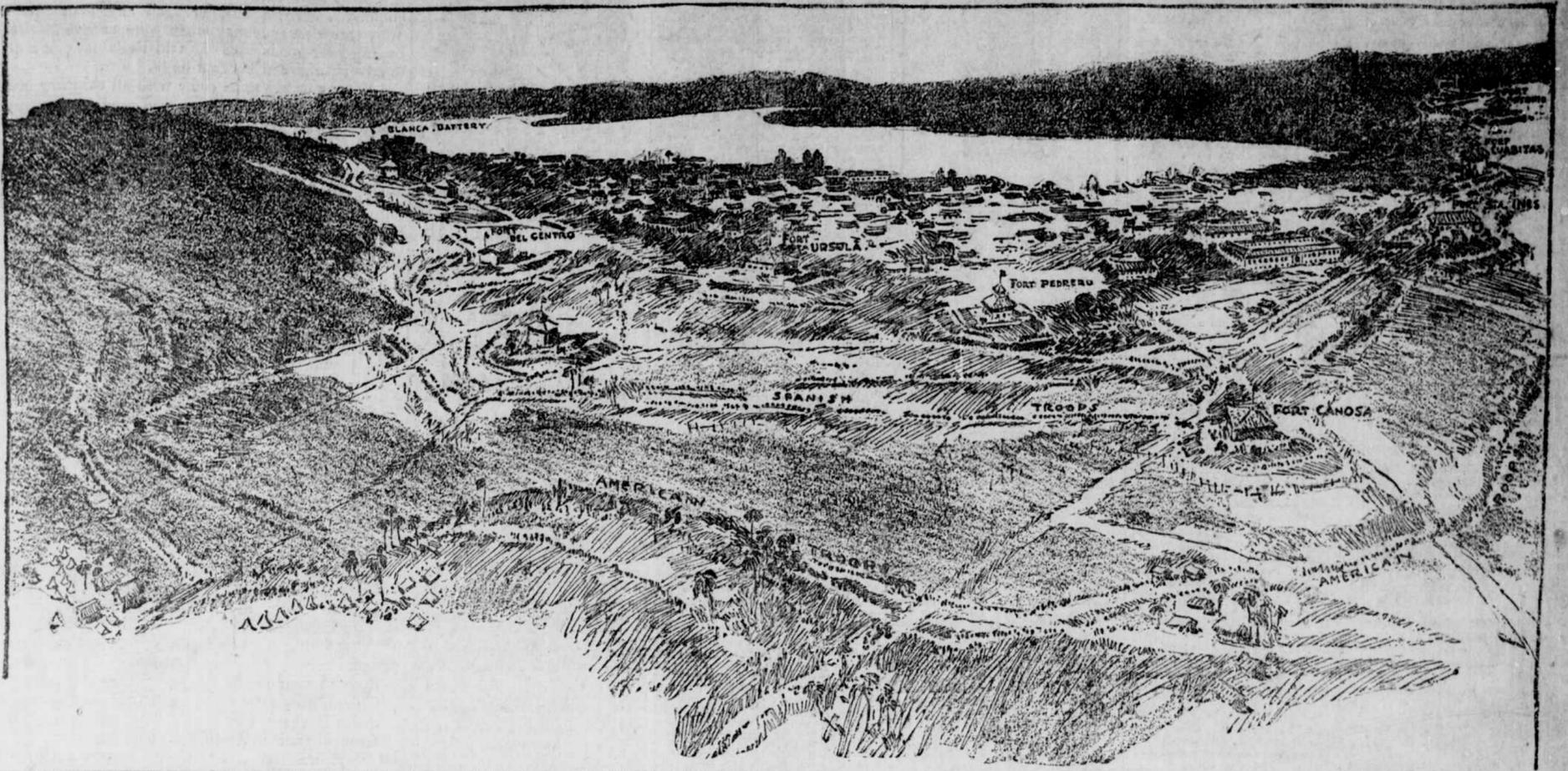


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTIAGO, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.



BATTLE POSTPONED.

Linares Seeking to Save His Army from Capture.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Nothing Less Than This Will be Listened To.

THE SITUATION IS SATISFACTORY.

Crisis at Hand, and Shafter Has Lost Nothing by Armistice.

THE ARMISTICE IDEA NOT LIKED.

Camara Ought Not to be Permitted to Shoot Himself Up in a Strong Home Port.

THE SQUADRON TO STRIKE SPAIN.

