

FIRING ON SANTIAGO

By Sampson's Fleet Began Yesterday Morning at 9 O'clock.

MANY OF THE SHOTS FELL HARMLESS

In the Bay Before the City—One Shell, However, Struck a Large Church in Which Was Stored Ammunition, and a Tremendous Explosion Followed—When the Associated Press Correspondent Left the Scene of Action, a Flag of Truce was Seen Coming From the Spaniards to Shafter's Camp.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

Playa del Este, July 11.—At half past 9 this morning, after several range finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her eight-inch guns.

The signal corps stationed on the top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, when General Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling into the bay and doing but little damage. The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

When the warships ceased firing, and before General Shafter had begun a land attack a flag of truce was seen coming from the city. The object of this was not known at noon to-day, when the correspondent of the Associated Press left the front.

EARLY ADVICES

From the Seat of War Say Nothing About a Bombardment—Cause of Shafter's Delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—General Shafter's report from Siboney, sent out before midnight last night, caused officials of the war department to wait all day with the expectation of hearing that the bombardment of Santiago had begun. No word to that effect came, however, up to the time the department closed, and though there is little reason to doubt that the general carried out the programme of which he had notified the department, it was regarded as possible that he had consented to a further extension under the flag of truce in view of certain signs of weakening in the part of the Spanish commander. General Miles, with additional reinforcements, arrived off Santiago to-day, and if a surrender has not been secured, it is believed that the assault upon the city will be prosecuted at once with the greatest energy and determination. Tests made recently of the naval ordnance gave very unsatisfactory results when it was attempted to project shells over the high hills from the open sea into Santiago city.

Possibly better results may be attained to-morrow if the attack is resumed then, but there is more likelihood that the assault will be upon such of the lighter draft vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet as may succeed in getting closer to the shore and in a better position than the heavy battleships. Cause of Shafter's Delay. The officials here are satisfied that what appears to be delay on the part of General Shafter, was really caused by his efforts to carry out strictly the President's injunction to prevent the Spanish army from escaping from Santiago. He might have attacked the town several days ago with the result that if the Spaniards were overcome they would have retreated without obstruction to the northwest beyond the reach of our soldiers to follow. His dispatch written late last night indicates clearly that he has been trying to complete his line of investment so as to prevent such an escape, and as he appears to be satisfied that he has accomplished this, the final assault will not be delayed much longer. General Shafter is disposed to save every life possible in the war, probably having in mind the particularly large proportion of killed, wounded and missing compared to the strength of his army in the battle of Caney, which the official figures promulgated to-day shows was exceptional in modern warfare. It is to save our troops that he desires to make a free use of artillery before the assault proper begins, and also to secure the cooperation of the navy in the attack.

More Serious than Supposed. The little artillery duel, of yesterday, appears to have been more serious in its results than was at first supposed by General Shafter himself, for during the afternoon he was obliged to report as one result the death of Captain Charles W. Howell, second infantry, one of the most gallant and popular officers of the regular establishment. Captain Howell was born in New York and appointed to the military academy in 1870. He became a second lieutenant in 1874, a first lieutenant in '81 and was placed in command of the company which he led to his death in 1886. His death caused deep grief among the officers of the department, who respected him for his soldierly qualities as manifested in his long service in the west.

The cable communication between Washington and General Shafter's headquarters has now been gotten in excellent condition so that it has been possible to receive at the department a message within twenty minutes after it had been dispatched by General Shafter. Colonel Allen, who is in charge at General Shafter's end of the line, has reported to the department that he is engaged in laying a cable from Guantanamo to Playa del Este, which will further reduce the time required for the exchange of communication.

EXTRA 6 O'clock Edition.

ON TO PORTO RICO.

General Miles to Organize a Force at Santiago After the Fall of that City.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The movement of the American army on Puerto Rico may be said to have begun.

The expedition to go against Puerto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. According to the Spanish army register for 1898, the total strength of the Spanish regular forces in the island of Puerto Rico is 7,219. Of these 5,314 are infantry, armed with Mauser rifles; 732 are artillery, and 211 are engineers. The total cavalry strength is ten officers and men. The rest of the garrison is made up of the civil guard, which is a sort of custom house guard and the police force. There are in the island, according to the information brought back by Lieutenant Whitney, some 14,000 volunteers who are to be reckoned with, as well as the additional men the Spanish commander might be able to impress from the male population of the island.

