some of these vessels and adding them to the American fleet. The only approach to this type of armistice in our navy are the New York and Brooklyn. In the terrible running duel of sixty miles on July 3d the Spanish vessels showed more than once the possibility not only of escape, but of making a destructive fight, had they been handled with anything like the skill and coolness displayed by our own naval commanders. The Colon in particular came very near getting away, and from Captain Evans' recital of the chase, it appears that had it not been for the Spanish cruiser which was seen heading westward and given our navy endless trouble before running her down.

The text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch is as follows: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 8.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks stated that wrecking appliances should be gotten here immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most perfect appliances be sent at once."

The department had already arranged with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to undertake the salvage of these vessels and two of the vessels of that company are now on their way to Santiago. As Sampson's dispatch makes out a much stronger possibility of saving the ships than was supposed, a copy of it has been sent to the contractors with the request to hasten the work and to be prepared to send additional assistance if found necessary.

PEACE RUMORS.

So Far They Have Originated in an Imaginative Mind.

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SPANISH TIRING OF HOSTILITIES.

Would Like a Ten Days' Armistice Declared

In Order to Facilitate Negotiations for Peace.

Foreign Powers Said to be at the Head of the Movement.

A Rumor at Madrid That Sampson Has Demanded Evacuation of Cuba Within Forty-Eight Hours, Otherwise All Forts Will be Bombarded.

MADRID, July 9.—The "Liberal" says the Cabinet is considering the signing of a ten days' armistice to facilitate the peace negotiations.

The Rome correspondent of the "Imparcial" telegraphs that a ten days' armistice is coming, but he adds that he thinks the Powers, with the Vatican, are engineering the movement, and are considering the proper form which the armistice should assume.

Senor Sagasta, however, declared after the Cabinet meeting that the rumors of an armistice were without foundation, and that the Government is only discussing the methods of prosecuting the war.

According to the newspapers here, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has declared that no European Power is disposed to intervene in behalf of peace unless the belligerents make a request to that effect.

It is rumored here that the Spanish Government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson has sent a telegraphic dispatch, summoning the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours, and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, upon leaving the Cabinet council to-day, denied that peace negotiations had been opened, saying: "At the present moment we must talk only of war."

It is the general impression that the Cabinet is divided as to the peace question.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that the American reinforcements have arrived there, and the Reina Mercedes was sunk in order to block the entrance to Santiago.

PEACE RUMORS UNIVERSAL. PARIS, July 9.—The "Temps" this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says:

"The rumors of peace are universal. They fill the press, and all feel that high political circles are inclined to end the struggle on the morrow of new reverses, or after a land victory which will satisfy national honor. It is beginning to be understood that the loss of the squadrons, and such an increase of difficulties in communicating with the colonies, that the armies in the West Indies are greatly jeopardized by dearth of provisions and ammunition."

The Government is conferring with the British cable companies for the reopening of communication with Cuba, including Santiago de Cuba and Manila. It is thought the Americans will not object to the Government being placed in a position to consult with the Governors of the colonies without loss of time on the means of defense left them, and on the disposition of the troops and the loyal inhabitants.

SPAIN HAS MADE NO FORMAL OVERTURES.

LONDON, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous, and there is a general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. Both the officials of the United States Embassy and the British Foreign Office say the situation is the same as yesterday, and at the Foreign Office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story printed this morning by a New York paper to the effect that Spain has made formal overtures for peace with the United States through Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and they ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain in the story referred to.

BOMBARDMENT MAY BEGIN AT ONCE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A cablegram was received from General Shafter at the War Department to-night, which is understood to make certain recommendations as to the action on the Spanish proposals for conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin went to the White House and held a conference with the President.

The conference broke up shortly after midnight. Secretary Alger said there had been no reports of firing nor of action. "But," he added, "there has been some talk of surrender. A proposition has been made which will not be

considered, and things, I think, will go on about as they were intended."

"Do you mean by that," he was asked "that the bombardment will be made at once?"

