

SAGASTA ADMITS DEFEAT

ANNOUNCES OFFICIALLY DESTRUCTION OF FLEET

SPANISH ADMIRAL'S FAMILY NOTIFIED BY HIMSELF

INFORMS THEM HE IS HELD AS A PRISONER OF WAR

Spaniards in Madrid. Profess to Doubt Authenticity of the Admiral's Dispatch, but the Exultation Over the Reported Escape From Santiago of the Spanish Squadron Is Dying Out—Truth Persistently Withheld From Spanish Public as Long as Possible—How Cervera Arranged to Dash Out of Santiago Harbor.

MADRID, July 5 (8 p. m.).—Senior Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Maria Teresa sunk, and Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

FACTS FINALLY PUBLISHED.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Dispatches received from American sources describing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which the morning papers considered wild exaggerations and consequently held back, have now been published in special editions. They are generally regarded as substantially true, and have produced a most painful impression among all classes, but there is perfect tranquillity. I perceive no symptoms of dangerous popular excitement."

CERVERA'S FAMILY INFORMED.

LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Admiral Cervera's family have received a telegram, professing from him, stating that he is a prisoner, but its authenticity is doubted. The following is the only official dispatch the government has received since yesterday: 'At dusk last night there reached the Socapa battery several shipwrecked men from the sunken torpedo boat destroyers. They said the Infanta Maria Teresa was steaming in a damaged condition, out of sight of the town, and that the Almirante Oquendo was afloat. Subsequently other sailors, I do not know how many, got ashore and confirmed the above. The enemy attacked our forces during the morning, causing us a loss of seven wounded. Col. Escartot's column has arrived.'"

The dispatch goes on to describe the intervention of the foreign consuls at Santiago and the offer of the Americans to delay bombardment on the morning of July 5, providing the Spaniards refrained from attacking them. It concludes with the words: 'I have agreed.'"

SPANIARDS DECEIVED.

Permitted to Celebrate as a Victory Annihilation of Cervera's Fleet.

MADRID, July 5.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue, and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by adding to Gen. Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under Gen. Shafter.

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, the state of public feeling being due to the official announcements from Santiago. For instance, one statement from Santiago is as follows: "When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Col. Escartot's reinforcements were in proximity to Santiago, the admiral held a council with the commanders of his squadron disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously: 'Adelante' (forward). 'It was then arranged that the torpedo boat destroyers should take the lead, forging an attack, and discharge their torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro castle and distracting the enemy's attention, while the remainder of the squadron sallied out of the harbor.'"

"The Americans, at first, were taken by surprise. Then, recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo boat destroyers, which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to take an opposite course to

the squadron. The Americans were deceived, and maneuvered towards the supposed course of the Spaniards, while Admiral Cervera went full steam ahead, maintaining a continuous fire until clear of the American lines, and then steamed westward, pursued and breast by some of the swiftest American vessels until they were lost sight of from Morro castle. In the meantime the torpedo boat destroyers sank under a rain of shells from the numerous American vessels. It is presumed part of their crews were saved by the enemy or swam ashore. A number of life buoys were provided on board the torpedo boat destroyers, whose crews anticipated that their vessels would be destroyed."

The foregoing is the popular Spanish version of the sortie of Admiral Cervera from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the sacrifice of the crews of the torpedo boat destroyers is said to be highly appreciated by the queen regent, while the general public is rejoiced at their conduct. It is supposed, here, that Admiral Cervera is running for Havana, since he has not been reported as arriving at Cienfuegos, and there will be tremendous anxiety here until it is reported that Admiral Cervera and his squadron are safe in Havana harbor. Hopes are expressed in this city that the Spanish admiral may capture or destroy some American vessels while on his way to Havana.

These contradictory versions of the sortie have caused a tinge of perplexity and dampness on the general feeling. In military circles it is thought Gen. Shafter has been repulsed, that Admiral Sampson has been baffled, and the universal aspect of the war changed, but the general expression is that peace at present is impossible on terms satisfactory to the national feeling.

LONDON, July 5.—The dispatches of the Associated Press telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid and the dispatch just received from Madrid at the office here of the Associated Press for transmission to the United States giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the Associated Press dispatch or that they are regarded by the Spanish as being incredible.

CAPTURE OF THE COLON.

Spanish Cruiser Chased for a Distance of Sixty Miles.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4 (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 5), by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 5).—After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon, after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Cane, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction, with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

It seemed to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly towards them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George Henry Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of her.