With a total for all arms of some 21,000 or 22,000 it is not doubted that an American force of 25,000 or 30,000, with the help of the fleet, will be ample to take the island.

To make up this force Major General Miles, who will organize it at Santiago after the fall of that city, will draw heavily on the nucleus of regulars, who have borne themselves so splendidly at Santiago. For the rest of the force he will take his choice of the reserves at Tampa, including 12,000 infantry, 3,800 cavalry and 1,000 artillery; of the six regiments at Miami, the twelve regiments under Lee at Jacksonville, of the great mass of volunteers at Chickamauga, where more than forty regiments are awaiting orders to the front, and of the big force still stationed at Camp Alger.

There will be no lack of men and efforts are making by the quartermasters that there shall be no lack of equipment. Materials to complete the outfit for the first corps, under Major General Brooke, which is expected to form the backbone of the Puerto Rico force, next to the regulars, are being forwarded to Chickamauga by express. This corps is expected to be ready to move within a week, and if Santiago falls as soon as it is expected to do, its moving orders will probably be given in that time. It is not believed that there has been any change in the plan to have General Brooke lead the Puerto Rico force, as Shafter did that to Santiago. General Miles, as the general commanding the army, is expected to be in supreme command, however, with General Brooke next to him, and to be made military governor of the island after it has been subdued.

AFFECTING SCENES

At the Landing of the Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth—Captain Morou's Tearful Adieu to the Sea of His Command.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 11.—The Spanish prisoners, who were brought to this port in the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who formed part of the crew of Admiral Cervera's squadron are tonight sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's island. Around them is a guard of 125 marines. The work of debarkation was accomplished in just two hours under the direction of Colonel Forney.

It was a pathetic sight from beginning, and such as would bring tears to many eyes. The poor, wretched creatures struggled up the hillside clad for the most part in rags, some of the men being covered only with the fragments of a table cloth or a blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform. When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand and laid on the ground until stretchers were brought and were carried by their comrades to the main road, where they were placed on the grass. Here the rays of sunshine and cool refreshing breezes seemed to strengthen them.

Many of the prisoners had wounds that were still unhealed and their heads and arms showed the effects of the terrible battle in which they fought.

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell Captain E. Diaz Morou of the Cristobal Colon, took of his crew just before he went back to the St. Louis.

Few who saw the tenderness with which he walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seaman as if he was his son, could refrain from tears. Captain Morou assisted Colonel Forney, of the Marine corps in his labors as mustering officer. This work of time, as each man's name and description had to be recorded, but at last it was over and then Captain Morou turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to his men. The request was readily granted, but Captain Morou, instead of making a formal and eloquent address to the long line, walked up to the man at the head of it, and taking him warmly by the hand, tenderly kissed the grim sailor on the cheek. When the men saw the action of the commander, they wept as if their hearts would break, and as the captain walked down the line shaking each by the hand and kissing each unburned cheek, each man threw his arms around his commander's neck and gave him a most hearty embrace.

As Captain Morou came to the Colonel's marine guard, one of the men, the captain's orderly, in an outburst of grief, sprang from the ranks and threw his arms around his captain's neck and wept like a child.

When, finally, the captain reached the end of the long line, he turned and in a voice shaking with emotion, said a few words of farewell to the crew as a whole. As he finished the half clad men surrounded him, grasping his arms and legs, all trying for one last embrace.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION

For Santiago Will Start from Tampa, Florida, To-day.

TAMPA, Fla., July 11.—Another expedition will start for Santiago to-morrow. The Lampas, with some of the heavy artillery from General Rogers' com-

mand, will lead the fleet. She will also carry a number of Red Cross nurses and supplies. Six seven-inch howitzers and eight large field pieces were loaded on her to-day. The other transports here preparing to go are the Nueces, Wanderer, Cherokee and Iroquois.