"I cannot say definitely, but that is very probable," he replied.

WHOLE OF EUROPE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—General Draper, the American Ambassador to Italy, has arrived in this city on leave of absence for sixty days. General Draper's visit has in connection with the talk of Spain making overtures for peace. He gave the Administration to understand that the whole of Europe is anxious to see peace, and is gradually putting pressure on Spain to ask for honorable terms from the United States.

General Draper's opinion is that Italy is more friendly to the United States than any European Power except England. General Draper's understanding is that Italy will not interfere in anything this Government may do in the Philippines. It is said he has informed the State Department that all the information received by him in Rome was to the effect that Germany is likely to make more demands as to the Philippines than any other European Power. England, as he understands the drift in diplomatic circles, will be glad to see the United States permanently take possession of the islands.

THINKING THE MATTER OVER.

Spain Taking Time to Consider Proposition to Surrender.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8, 9 a. m., by the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 8 a. m., by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 9 a. m.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago during the past twenty-four hours. The Spanish authorities are taking time to consider the proposition to surrender, and no answer will be made before noon to-morrow. Cable operators, at the request of the Spanish officials, have been allowed to enter Santiago, and the matter of the surrender of the city is now being considered with Madrid direct.

The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender would be made, not necessarily to-morrow (Saturday), but they believe that date will be the beginning of the final negotiations. The Spanish authorities request that hereafter all communications be made to them in Spanish, as "the officers who did the translating for us are no longer with us."

Orders have been issued that each regiment in the American lines hoist a flag on the trenches in front of the position it occupies. This gives the Spaniards an excellent idea of the extent and location of our lines, but it also makes a very imposing appearance. This morning nearly a score of standards were fluttering at different points along the works, which are now nearly four miles long, and inclosing the city on two sides.

It has been proposed that a battalion of sharpshooters be formed from each regimental battalion in the army, to be commanded by officers of practical standing. The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender would be made, not necessarily to-morrow (Saturday), but they believe that date will be the beginning of the final negotiations. The Spanish authorities request that hereafter all communications be made to them in Spanish, as "the officers who did the translating for us are no longer with us."

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ed arm, other portions of the human body, gnawed by sharks and countless relics of the battle.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and over 100 bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Sampson's order. Those which now remain are almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief, or lie in the depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards, which keep constant vigil about. The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed in a huge pit on the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave—a grave over which Spain may well mourn.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

All Those Able Will be Removed to Hampton Roads.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] SIBONEY, July 8, 9 p. m., per Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, July 9, 10 a. m.—Orders have just been issued, Surgeon LeFarge, who is in charge, said to-day, that all the wounded and sick soldiers who are able to bear removal shall be taken to Hampton Roads by the steamers City of Washington and Oliveette, which will leave to-morrow (Saturday). The bad cases among the wounded and sick will be put on board the hospital ship Relief for better care. This will clear out the hospitals here of all but the minor cases.

Through the courtesy of Rear Admiral Sampson, Admiral Cervera was enabled to communicate by wire with Captain General Blanco at Havana, saying: "According to orders, the fleet sailed out from Santiago on the morning of Sunday."

The imprisoned Admiral then recites the destruction that followed, and tells of the courteous treatment he has received at the hands of his captors. General Blanco, in reply, referred in general terms to the will of Providence.

It is now known with reasonable certainty that neither Pando nor any of his forces have reached Santiago.

SITUATION AT GUANTANAMO.

Deaths From Starvation Average Fifteen Daily.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] GUANTANAMO, July 8, 7 a. m., by the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 7 a. m., and Kingston 10:30 a. m.—Advised received by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead from the City of Guantamamo, show that the deaths from starvation average fifteen daily.

General Perez, the commander of Guantamamo, has given up hope of success, and the town could readily be taken were it worth while to risk the lives of the American troops. The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the upper bay have not shown themselves for several days. Port Captain Fernandez of Baracoa, with three officers, was captured by Commander McCalla as they ran into this harbor for news. They did not see the Americans until too late.

