

FALL OF SANTIAGO NEXT

PLANS FOR REDUCTION OF THE STRONGHOLD COMPLETE

ALL DOUBT OF THE LANDING OF TROOPS REMOVED

PREVIOUS REPORTS ARE CORROBORATED BY SPANIARDS

Admiral Sampson in Supreme Control and Prepared to Annihilate the Enemy—Hurry Up Orders Given the Troops at Tampa—An Active Campaign Will Be the Watchword of the Government From Now On to a Conclusion of the War With Spain—Santiago Doomed.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There is no longer any attempt made to conceal the fact that American troops have landed near Santiago. The evidence is too conclusive. Officials of the war department, however, are as close mouthed as ever with reference to details, and, while it is admitted that troops are on Cuban soil and in the vicinity of Santiago at that, nothing official can be ascertained as to numbers already there and those who are to follow. Today's dispatches verify what was generally reported here yesterday, namely, that a considerable body of United States troops were landed at Aguadores and that they had a brush with the Spanish soldiers, out of which the Americans emerged victorious. It is said that the heavy siege guns, recently loaded on transports at Southern points, are now on Cuban soil and will be brought to bear upon the enemy when the next general attack upon Santiago is made. With the fleets of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley pounding away in front and the Americans and insurgents assaulting the garrison of Santiago city from all sides, surrender is believed to be the only recourse left the Spaniards there. The fact that the military commander at Santiago city admits the loss of a number of officers and men in the "land engagement" is conclusive enough evidence that the soldiers of the American army are not only ashore, but are doing business with the Spaniards.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED.

This afternoon there came, in an unofficial way, but sufficiently direct at that, a dispatch that removed all doubt as to the landing of American troops near Santiago. It was nothing less than an admission from Spanish sources of a battle between Spaniards and insurgents, the latter "supporting the landing of an American force near Santiago de Cuba." The dispatch said that it was presumed by the Spanish forces that the bombardment was inaugurated to distract attention while the landing was being effected. Now that the batteries and forts have been treated to a general fusillade of shot and shell from the fleet it is thought probable that the landing of additional forces can be accomplished with less difficulty and with little danger to the troops. It is a matter of general comment here tonight that troops at Tampa have been ordered to prepare for departure. Just where they are to be sent is not given out, but it is believed that they will eventually land near Santiago and in Porto Rico. There are a great many regulars at Tampa, and they will, it is said, be first to go to the front. There are all sorts of rumors about the war department hurrying orders for ammunition and supplies intended for the forces at Tampa.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

There has been considerable adverse criticism of the apparent slowness of the government in getting the land forces under way. It may be shown eventually that these strictures were not justified by the fact, that, while the war and navy departments were not keeping the public and the enemy as well posted as to their plans, yet they have not been idle and have really accomplished much more than they have been credited with. Be that as it may, there is an evident determination on the part of the government to push operations, both by land and sea, and make the campaign from now on far more active than the Spaniards would like to have it. That is the talk tonight in and out of official circles, and the lively engagement of Santiago is cited as an evidence of a Spanish standpoint—rather "pernicious activity."

SAMPSON IN CONTROL.

It is given out tonight that Admiral Sampson is commander-in-chief at Santiago in all the title implies. It is for him to say when, how and where the attacks upon the Spanish stronghold are to be made. He can await the arrival of additional troops or he can order an attack by land and sea just when he wishes. He has, it is said, been given powers never before accorded a naval officer of this country, and the government has perfect confidence in his ability to carry out his instructions to a successful issue. He will be given anything he asks—more ships and more men, if he wants them—for the fall of Santiago will be regarded as a certain index to the conclusion of the war with Spain.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Cape Haytien says:

The American victory at Santiago de Cuba has cleared the way for the entrance of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. As Santiago's land forts are reported weak, it is expected the city will yield to a rigorous attack.

The captain of the Reina Mercedes was killed during the engagement. The combined American and insurgent forces are entrenched near Daquiri, with guns mounted in position for a further movement.