The wounded who arrived on the Cherokee and who were left here are recovering rapidly. News has been received here that the Spanish ship recently run ashore near Maribel by American coast boats is not the Alphonse XIII, but a large steamship, belonging to the Lopez Trans-Atlantic line. The vessel was loaded with ammunition and provisions for the insurgents and after attempting to make a landing on the southern coast of Cuba was attacked and forced ashore by the Wasp and other small vessels doing scout duty. The vessel and cargo cannot be saved.

DEATH IN A TUNNEL.

Eleven Men Killed by an Explosion of Gas in the Water Works Tunnel at Cleveland, 6,000 Feet out Under the Lake—The Second Fatality During its Construction.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—The lives of eleven men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye this evening in the big water works tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie, as the result of an explosion of gas.

Following are the names of those who were killed: John Parks, foreman, 33 years of age, and single; James Parks, brother of John, 30 years old, and single; John Frazer, Italian, 22 years old, and single; Tony Brunetti, Italian, 22 years old and single; John —, Italian, 18 years old and single; Emerson Smith, bricklayer, 44 years old, married; John McCauley, 21 years old, married; William Tucker, colored, 35 years old and single; Gus Watt, 35 years old; wife and several children; Frank Clements, married, with several children; Frank Haney, married, aged 22.

The tunnel is an immense affair, being projected to extend outward from the shore for a distance of four and a half miles, and it has been under construction for more than a year. The work has been attended with great difficulty. About six weeks ago there was an explosion of gas in the shore end of the big hole, which killed eight men and injured a number of others. Soon afterward a big pocket of quicksand was struck and work was stopped for some time. The contractors then asked for permission to deflect the course of the tunnel from the route fixed by the engineers, but it was refused. The work was finally resumed and had proceeded uneventfully until this evening, when this latest and most horrible accident came.

The explosion occurred at a few minutes before 7 o'clock this evening, but nobody will be able to tell what caused it, or how it happened, for every witness is dead and the bodies of all are lying where they fell, 6,000 feet out under the lake. The only man who escaped death is Con O'Donnell, a dock tender who was stationed 2,700 feet from the shore. He heard the explosion, or series of explosions. He says there were ten of the shocks and the concussion was something terrible, for it threw him off his feet, and four hours he was in such a dazed condition that he could scarcely remember what had occurred. He finally groped his way out and told what had happened.

Two men, Patrick Yonker and Martin McCauley, were the first to venture into the tunnel after the accident occurred. They made their way to a lock, 5,200 feet from the shore, but were there overcome by the gas and fell to the floor. When they failed to return a young man named James Clements, son of one of the men who was killed, and who was employed as a mule driver, went to their rescue. He found them almost unconscious lying over a mile apart and succeeded in helping them to the well at the shore end of the tunnel. The would-be rescuers say that all lights were out beyond the 5,000 foot lock and that they could not go any further.

U. S. SENATOR ON TRIAL

On a Criminal Charge of Aiding and Abetting a Paying Teller Rob a Bank—An Unprecedented Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States senate on a criminal charge, began in the United States court in this city this afternoon before Judge Edward G. Bradford. The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney, of Dover, junior United States senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to having robbed the First National bank of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment, in which Senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about \$3,500.

Two men, Ezekiel T. Cooper, of Milford, and Thomas S. Clark, of Dover, have already been convicted on similar charges and are now serving terms of eighteen months and five years respectively in the New Jersey penitentiary. Boggs was the principal witness for the prosecution in each case. His story was to the effect that the greater part of his stealings were expended in stock speculations and gambling, and that in the stock speculations the defendants were associated with him in the participating in his deals and that they gave him their checks when they had no funds in the bank. Boggs taking care of them from the bank's funds. The high position of the defendant drew to the court room a crowd that jammed its capacity and overflowed into the corridors. The session began at 2:30 o'clock, when Senator Kenney entered the court accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator George Gray and Levi C. Bird, of this city. The government was represented by District Attorney Lewis C. Vandergrift.

