

INSURGENTS SAW CERVERA'S FLEET IN SANTIAGO HARBOR



UNCLE SAM: "NOW I KNOW I'VE GOT 'EM."

PAYS A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO HOBSON

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5 (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6).—Commodore Schley paid a beautiful tribute to the valor of Lieutenant Hobson and the gallant crew of the collier Merrimac as he sat on the afterdeck of the flagship Brooklyn, lying five miles off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday afternoon, talking with a correspondent of the Associated Press. Pointing toward the gray walls of Morro Castle, where Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were said to be incarcerated, the commodore spoke as follows:

"History does not recite an act of finer heroism than that of the gallant men who are prisoners over there. I watched the Merrimac as she made her way to the entrance to the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those devoted men. I did not think it was possible that one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again, without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope, without the power to cut his way out. But fortune favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

WITH THE BLOCKADING FLEET, information from Rear Admiral Sampson in regard to his negotiations for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the remaining heroes of the Merrimac. Not knowing the basis upon which the Spanish will agree to make the exchange the authorities are unable to move in the matter. It is appreciated that Rear Admiral Sampson is doing everything in his power to expedite the negotiations and Representative Pearson, a relative of Hobson, was informed to-day that an exchange would be made with all possible dispatch, though, of course, the Spanish authorities are rather prone to "mañana" in all matters. Notwithstanding the confinement of Hobson and men under his command they will receive their full pay as if on active duty. This is provided by law.

FALL OF SANTIAGO IMMINENT

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, June 9.

The war situation to-night may be thus briefly summarized: Fifteen thousand regulars and ten thousand volunteers under the command of General Shafter are en route for Santiago, where they are expected to arrive on Sunday night. General Blanco is now totally isolated from the world; the last cable has been cut and the cable ends are attached to buoys. In a day or two the United States ship Mayflower will have been converted into a floating cable station, and daily reports from Sampson and Shafter may be expected.

The Porto Rico expedition is expected to sail from Fernandino, Florida, within ten days or two weeks. Either General Coppinger or Fitzhugh Lee will lead the expedition, and will be made military Governor.

The report from San Francisco that the Charleston, instead of proceeding to Manila to Dewey's aid, will stop at the Ladronez and take possession of those islands is not true. The Charleston will not rest until she reaches Manila, for she carries ammunition which Admiral Dewey needs as soon as it can reach him.

The military successes of Aguinaldo, chief of the insurgents, are encouraging, and the administration is hopeful that Manila may be taken before our troops arrive. There is some fear, however, that the insurgents, fired by their success and in the absence of American troops may commit excesses which may place this Government in an embarrassing situation before the great powers of Europe. For this reason, if for no other, the Charleston, Monterey, Monadnock and Bennington as well as the troopships, will be hurried to Manila. After Manila is taken will be time enough to think of capturing the Ladronez or the Carolines, say the officials.

SCHLEY ARRANGED TO SECURE THIS INFORMATION

Complete List and Location of the Spanish Warships Furnished to the American Commodore.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday, June 4 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 6, 9 a. m.).—After driving the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba into a more protected position in the harbor by the bombardment of Tuesday, May 31, Commodore Schley opened communication with the insurgents eighteen miles from Santiago, to the east.

They were urged to obtain, if possible, the names and numbers of the vessels of the fleet inside the harbor, as the contour of the land at the entrance made it impossible to accurately determine by a view from the American fleet just how many vessels of the Spanish squadron were therein.

On Friday afternoon Lieutenant Sharp of the Vixen went to the place of rendezvous and received from the insurgents a map of the harbor, showing the entire Cape Verde fleet, with the exception of the destroyer Terror, inside and close up to the city under the protection of the guns mounted on Blanco battery, at the northern extremity of the harbor.

The ships there, according to this chart, are the Cristobal Colon, the Viscaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Teresa and the Reina Mercedes, all cruisers of the first class and heavily armored, together with three torpedo-boats.

The definiteness of this information naturally gave Commodore Schley great satisfaction.

With Admiral Sampson's arrival on Wednesday, June 1, the blockade was much strengthened and the plans to starve the city, its troops and the enemy's fleet were pushed vigorously.

Just how long Santiago can stand besieging is a matter of conjecture. The country about the city is unproductive and mountainous, and the insurgent camps are so close that there is little or no communication between the city and its environs. The railway service is not carried to a distance much beyond ten miles from the town.