From Spanish sources comes a report that a part of the Americans landed at Aguadores, but whether it is true or what the result is not known here.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special from St. Thomas says that the French Trans-Atlantic liner Versailles towed 1,200 tons of coal from lighters on St. Thomas harbor last night, the purpose being to transfer the fuel to the Spanish collier Alicante, which is lying just beyond the three-mile limit off the island.

AS SEEN BY SAMPSON, CERVERA AND BLANCO.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At 7:15 this evening the navy department received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson announcing that between 7:30 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning he bombarded the Santiago fortifications and entirely silenced them.

MADRID, June 7.—Admiral Cervera cables: "Six American vessels bombarded Santiago and the coast fortifications. Six were killed and seventeen wounded on board the Reina Mercedes. Three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men wounded among the troops. Damage inflicted on the batteries at La Socapa and Morro was unimportant. Morro barracks were damaged. The enemy had noticeable losses."

HAVANA, June 6. (delayed in transmission).—The Spaniards claim to have repulsed two American attacks today at Santiago de Cuba, and General Blanco has congratulated the Spanish commander there for the "heroism" of the Spanish forces.

SPANIARDS ARE CONQUERED

CHIEF AGUINALDO, OF THE PHILIPPINES, A FIGHTER

Has Won Every Battle in Which He Has Engaged—Gave a Spanish Officer Three Hours in Which to Prepare for a Fight—Has Captured Over Two Thousand Prisoners.

LONDON, June 8.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildeman 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 for fight, and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied. "The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured nineteen, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety casadores and one hundred natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that the fighting became general throughout the province of Cavite. After four days fighting 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers, and Gen. Leopold, of Pana, governor of Cavite, who handed me his sword, revolver and gold belt, and a formal letter of surrender."

VICTORIOUS AGUINALDO.

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 do not hurry, there won't be any Spanish army 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 statements to the contrary are false. Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. Monday of 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 150 Spaniards in an orchard 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 of the Philippines wanted to surrender, but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The capital of the province of Batangas has been taken 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. The Manila railroad company has received the following dispatch from its superintendent at Manila: "The line has been cut in the first section, the rails have been removed and there is no means of communication between the second and third sections. Traffic is suspended. The rebels are surrounding Manila, and an attack is expected any day."

MERRITT OR AGUINALDO?

Which Will Be Governor of the Philippines? WASHINGTON, June 7.—The press reports of the fierce fighting that has been going on in the Philippines between the insurgents and the Spaniards were read with the greatest interest at the navy department, where the officials realize the very grave nature of the problem that confronts Admiral Dewey. The naval officers say that the administrative difficulties with which Admiral Dewey must contend is indicative of what may be expected

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Santiago Will Fall Next. Story of the Manila Fight. Monday's Fight at Santiago. Heurieux Again Reported Shot. Spaniards in Philippines Whipped. 2—Doings of Thirtieth Regiment. Fairmont Boys Starving. What Sick Soldiers Need. House Considers Civil Service. 3—Recruiting of Volunteers. Y. M. C. A. Roster Passes 500. 4—Editorial. Clean Day at Macalester. The Exercises at Hamilton. Primaries to Be Held Tonight. 5—Milwaukee Defeats St. Paul. Minneapolis Beats Indianapolis. Results of Other Contests. General Sporting News. Attempt to Seize Conroy. 6—Bar Silver, 65c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, \$1.08. 7—Democratic Primaries in Hennepin. Many Delegates to State Convention. Great Northern Closing Case. Mr. Smith Must Get Out. 8—Mr. Kiefer Is Now Mayor. The New City Government. Alfred Kittson's Property.

THEY WERE WITH DEWEY

FOUR OF THE BRAVE COMMANDER'S MEN REACH FRISCO

Dr. Kindelberger, Surgeon of the Olympia, Gives a Graphic Description of the Great Fight at Manila—Says the Spaniards Fought Bravely—How the Spanish Admiral's Ship Was Whipped.