The first witness was Harry A. Richardson, president of the bank. He testified to the defalcation by Boggs and said that Boggs admitted to him his crime. Edward Ross, of Philadelphia, an expert accountant, who went over the bank's books, testified that the defalcation amounted to \$107,000. He also said that he found that various checks drawn by Mr. Kenney had come to the bank and been cashed when he had not a sufficient balance to his credit to meet them. E. D. Page, of Philadelphia, who was manager for E. Culbert & Co., the firm of brokers with which Boggs conducted his stock speculations, testified that checks signed by Kenney were used in the stock transactions. All checks were offered in evidence, save one for \$250, and the defense objected to the admission of testimony with respect to this one. Pending decision upon this subject the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Premier Sagasta and Entire Cabinet Tender Their Resignations.

IT IS PROBABLE THE QUEEN WILL ACCEPT

Them, and Upon the Suggestion of Sagasta will Form a new Ministry Consisting Largely of the Military Element—Conditions of Peace Alleged to Have Been Submitted by the United States. Spain Regards the Terms as Impossible—The Peace Feeling Said to be Growing.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Senor Sagasta went to the palace to-day and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse. "It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times telegraphing this (Tuesday) morning, says: "The cabinet resigned in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations."

MADRID, July 11, 10 p. m.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico with a port in the Canaries. Second—An indemnity of £48,000,000 (about \$240,000,000). Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity. These terms are regarded as impossible.

MADRID, July 11, 9 a. m.—The newspapers of this city openly discuss the imminence of the ministerial crisis, owing to the attitude of Senor Gamazo.

The official Correspondencia confirms the report of the cabinet crisis. The Imparcial says of Sunday's cabinet meeting: "We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will reap great advantages in negotiations for peace before Santiago and Manila and, perhaps even Porto Rico, are captured, as should the Americans occupy those places their terms will naturally be harder." The Imparcial adds: "It is most probable that the government will telegraph Captain General Blanco to this effect, urging him to direct the opinion of the army towards this solution. On General Blanco's reply depends whether the government commences negotiations immediately without awaiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago."

INTO A HORNET'S NEST.

A Steam Launch that Tried to Locate a Spanish Gunboat.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 9, via PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 9, (Delayed in transmission).—A steam launch from the United States repair ship Vulcan which, with the Marblehead's launch has been doing patrol duty in the narrow leading from the lower to the upper bay, ventured too near the Spanish fort just after daylight to-day, and ran into "a hornet's nest."

As the result of the men's anxiety to locate the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which is known to be in the vicinity of the fort the Americans went quite a distance beyond the patrol limits and the Spanish pickets located along the bluff suddenly opened fire on the launch with Mauser rifles, which was at once followed by volleys from the fort. The launch replied with her one pounder, but the firing of the Spaniards was entirely too heavy for the little boat to contend against and she beat a hurried retreat. Although the launch was under fire for ten minutes, she was not hit once.

DU BOSE AND CARRANZA

Will Leave Montreal To-night at Request of Canadian Authorities.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Senor Du Bose, late secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, military attaché, will leave Montreal to-morrow night by the Dominion steamer Ottoman, at the urgent and repeated request of the dominion government. The request was conveyed through Mr. N. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., who was counsel for Messrs. Du Bose and Carranza in the litigation following upon the arrest of Detective Kellert, on a charge of stealing a letter from Lieutenant Carranza's rooms.

Senor Du Bose on July 2 expressed his intention to leave by the next steamer of the Dominion line, leaving July 9. He was unable to do so because he could not obtain passage on her and Mr. Torrance wrote to the government to the effect that there was not a berth vacant. As the government was so insistent, however, Senor Du Bose decided to sail on the dominion steamer Ottoman, a large freight vessel which has very little passenger accommodation and he goes on board to-night. He is very indignant at the treatment to which he has been subjected and says the government will hear from him again when the present troubles are over.

CAMARA TURNS BACK

With His Fleet and Transports—Was Allowed to Coal.

PORT SAID, July 11.—The Spanish armored cruiser Carlos V and ten Spanish transports remain outside this port waiting for Admiral Camara who, on board the Spanish battleship Pelayo, leaves here this morning.

The Spanish admiral was allowed to tranship 600 tons of coal from the San Augustin last night in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that he was proceeding to Spain.