The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO

SHAFTER AND SAMPSON TO SAY WHEN IT WILL BEGIN

Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet Has Materially Changed the Situation at Santiago—Believed That American Ships Can Safely Enter the Harbor and Turn Their Guns Upon the City.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As a result of the cabinet meeting today instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present, the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, was made at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, the way has been cleared, save the shore batteries, for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow first intended to be delivered by Gen. Shafter alone would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral.

Up to the close of office hours today no word had come to either the war or navy department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time, it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for bombardment.

There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that, being on the scene fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

FLEET CAN ENTER.

There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew twenty-three feet three inches, which is within seven inches of the draft of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and is greater than the draft of the battleship Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the past ten days that the neck of the channel was open despite the sinking of the Merrimac, and that there was a clear seaway of seven fathoms, through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from submarine mines, or from the shore batteries. As to the mines, little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of these being mines operated by electric connection with the shore. The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past, and while still a factor, they are greatly disabled. Once up to the city the feet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 232 heavy guns would be trained from the American ships on the city and at the same time the big siege guns which, it is said, have been brought to the front of Shafter's line, would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The stores guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them there are four Morton howitzers and a large number of smaller howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 3.2 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional rein for delaying the bombardment. It was known late today that one of Gen. Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins. The activity of the consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complications which has reached the state depart-

ment thus far, and the authorities here feel that nothing of that nature will develop.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

The state department today took occasion to dispel some of the Spanish illusions over the escape of Admiral Cervera's fleet. It seems that Madrid is not alone in the belief that the fleet made a handsome sortie from Santiago and left the American ships far in the rear. Today a cablegram came from United States Minister Minna, at Caracas, saying the Spanish residents there were glorifying in the Spanish naval victory. The minister was informed briefly that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, the admiral made a prisoner, and that Gen. Shafter had demanded the surrender of the city.

The definite official report reaching here today that the Spanish fleet had entered the Suez canal made no change in the plans of the navy department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet continues to be an absorbing topic among naval officials, and they are giving much generous praise to Commodore Schley for his notable manner in which he directed the fleet when the immediate command fell to his lot.

THE COMMODORE'S FRIENDS HAVE LONG predicted that if he secured an opportunity he would render good account of the fighting ability of the American navy, and they are glad this opportunity was afforded. It is one more, and, perhaps, the greatest achievement in a large line with which Commodore Schley's name has been associated, others including the relief of the Greely Arctic expedition, and the command of the Baltimore at Valparaiso when war was imminent as a result of a mob attack on the American flag jackets.

SCHLEY THE REAL HERO.

Representative Berry Asks Congress to Recognize That Fact.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Berry, of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, today introduced the following resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command: "Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in deterring the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the naval affairs committee. Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolution, said: "I propose that the officer to whom glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleets in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of the Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand-in-hand with that daring forcing of Manila harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognizing their services, and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes at Santiago."

"ANOTHER 'VICTORY.'"

Madrid Finds Solace in a Story From Santiago.

MADRID, July 5 (11 p. m.).—An official dispatch from Havana says the American ships renewed the attack on Tunas, but the enemy was victoriously repulsed by the battery. Over 100 projectiles were thrown into the place. The Spanish loss was five wounded, but many houses were demolished. Cable communication to Santiago has been restored.

POPULAR OPINION.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed the queen regent, begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which, after the heroism displayed by the Spanish navy, could not be other than honorable."

"At the same time the pope cabled President McKinley—so it is rumored—appealing to American generosity towards an unfortunate but chivalrous enemy."

"The Italian foreign office, however, discredits such rumors, and denies that the powers have taken any action."

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now, because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists."

NOVEL ESCAPE.

Madrid's Account of How Admiral Cervera "Got Away."

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Madrid, by way of Paris, gives a long circumstantial account, by Capt. Anon, minister of marine, of Admiral Cervera's alleged escape from Santiago harbor.

CABINET COUNCIL AT MADRID DECIDES TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

MADRID, July 5.—11 p. m.—The cabinet council tonight after a short session decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO NEWS AS TO A BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO AND HAS CABLED GEN. BLANCO FOR DETAILS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.

ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, says: "Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the captain general of Madrid have held long consultations as to the war and the means of preserving order."