FOR CABLE CUTTING. Government Should Provide for It in Time of Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Information received here today indicated that the French cable between Santiago de Cuba and Manila had not been working since midnight of last night. If such is the case, Gen. Blanco is cut off from communication with his home government by that source. At the same time, it is understood that one of the English cables running South from Cuba to Jamaica is still in working order, although the officers experience difficulty in obtaining information in regard to the working of these cables. The difficulty of cutting off the Spaniards from their own government has demonstrated the necessity of the government owning a cable vessel, and Gen. Greely, chief of the signal corps of the army, in speaking of the matter today, said he hoped that hereafter the United States would own such a ship, whether the country was at peace or war. One could easily be purchased for \$200,000, he said, and, if the signal service had had such a ship at its command at the beginning of the war, Cuba would have been isolated in a week, so far as the cable was concerned.

SWORD FOR DEWEY.

One of the Most Beautiful Weapons Ever Made.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey, under the act of congress providing for this special mark of distinction for his bravery at Manila, will be one of the most beautiful weapons ever made. The artistical ingenuity of the best sword makers and jewelers of the country, and indeed the world, have been excited and there are over fifty designs for the "Dewey sword."

They are marked with great beauty of design, some blades being wrought with figures emblematic of the famous battle in Manila bay, while the hilt and scabbard combining steel, gold and silver, is studded with jewels and highly wrought marine emblems, such as neptunes, dolphins and mermaids, captains, anchors, etc.

HOBSON HOMESTEAD.

Aid in Lifting the Mortgage on It Most Wanted.

MOBILE, Ala., June 7.—Liberal responses were received today to the request raising the mortgage on the Hobson homestead at Greensboro. Tonight, however, a telegram was received from Judge Hobson's attorney, saying the movement was unnecessary. There remains but a small balance on the mortgage and the amount has been tendered by the building and loan association. No aid is needed, nor will any be accepted.

SIGHTED SPANISH SHIPS.

British Steamer Saw Hospital and Torpedo Boats.

LEWES, Del., June 7.—The British steamer Sutherland, from Port de France, French West Indies, which arrived at the breakwater today, reports that while at Port de France a Spanish hospital boat, with a cargo of ammunition, and one Spanish torpedo boat were there. One torpedo boat left there on May 28 and the Spanish hospital boat was to leave as soon as she could.

Another Cable Cut.

Copyright, 1888, by The Associated Press. CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 7, 11:35 p. m.—From all indications the cable between Hayti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

Gibraltar Dons Reinforced.

GIBRALTAR, June 7.—The Spanish garrison in the neighborhood of Gibraltar has been reinforced by additional troops at San Roque, with further reinforcements at Tarifa, Barrios and Algeiras.

OREGON GOES REPUBLICAN.

Returns Show Large Gains in Every County.

PORTLAND, Or., June 7.—Late returns from yesterday's election show large Republican gains in every county of the state over 1888. Partial returns from twenty-five out of the thirty-two counties of the state show that Geer (Rep.) for governor will have about 10,000 plurality.

Moody (Rep.), for congress in the Second district, will have a plurality approaching 5,000. Tongue (Rep.) is re-elected to congress from the First district by more than 2,000 plurality. The legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, being made up as follows: Senate, Republican, 23; opposition, 7. House, Republican, 44; opposition, 14. These figures may be slightly changed by later returns.

In the city of Portland about one-quarter of the total vote has been counted, and shows the following results on governor: Geer (Rep.), 2,280; Mason (Rep.), 1,310. Mason (Rep.) is elected mayor of Portland by 1,500 plurality.