Battleship Iowa Too Badly Damaged to Go With It—Massachusetts or Indiana May Be Substituted for Evans's Ship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 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 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 unimpeded into the interior would have amounted simply to reinforcing the garrison of Havana with these thousands of trained soldiers, who have proven their courage in the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand, to compel their surrender, it is believed, will certainly produce an enormous moral effect both in Havana and in Spain itself, and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war.

CRISIS AT HAND.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin were in communication with General Shafter at Santiago during the day. Both officials, however, declined positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations going on between General Shafter and the General Linares, or to confirm any of the 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 is concerned, and that as matters stood at the close of the day there was

no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

It is known that General Shafter has not rested, the commissary improved, the roads cleared, and his artillery is now almost completely placed in the most effective manner. None of these things excited 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 inhumane treatment (and the War Department proposes that they shall be thus protected), it is expected there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines.

ARMISTICE IDEA UNPOPULAR.

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.

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.

WATSON'S FLEET.

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 change 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 mean time, the Associated Press interview with Captain Robley T. Evans, of the Iowa, leads the naval officials to believe that the Iowa will require considerable overhauling before she is ready for a trip across the ocean.

THE IOWA'S HURTS.

According to Captain Evans's story of the battle, the Iowa was struck twice by Spanish shells, and one shell exploded, while the other is embedded, 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 here, 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.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE IOWA.

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 12-inch type, while those of the Iowa are 10-inch. In other respects their batteries are similar to the Iowa's. They are commonly regarded as better sea-going ships than the Iowa.

PROPOSALS FROM LINARES.

Recommendation of Shafter's on Proposed Conditional Capitulation. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A cablegram was received from General Shafter

at the War Department to-night, which is understood to make certain recommendations as to action upon the Spanish proposals for conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, and Adjutant-General Corbin went to the White House, and are now in conference with the President.

CERVERA SHIPS TO BE SAVED.

Vizcaya, Teresa, and Colon May Become Parts of Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following cablegram was received from Admiral Sampson to-day:

"Playa del Este, July 8, 1898.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: "Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks states 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 powerful appliances be sent at once. "SAMPSON."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SALVAGE.

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 it be found necessary.

PROPOSED TEN-DAY ARMISTICE.

European Powers Moving Therefor—Sagasta Still for War.

MADRID, July 9.—2 P. M.—The Liberal says the Spanish Cabinet is considering the question of signing a ten-days' armistice, in order to facilitate the peace negotiations.

The Rome correspondent of the Impartial 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, adding that the government is only discussing means of prosecuting the war.

CABLE OPERATORS SENT TONAL.

Complete Report of Losses Before Santiago July 1st and 2d.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department received two dispatches from General Shafter overnight, as follows:

"Playa del Este, July 9, 1898.

"With army corps in the field, July 8th. "Secretary of War, Washington: "Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order, and some of the operators were in the city. General Tonal wanted these there, as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut, and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time through to Habana. (Signed) "SHAFTER."

LOSSES, JULY 1ST AND 2D.

"Playa del Este, July 9, 1898. "Camp Near Santiago, July 8, 1898. "Adjutant-General, Washington: "Complete report received to-day of loss on July 1st and 2d. Killed, 22 officers; 293 enlisted men. Wounded, 81 officers; 1,294 enlisted men. Missing, 79 enlisted men. The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being prepared, and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow. (Signed) "SHAFTER."

Camara Sails for Home.

PORT SAID, July 9.—At 5 P. M. to-day the Spanish warships, colliers, and troopships sailed for Carthage.

THE SPANISH WRECKS

CERVERA'S ONCE-FINE FLEET NOW ONLY CHARNEL-HOUSES.

DESOLATION, RUIN, AND DEATH.

Horrible Pictures Presented by the Interiors of the Huge Steel Coffins—Burial of Some of the Dead by Americans.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dauntless, via PORT ANTONIO, July 8, by way of KINGSTON, July 8, 11:50 P. M.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron, converted into wrecked charnel-houses, are littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes they present of desolation, ruin, horror, and death baffle description.

At the entrance to the harbor of Santiago lies the Reina Mercedes, sunk at midnight, July 3. Westward, five miles from the harbor, is a torpedo-boat destroyer, stuck fast in the rocks, close in shore, and battered by the surf. Rocks, jutting out of the water just in front of where she lies, hide her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting-place.

SPAIN'S FORMER PRIDE.

Visible from the sea, a few miles further west, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks, that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa, and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

On beyond lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago the Cristobal Colon lies helpless on her sides, with her smokestacks under water.