Thousands of Cubans, some estimates of the number at 20,000, are being fed at the camp on the west side of the harbor with supplies furnished by the Red Cross Society.

The health of the marines at Guantamamo is good, but the same cannot be said of those at Baiquiri, where forty of the hundred men are on the sick list, suffering from low fever.

On July 5th ninety Spaniards appeared on the hills west of Baiquiri and opened fire. The gunboat Manning replied vigorously, and her shells soon silenced and drove away the enemy.

The siege guns and their ammunition are now being unloaded from the transport Orizaba to a large barge. The difficulty is to get the guns ashore through the surf. It is believed the road to Santiago is now passable for heavy artillery.

ALFONSO XII.

The Transatlantic Liner Which Was Destroyed at Mariel.

KEY WEST (Fla.), July 9.—6:30 p. m.—There is now little doubt that the Spanish steamer destroyed by the Hawk, Prairie and Castine at Mariel on Wednesday last, was the transatlantic liner Alfonso XII. of nearly 6,000 tons.

The destruction of the ship was a daring piece of work. The credit does not all belong to the Prairie, whose big guns finally encompassed the Spaniard's ruin and left her a mass of blazing wreckage on the beach. The work of the little converted yacht Hawk was heroic to a degree. It was she who first discovered the enemy and alone gave chase, running back a distance when the Spaniard drew in under the Mariel batteries and close to the two Spanish gunboats lying in the harbor.

Before seeking aid, however, the Hawk lowered a small boat, manned by Ensign Schofield and a crew of six men. In the bright light of the tropical moon they pulled boldly to within a ship's length of the Spaniard after she had gone aground, their mission being to learn her name. From the time they left the Hawk until their return the small boat and her crew made a brilliant target for the machine guns and small arms aboard the steamer, and an incessant fire was directed at them.

Nothing daunted, they drew close enough to hear spoken orders on the enemy's Hawk until struck, and they around them, but not until they were eventually compelled to return to their ship without having fulfilled their purpose.

The fire, not only from the Spaniards, but also from the Mariel Tower, a sand battery and Spanish gunboats, continued until the Castine and Prairie came up and silenced them, and destroyed the Alfonso XII.

AT SANTIAGO.

Hostilities Not Expected to be Resumed Until Gen. Miles Arrives.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8, 4 p. m., per Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, July 9, and Kingston, July 9, noon.—General Shafter has been advised from Washington, under date of July 6th, as follows:

"General Miles, with heavy reinforcements, leaves to-morrow. Use greatest care in investing Santiago." This is believed to mean that hostilities

GEN. E. S. OTIS ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

Goes to Take Part in the Ceremonies

Incident to the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Will Sail as Soon as a Transport Can be Secured.

The First Regiment of New York, United States Volunteers, to be Taken With the General to Garrison the City of Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered to Honolulu to raise the American flag over the islands. The vessel will probably be placed in commission Monday, and a few days later will be ready to make the trip. The Bennington is awaiting orders from the Navy Department.

The Philadelphia was given her steam trial to-day. Her engines were turned over and worked satisfactorily, barring a few minor defects, which can be easily adjusted.

The ship Tacoma has been chartered by the Government, and will carry supplies to the fleet and troops at Manila. Under favorable conditions the Tacoma can make the trip to Manila in about sixty days. She will arrive in ample time to replenish the stock of provisions on the islands before the supply sent on the steamers is exhausted.

Major General E. S. Otis has received a telegram from the War Department ordering him to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist in the ceremonies of occupation of the islands. He is making preparations to go immediately, and is delayed only by the question of a transport. He has been ordered to take the First Regiment of New York Infantry, United States Volunteers, with him to garrison Honolulu, and will need a large transport. It is desired to get an additional vessel to the five secured for the Manila fleet, the Peru, City of Puebla, Rio de Janeiro, St. Paul and Pennsylvania, for their transportation, but there is not a vessel now in sight. General Otis may be obliged to detach one of the vessels from the fleet. The

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