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FOR CABLE CUTTING. Government Should Provide for It in Time of Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Belgic today from Hong Kong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila bay on May 1. They are Paymaster G. A. Lord, of the Leopold boat McCulloch; Dr. Charles P. Kindelberger, surgeon of the Olympia; Ralph Phelps, secretary to the captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston. They left Manila on May 6. Dr. Kindelberger and Gunner Evans are going home on account of the expiration of their sea time. Paymaster Lord and Mr. Phelps are here on business and will return to the McCulloch. They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spaniards fought bravely, even after the last vestige of hope had gone, and stayed by their guns as long as they could be used. Dr. Kindelberger gives a graphic account of the terrible fight. He was on the Olympia through it all. In the first assault the flagship took the lead, the other vessels following in her wake at four ship's lengths. The Spanish fleet was approached by laps, each turn bringing the contestants nearer together. By this plan the American vessels frequently poured broadsides into the enemy, but were themselves exposed to fire. At one time the smoke became so dense that it was necessary to draw aside, allowing the cloud to lift. The vessels were examined, and it was found that they had sustained no damage. Breakfast was served to the men, and in a few minutes they re-entered the fight with the greatest enthusiasm. The second fight was even more fierce than the first. It was then that the Baltimore was struck. DARING OF SPANISH ADMIRAL. During the first fight the Spanish admiral's ship put bravely out of the line to meet the Olympia. The American fleet concentrated fire on her, and she was so badly injured that she turned around to put back. At this juncture the Olympia let fly an eight-inch shell, which struck her stern and pierced through almost her entire length, exploding finally in the engine room, wrecking her machinery. This shell killed the captain and sixty men and set the vessel on fire. In the heat of the fight two torpedo boats moved out to attack the fleet. They were allowed to come within 800 yards when a fusillade from the Olympia sent one to the bottom with all on board and rigged the other. The second boat was later found on the beach, covered with blood. In the second fight the Baltimore was sent to silence the fort at Cavite. She plunged into a cloud of smoke and opened all her batteries on the fortifications. In a very few minutes a shell struck in the ammunition and the fort blew up with a deafening roar. The work of the Baltimore was glorious. After the principal ships had been destroyed, the Concord, Ry and the Perle, being of light draft, were sent close in to handle the remaining vessels of the fleet. They made quick work of them.

THE WOUNDED SPANIARDS.

In taking possession of the land forts several hundred wounded Spaniards fell into the hands of the Americans, and nearly 600 dead were accounted for on the spot. Holes in which numbers had been hastily buried were found. The dead were returned to relatives, so far as this could be done, and the wounded were cared for in the best manner by the American surgeons. The Spanish loss footed up 400 killed, 600 wounded, and a property loss of anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The day of the fight was clear and hot. Not a breath of air was stirring. After the first battle the Americans were greatly fatigued by heat, and the rest and breakfast allowed them by the commodore was of inestimable benefit. When the men were at breakfast a conference of all officers was held on board the Olympia, when the plan of the second battle was made known by the commodore. Several shots struck the Olympia, and she was pierced a number of times. One shell struck the side of the ship against the hospital ward. The chaplain and nurses were watching the fight through a port a few inches away, and were stunned by the concussion. DONS HAD MORE GUNS. Experts have figured out that the fighting volume of the guns of the respective sides of the battle was three for the Americans against seven for the Spanish. It is clear then that the superiority was in the ships and the men, the men having experience and nerve. Gunner Evans, of the Boston, was one of the men who sent the Spanish ships down. He directed the fire of one of the big guns on the cruiser. As such officer, he was at times greatly exposed, but did not re-

CEIVE A SHOT. NOT A MAN ON THE BOSTON RECEIVED A SCRATCH.

ceive a shot. Not a man on the Boston received a scratch. Paymaster Lord, who was on the McCulloch during the battle, was a witness of events on both sides. He said: "For two hours the steady roar of cannon was kept up. The roar was something terrible. At one time I really thought we were beaten. This was after the fire had been kept up an hour. It looked like every gun on the Spanish ships had turned loose on us. All the ground and the shore line was a veritable blaze. Tons upon tons of shot fell over our ships. There was steel enough to have sunk our entire fleet. "Our salvation was in the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards. They handled their pieces like boys. Nearly all of their shots went wide of the mark. Most were high, flying over the fleet and falling into the bay beyond. Some of the batteries, however, were better trained. Several guns maintained a raking fire on the fleet. Nearly all of our ships were struck by both large and small shot, but no damage of consequence was done. "We left Manila on the 5th. At that time Commodore Dewey was in possession of the shore forts and arsenal. Considerable ammunition and some fair guns were captured. MANILA AT DEWEY'S MERCY. "Manila, on the opposite side of the bay, had not been taken, and it was not the intention of Dewey to do so at that time. Of course, the city and its suburbs were completely at the mercy of our guns, and we could have laid it in ruins in a very short time. But the force on the warships is too small to land and take possession. "The troops arrive from San Francisco, Commodore Dewey will demand the immediate surrender of the city, and the troops stationed there. If a refusal is given, fire will at once be opened from the warships, and forcible possession will be taken. "There will be no difficulty in holding Manila and the Philippines. Complete submission of the Spanish forces in the group will be accomplished without trouble, and with little damage to American life. The insurgents are very friendly and at the time we left were besieging the town in large force. They are acting under orders of Commodore Dewey.