The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand upright, stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers, and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted, melted iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles, and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass-work, and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers, whose protective decks only stand in places.

HORROR OF THE SIGHT.

But the most ghastly, horrible sight in those silent steel coffins are the mangled, scorched, and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors, sacrificed for their country. Buzzards are feeding on the dead, and others are hovering over the wreck.

On the beach other flocks of vultures sit in silence, waiting for the sea to give up its dead. Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects as, for instance, a sleeve enclosing a wasted arm, others portions of human bodies 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 Rear-Admiral Sampson's orders.

Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond recognition, or lie in the depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards, which keep constant vigil all about the wrecks.

SPANISH LOOTERS.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8, noon, by the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Cynthia II, via PORT ANTONIO, July 9, 10 A. M., by way of KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 9, 10:15 A. M.—Boat-crews from the Texas and the Associated Press dispatch-boat landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria

Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them, and thought our men had better take their arms, but they would not wait. When they neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

LIKE BURNED STEEL BUILDINGS. The wrecks are described as looking like big steel buildings after destruction by fire. The deck-beams of the warships are twisted as if the flames had had the power of a tremendous explosion. Side armor-plates weighing tons have been wrenched off, and there were many evidences in the huge holds of where the shots of the Brooklyn and Oregon had landed. The decks were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions, and some small arms.

All the guns are ruined, except an 11.2-inch gun in the forward turret of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which seems to be in perfect order.

NONE CAN BE SAVED.

There is absolutely no hope of floating the Spanish ships.

REWARD FOR NAVAL HEROES.

President Only Hesitating As to the Extent of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The President has determined to promote Acting-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish naval fleet in American waters, but is as yet undecided as to the extent of the promotions. Although Admiral Sampson ranks Commodore Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordinate to that officer by two numbers in the naval register. Commodore Schley stands No. 8 in the list of commodores, and Commodore Sampson stands No. 10, having been promoted to that grade within the past week. Commodore Schley, also on duty with the fleet at Santiago, is senior to both of the others, standing No. 6 in this grade. When an official report is received, a decision will be reached as to the extent of the promotion to be made.

CHARLESTON KIND TO TROOPS.

The Kindness Appreciated—Good Embarkation Point—Hills of. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The people of Charleston have been doing everything in their power to make the troops here comfortable. The quarters supplied for them by the city are the best to be had, and are cool and commodious, and each day Mayor Smyth supplies each regiment in the camp with 1,000 pounds of rice for the drinking water. Appreciating these and many other courtesies extended to his command, General Wilson to-day sent a letter of thanks to the Mayor and Council, thanking Charleston for all that was being done for his men. In it he said that the city had established its claim as a most acceptable place for the embarkation of soldiers.

It was learned to-day that the Yale and Columbia left their anchorage off the lightship at 1 o'clock this morning. General Miles was safely aboard the Yale, and the transfer of troops and baggage was made without an accident of any kind.

BOY CAMERON PATRIOTIC.

He Offers His Carolina Coast Estate for Hospital Purposes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Senator Donald Cameron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary Long, offering the government the free use for hospital purposes of his magnificent estate on St. Helena Island, opposite Fort Royal, S. C. The Secretary has acknowledged the "very patriotic offer," and has notified Senator Cameron that the propriety of acceptance has been left to the surgeon-general of the navy. The property is admirably situated, and is convenient to the Port Royal Naval Station.

SAD MISSION TO THIS CITY.

Death of Mrs. Rae—Major Tyler Ordered to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—(Special.)—Mr. George Rae and his brother, Mr. John J. Rae, will leave to-morrow morning on a sad mission to Richmond. They will escort the remains of their beloved and devoted mother, Mrs. Sarah Jane Rae, who died at St. Elmo, Alexandria county, at the advanced age of 71 years, at the residence of Mr. John J. Rae. The family were formerly of Richmond, where they are well known, and have numerous friends and relatives. At the donor the remains and escort will

be met by Colonel Charles Euker, Captain James Angle, Mr. George Gibson, Mr. Joseph Lamb, and others. The interment will take place in the afternoon at Shockoe-Hill Cemetery, where the family section is.

Among the additional paymasters who are relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster-General and are ordered to report in person to the senior paymaster at Jacksonville, Fla., and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, is Major Heth Tyler, who will leave at once for that post.

THE CALUMET AT NORFOLK.

Arrival of Naval Recruits—To Be Investigated.