Something Interesting Promised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The French ambassador left this afternoon for New York. He probably will go to Newport and Bar Harbor before he re-

turns. His call on the President naturally excited much comment, and led to report that Spain had asked for peace through French channels. The subject discussed by the ambassador will be made known in the course of a few days in connection with an interesting occasion, the details of which cannot now be made public, but which, when disclosed, will show that the conference to-day did not relate to the war in any respect.

TELL TERRIBLE TALES.

Wounded United States Troops Arriving at Fort McPherson Bay the Spaniards Fired on the Field Hospital and Utterly Disregarded the Red Cross Flag—Other Acts of Treachery.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded soldiers reached the general hospital at Fort McPherson to-day from Tampa. Among them are several of the Rough Riders and many members of the Seventy-fourth New York regiment. The most seriously wounded are Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, whose families are now at Salt Lake, Utah. The doctors are much encouraged by the condition of the men to-night and say they will recover. Many of the wounded men give thrilling accounts of the great fight of July 1, and from several sources unsoftened comes the information: "The Spaniards use explosives and brass bullets."

Dwight Galloupe, chaplain of the Twenty-fourth infantry of Newark, N. J., is suffering from internal hemorrhage, but he will recover. He told a story of the utter disregard of the Spaniards for the Red Cross flag. "On the afternoon of the 1st," said the chaplain, "I was visiting the wounded in a hospital tent near the place where the fight was the hottest. A lieutenant, whose name I do not know, was in the other of the tent, looking after some of his men. Suddenly a shell came through the tent and exploded. That officer was torn into shreds. I was buried fully fifty feet and injured as you see, and every man in the tent thrown from his cot."

"The Spaniards do not special delight in firing upon our field hospital. We had to move it seven times on that account. One of the surgeons was killed while dressing the wounds of a soldier. In the hasty retreat which the enemy's fire made necessary from the first hospital, a lot of our wounded were left behind and all of them were killed."

Several of the new arrivals say the reported sufferings of the Spanish soldiers is greatly exaggerated. "The Spanish soldiers get a better food than ours do," said one of the men. "The children of Santiago are suffering, but the soldiers are getting the fat of the land."

"They are hard fighters," he continued, "but very treacherous. Once during the early part of the battle, a white flag was thrown up on one of our batteries. Our men approached it as a matter of course; they were shot down when they drew near."

Captain Ducat, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, is shot through the thigh, and his right leg is partially paralyzed. Propped up on a cot he told an Associated Press representative a story of the bitter fight which resulted in the wounding of himself and his first officer, Lieutenant Lyons, and the loss of many privates.

On the first day of the fighting near El Caney, Lieutenant Lyons, with seventy-five men, set out to take a stone blockhouse on the top of a steep hill. Safely housed behind the stone walls of the house six Spaniards poured in a murderous fire on the plucky Americans as they entered the narrow path leading up the hill. Step by step the men forged ahead, their comrades falling every minute. By the time the top of the hill was reached, but twenty-two of the band remained. With a shout they forced their way into the coveted stronghold and in a desperate hand to hand fight, with revolvers, succeeded in scattering the Spaniards. Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons received the wounds at close range. Of the seventy-five men but twenty answered the roll call.

"Johnny" Bigelow, of the Ninth infantry, a brother of Poulitney Bigelow, wounded in four places, a part of his leg being torn away. "All are bitter in their denunciation of 'explosive' bullets."

To Take Troops to Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—The steamer Grand Duchesse is reported off the bar to night, though she arrived there too late to come up to the city on account of the mine fields in the harbor. The Grand Duchesse is scheduled to take the next expedition from here to reinforce Shafter, but it has not been definitely settled as to which of the regiments in camp here, the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, will go on her.

Situation in Canary Islands.

LONDON, July 11.—Advices received here to-day from Grand Canary Islands, the center of the Canaries group, dated July 2, say one Spanish torpedo boat is there and two others are understood to be in the neighboring islands. Matters are quiet and the reserves are still under arms.

Ex-Senator Conger Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, who has lived here since he left the senate, died at Ocean City, Md., this afternoon.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair weather; warmer; light easterly winds, becoming southerly.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; north-easterly winds, becoming southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 64 3 p. m. .... 70

9 a. m. .... 65 7 p. m. .... 73

11 a. m. .... 68 11 p. m. .... 71

Weather—Fair.