SPAIN'S NEW DANGER.

Colonial Troops Not Loyal to the Mother Country.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 30 and June 1, says the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was heavy, but that the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of natives. The dispatch says: "One native regiment deserted, after a killing its officers and massacring a company of Spanish infantry, and rebels and ex-rebels on both sides have been shot because they were suspected of treachery to their respective generals. The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to win over the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices. But Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila, by cutting the railroads and holding the routes by which food has previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender, the rebels may carry it, having now an increasing number of rifles and field guns. Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported, except where priests were mutilated before being killed. Admiral Dewey is not assisting in the rebels' action, but it is probably due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses. Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila, but are ready to board the refugee steamers as soon as the necessity arises. Iloilo is quiet.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Yorktown and Philadelphia to Be Used on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Rear Admiral Kirkland has received instructions from Washington to expedite work on the gunboat Yorktown. It is the wish of the navy department to keep her in Pacific coast waters. The cruiser Philadelphia will be commissioned on July 1, and the Yorktown should be ready in about two months. The torpedo boat Rowan will soon be tested in Portland and the torpedo boat Davis has already been launched in Portland. They will shortly be put in commission and the department is of the opinion that these boats, with the Philadelphia and Yorktown, will give ample protection to the coast. GRASPING SHIP OWNERS. High Rates of Charter Hinders War Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—That the second expedition for the Philippines will not leave here before next Saturday seems almost certain at this writing. Stores, ammunition and supplies are being placed on board, but the work will hardly be completed before the end of this month. High rates of charter and a scarcity of ships is preventing the war department from getting the third Manila expedition under way. Ship owners are demanding extravagant prices for steamers, and they will not be met by the war department, unless some of them make more reasonable propositions, and it is a foregone conclusion that a number of steamers will be seized and drafted into service.

RAINED SHOT AND SHELL

AMERICAN FLEETS SILENCE BATTERIES AT SANTIAGO

EXECUTION DONE BY THE BATTLESHIPS WAS UNEXAMPLED

FORTS IN FLAMES WERE DESERTED BY THE SPANIARDS

Enemy Replied at the Opening of the Engagement, But the Storm of Solid Shot and Shrieking Shells Proved Too Much for Them to Withstand—Not a Man of the American Fleet Was Injured—Morro Castle Was Spared, Owing to the Presence There of Lieut. Hobson.

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CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated Monday at midnight, the bombardment which began at 7:45 a. m. yesterday and continued until 10:30 a. m., was resumed for a short time about midnight. It was then believed the Americans had effected a junction with the insurgents near Daquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railway line to Santiago.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, on board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, Monday (noon), via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7.—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 Cave batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless. The fleet formed in double column about six miles off Morro castle at 7 o'clock in the morning and steamed about 3,000 yards to sea, 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, turned eastward. The Vixen and Swanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter 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 Estrella and Catalina 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 twelve-inch shell, which struck the base of Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works.

SPANIARDS REPLY.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hills, 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 Lieut. 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. BATTERIES SILENCED. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Swanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore 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 awful. In a few minutes the wood-work of Estrella fortification was in flames and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks 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.

FORTS AFIRE.

Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the war ships 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 terrible effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased 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 their guns and sent twelve shots 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 hit, and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

MADRID, June 7.—10 p. m.—In the chamber of deputies Capt. Anon, minister of marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Blanco to the effect that Gen. Linnes 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.