NORFOLK, VA., July 9.—(Special.)—The United States steamer Calumet arrived in port to-day from Chicago for coal from here. It is thought she will go to Santiago. The Calumet is a trim little fighter, and made the long voyage in safety. Captain Cushing is in command.

Four hundred and fifty naval recruits from Buffalo, N. Y., arrived to-day, and were sent to the receiving-ship Franklin. They are to man the Buffalo, formerly the Nietheroy, now fitting out, which ship will have as her crew Buffalo men entirely. The peculiar coincidence is that the appropriateness of the assignment of these men to that particular ship was not considered by the department.

The fatal boiler explosion of the tug Ridgewood, which occurred off Beach's Bluffs on the afternoon of June 24th last, is to be investigated by United States Steamboat Inspectors Johnson and Nicholson in this city next week. It will be recalled that John Griffin, of Berkeley, the fireman, and Ben White (colored), of Norfolk, a deck hand on the tug, were killed by the explosion.

THE HAWAII COMMISSION.

Cullom, Morgan, Hitt, Dole, and Frear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The President has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, President of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear, of Berkeley, to be commissioners, under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

RANDOLPH'S ARTILLERY ARRIVES.

District of Columbia and Illinois Troops Also With Shafter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The War Department is advised that Randolph's six batteries of artillery, the District of Columbia Regiment, and a regiment of artillery from Illinois, which left Tampa several days ago, have reached Santiago.

THE USUAL CRIME.

Young Man Arrested for Attempted Assault on a Girl of Ten.

Richard Rye, a young man of about 18 years, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with attempting to commit criminal assault upon Katie Sargent, a girl of 19 years. The warrant was sworn out by Mr. L. R. Sargent, of No. 46 east Broad street, the father of the little girl, and served by Officer Wilkinson, of the Second District. Rye was locked up at the Second Station and refused bail. Katie says that Rye enticed her into a vacant house on Broad street, between Marshall and First streets, and there attempted to assault her. Sargent denies it utterly, and declares he made no attempt nor intended any such act.

Ordered to Fort Monroe Hospital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—(Special.)—The following army orders were issued to-day: Hospital-Steward William A. Cross, now at Fort Canwell, N. C., is transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. He will be sent to that post, and will report upon his arrival for duty to the surgeon in charge of the United States army general hospital there. Acting-Assistant Surgeon Baen Street, United States army, will proceed from Sheridan Point to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to Major Calvin De Witt, surgeon United States army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

A Test Case.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 9.—(Special.)—A warrant was served to-day on the Southern Express Company, charging it with violating a statute of the Code in charging an extra cent on packages to cover the cost of the revenue stamp. In order to make a test case three suits for \$1,000 each have been instituted against the company, under a provision of the Code that only 25 cents can be charged on packages of 5 pounds or less. The Board of Trade is the prime mover in the matter.

WILL HE SURRENDER?

LINARES TAKING HIS TIME ABOUT ANSWERING THE QUESTION.

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

This the American Officers Believe, Though the Capitulation Has Not Been Made on Schedule Time—American Sharp-Shooting Force.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8th, 9 A. M.—BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT CYNTHIA, via PORT ANTONIO, July 8th, 8 P. M.—BY WAT OF KINGSTON, July 9.—3 A. M.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours. The Spanish authorities are taking their 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 that city is now being discussed with Madrid direct.

THE END AT HAND.

The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender will 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 to them be made in Spanish, as "the officers who did the translating for us are no longer with us."

OUR STRENGTH SHOWN.

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 enclose the city on two sides.

SHARP-SHOOTING BATTALION.

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 proficiency as marksmen and hunters. It is said that this battalion would be able to clear the region near the army of the pestiferous guerrillas, who, from tree-tops or other coverts, make many attacks, some of them successful, to assassinate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear. During the truce, which has lasted four days, there has been none of this murder business going on, and the American officers, therefore, conclude that the guerrillas have been engaged in this miserable work under the direct orders or control of the Spanish leaders. Several commissions from Spanish authorities to act as guerrilla leaders have been picked up on the battle-fields of San Juan and El Caney.

NO PRISONERS KILLED.

The story published by a New York paper to the effect that the Spanish prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans, who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact. No prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans at any time.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—

FAIR	Forecast for Sunday:
	For Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—Fair weather, except showers near the coast; variable winds, becoming northerly.
	THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and warmer. The skies at midnight were cloudless.
	State of thermometer:
6 A. M.75
9 A. M.84
12 M.80
3 P. M.87
6 P. M.85
12 Night80
	Mean temperature.....82.1