Since Sunday last, May 29, when Cervera's squadron was penned up by the flying squadron under Commodore Schley, nothing has gone in, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul captured about 4000 tons of coal consigned to the port.

It is thoroughly believed that only a short time will be needed to bring Santiago to a starvation basis. Naturally the fleet has a supply, perhaps for two months, but the Spanish soldiery cannot be sustained on this.

An important fact was learned to-day from the insurgents on shore, with whom communication has been opened up. There are not 20,000 soldiers, as has been stated, in this part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, but only about 6000. Even these are badly fed and much disheartened.

weakness in this respect, are loth to undertake to cross the Florida Straits until these disagreeable visitors have been removed from the pathway.

Without respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana they will be removed from the scene of action in short notice, as it is understood that Sampson has been acquainted with the situation and will be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has an ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida Straits.

It was pointed out to-day by a naval officer that the admiral, since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther, has at his disposal what he may regard as a sufficient force of men to capture Santiago, even before the troops arrive. The 800 marines on the Panther, added to the marines previously with the fleet, would make a total of about 1500 men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships Admiral Sampson could spare 1000 blue-jackets for a landing party, and, with this total force of 1500, if the insurgents, who have been armed by the United States Government, do their share, it seems possible for Sampson to capture Santiago at short notice.

There seems to be a very decided air of expectation this afternoon among the officials who are acquainted with the Government's plans in the campaign that almost warranted a conclusion that an engagement of some kind was expected to-day.

FIRST EXPEDITION A FORCE OF REGULARS

Army of Twenty Thousand Men Departs from Tampa for the Invasion of Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Jacksonville special to the Herald says: Major General Shafter and an army of 20,000 men started yesterday for the invasion of Cuba in the vicinity of Santiago. The loading of the transports and the embarkation of troops was practically completed Tuesday at Tampa, and everything was in readiness when the order was given to move out of the

CURIOUS PICTURES OF SPANISH WARFARE

Two curious pictures of war were presented yesterday. In the afternoon the Spanish chief of staff was sitting amicably in Admiral Sampson's cabin and saying, over a glass of wine, "You know there is nothing personal in this," and a few hours later his torpedo boat comes out of Santiago harbor and tries to blow the Admiral and his ship out of the water.—Cablegram from Kingston, Jamaica, in reference to an attempted night attack by Spanish torpedo-boats on the American fleet on June 3.

harbor yesterday. With the gunboats Helena, Castine and Annapolis as convoys and the Hornet acting as a rear guard, the transports crowded with troops, who were aroused to the highest enthusiasm because they were at last starting for a point of actual warfare, the fleet sailed out of the harbor amid the applause of hundreds who lined the shore.

The vessels were formed in three squadrons, each vessel sailing 1000 yards astern of the one ahead. These squadrons sailed abreast, a gunboat leading each one. The sailing speed was limited to eight knots an hour. From Tampa the big fleet of transports proceeded to Key West by way of Rebesco Shoals. From Key West the troops will be conveyed to the point of invasion by fighting ships, which will be strong enough to protect them from any attack. The route beyond Key West cannot, of course, be given, but there is no doubt the troops will be safely landed early next week at a point that had been settled upon.

I have been unable to give the exact details as to the troops which started for Cuba. It is known, however, that they were selected by General Shafter from troops that have lately been en-

camped at Tampa. The greater part of the troops selected for the first invasion are known to be regulars. The troops of the regular army that have been in camp at Tampa include the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry. There were twenty-seven regiments of cavalry, including the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth. There were also ten light and four heavy batteries of regular artillery.

The volunteer forces at Tampa included the Thirty-second Michigan, Third and Fourth Ohio, the First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, First Illinois, Sixty-ninth New York, First Florida, and Second Georgia.

The transports in which the troops sailed have all been given numbers. The number is painted in white figures four feet long on the bow. The number is also painted on the smokestack of each vessel.

SANTIAGO REPORTED TAKEN BY AMERICANS

Improbable Story Brought to Cape Haytien by a Schooner from Turk's Island.

Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press. CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 9.—(8:40 a. m.)—A man who arrived here to-day in a schooner from Turk's Island, one of the Bahamas, and about 110 miles north of Hayti, says it was reported there on Tuesday that Santiago de Cuba had been taken by the Americans. Cable communication between Cape Haytien and Cuba is still interrupted.

Spanish Spies Expelled.

MONTREAL, June 9.—Word has been received here from Ottawa that a messenger has left there with the notice of expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Cuitenza and Senor Dubosc, recently attached to the Spanish Legation at Washington.