DESPERATE BATTLE BY NIGHT

SPANIARDS MAKE A SORTIE FROM THEIR TRENCHES

Firing Had Been Desultory, and a Night Attack Was Unlooked For—Americans, Hard Pressed, Wavered for a Time, Then Rallied and Drove the Spaniards From the Field.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, July 4).—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by Gen. Kent's men. The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon Gen. Wikoff's brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth infantry. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy

ground the following demand for the surrender of Santiago: "To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces in Santiago: Sir—I have the honor to inform you that unless you surrender I shall be obliged to shell Santiago. Please instruct citizens of all foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"Major General Commanding." The enemy recognized the flag of truce and not a shot was fired until Col. Dorst retired. At first the men in the rifle pits on both sides showed themselves rather gingerly, but when they saw there was no danger all climbed out of their narrow confines, stretched their legs and surveyed each other curiously across the intervening lines. Men who had tried to pick each other out for four days, examined each other's position and made mental notes for further use. Many of our officers examined the line of the enemy carefully for masked batteries and endeavored to get a view of the situation. An excellent view of the situation. Our trenches and rifle pits extend on the top of the high ground bordering on the city from the San Juan redoubt and sweep northward and westward.

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Cervera Consults With His Officers Prior to Sailing From the Harbor.

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Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen. It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who were ashore from the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo and Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents who were seen in the chapparal near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing as no accurate estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable. It is claimed that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Government Perplexed as to What Disposition to Make of Them.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The question of what disposition to make of Spanish prisoners taken by the United States forces is causing the war department some perplexity. The matter was under discussion today, but Secretary Alger said no conclusion had been reached as to the steps to be taken. It is realized that the naval prisoners cannot be kept long aboard ship. They must be gotten off before any active operations are taken by Sampson's fleet against the shore batteries.

It has been suggested that the prisoners be landed on the transports available and that the vessels be anchored well out in the water pending their final disposition. As was the practice during the late war, the naval prisoners in all probability will be turned over to the care of the army. Gen. Shafter, however, already has his hands full in this direction for, according to the unofficial reports which have reached here, he has captured a large number of prisoners.

One suggestion which the army officials have under consideration is the establishment of some camp where both the army and navy prisoners may be located. A suggestion that it might be in good taste to bring Admiral Cervera and his staff to Washington, where they could be placed on parole, meets with some favor in army circles, though it is very questionable whether such action will be taken.

The suggestion that the Spanish prisoners be brought to the United States is sure to meet with objection from those who are fearful that this would increase the danger of the importation of yellow fever.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bombardment of Santiago City deferred until Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson can confer.

Premier Sagasta admits defeat of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Admiral Cervera cables his family in Madrid that he is a prisoner.

Additional reinforcements for Gen. Shafter on the way to ports of embarkation.

Admiral Canara's fleet has entered the Suez canal.

Gov. Gen. Augustin, of the Philippines, defeated in a sortie made to repair an aqueduct.

American fleet may enter Santiago harbor and join in bombardment of the city.

Foreign residents fleeing from Santiago.

Foreign warships leave Manila upon the arrival of American transports there.

Admiral Cervera preferred a fight on the sea to being captured in Santiago harbor.

Practical truce being observed at Santiago.

Spain May Be Asked by the Powers to Order Captivation by the Surrender of Her Army in the Besieged City—Government Has Cheering Advice From Gen. Shafter—American Wounded Are Doing Well—Said That Spaniards Are Prevented From Surrendering by Being Told Americans Will Kill Them.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—This has been a comparatively quiet night at both the war and navy departments. Several dispatches were received by Adm. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter, but their contents were not given to the public. No bulletins had been posted at midnight either by the war department or by the navy department. A message received from Gen. Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic-stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his telegrams Gen. Shafter says: "The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Further along in the same dispatch Shafter says that the growing food crops in the vicinity of the city have already been utilized by the residents of the city and that the only growing article of food left is a few mangoes. Speaking of the troops under his command Gen. Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch Gen. Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

A private telegram from Gen. Sumner, formerly colonel of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., near this city, says: "All Fort Meyer officers safe and well!"

The glad tidings received from both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Sumner concerning the condition of the troops and particularly the wounded, will be received with joy in all parts of the country.

SITUATION IS DESPERATE.

Gen. Shafter's statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed a plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls, resident in the city, to induce him in the interest of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to the Spanish government to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property. What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For that reason any delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

REFUGEES REMOVED.

Foreign Warships Convey Non-Combatants From Santiago.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5 (2:15 p. m.).—The British warships Alert and Falias, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Royal today. They left the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at 4 p. m. yesterday (Monday).

Gen. Linares Will Recover.

MADRID, July 5.—An official dispatch from Santiago says that the wound of Gen. Linares has developed no complications. He is profoundly touched by the numerous congratulations he has received. His troops also are grateful for the queen regent's cablegram of felicitation.

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