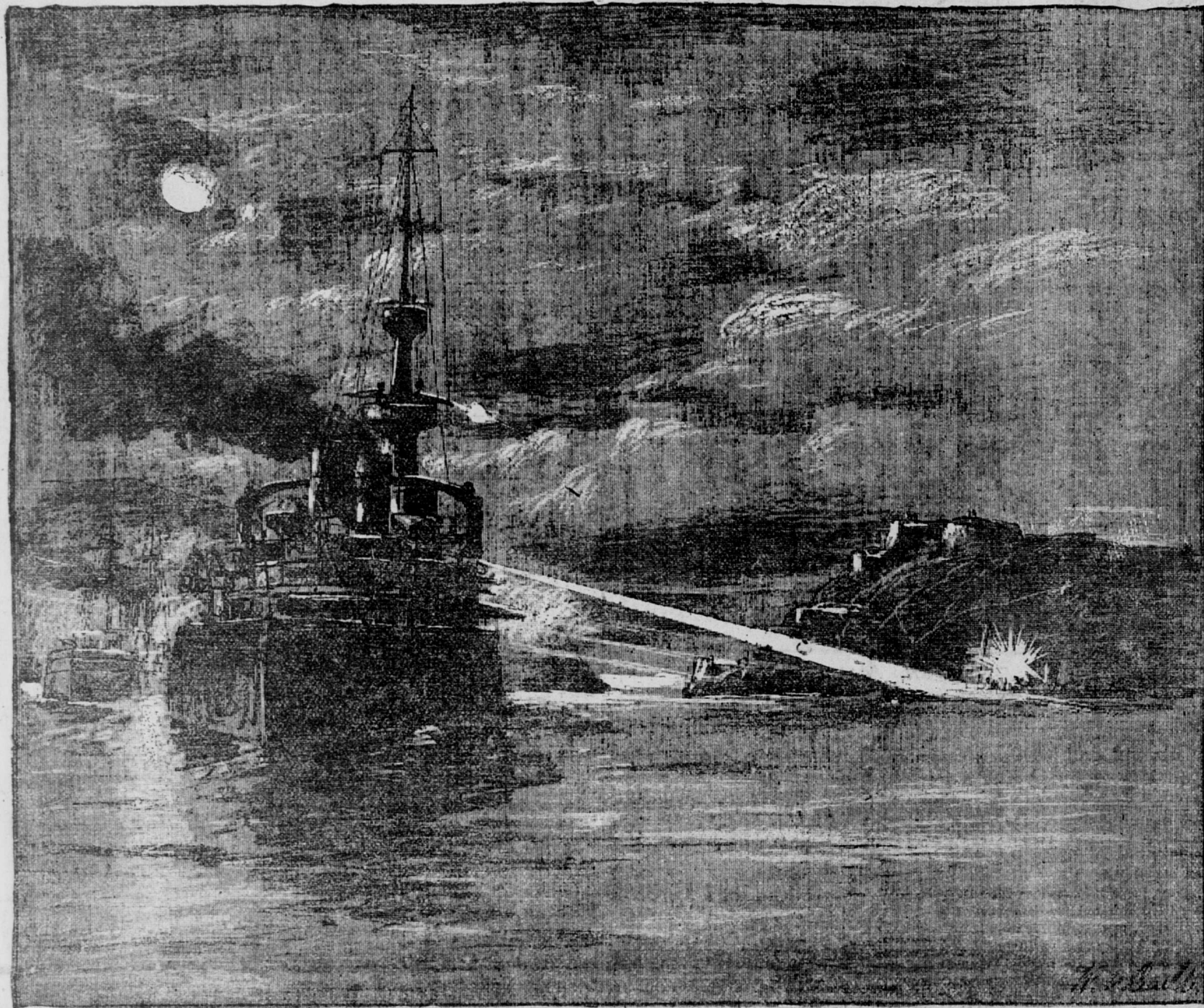


CAIMANERA'S FORTIFICATIONS SHELLED BY THE AMERICANS



DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER TERROR BY THE OREGON.

ONE DEADLY SHOT FROM THE OREGON

New Glory Gained in the
Sinking of the
Terror.

ON BOARD HERALD-CALL DISPATCH BOAT, off Port Antonio, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Even more picturesque and bold than the defiance of the big Confederate Merrimac by Ericsson's little monitor was the exploit which resulted in the sinking of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, brief particulars of which I sent to the Herald and the Call yesterday.

Not a sign of the Spanish boat or the sixty men comprising her crew has been seen since the 13-inch shell fired by the battleship Oregon struck her amidships. This shot made an American victory of an exciting hour's work and thwarted the first attempt of the Spanish to send reinforcements to Admiral Cervera.

The Terror succeeded in getting within a mile of the entrance to Santiago harbor, but the vigilance of the officers on the New Orleans frustrated her bold dash to join Cervera's fleet. Up to the hour when I left the American fleet Rear Admiral Sampson had been unable to determine definitely the identity of the vessel sunk by the Oregon's 1000-pound shell. There is little question, however, that she was the destroyer Terror.

The vessel which the Oregon sunk was approaching Santiago harbor from the eastward and her course was one she would follow in coming from San Juan to join the Spanish fleet. An officer of the New Orleans, which was on guard on Monday night at the eastern end of the American fleet, detected the vessel attempting to enter the harbor of Santiago under cover of the shadows from the cliffs. It was 10:30 o'clock and the moon, which had been obscured by

clouds for two hours, again lighted the entire coast.

The searchlights of the New Orleans were directed inland and a small boat was revealed hugging the shore. She passed out of view in a few moments, making rapidly in the direction of Morro Castle. Repeatedly the searchlights were trained up and down the shore, but the shadow of the cliffs protected the strange craft from view. Signals were given the flagship New York, which, with the Marblehead, lay near the New Orleans. In a short time the powerful searchlights of all three vessels were sweeping the coast in an effort to locate the mysterious vessel. The officers and men were convinced that the Spanish had made another attempt to send a torpedo into the American vessels.

In and out of the light range the little vessel passed, and the guns on the war vessels, trained as best they could be on a fleeting enemy, began pouring great quantities of shot toward the shore.

In a few minutes the Brooklyn and Oregon joined in the chase. It became apparent that the enemy's boat intended to make a bold dash for the en-

SANTIAGO WILL SOON BE TAKEN

Decisive Blow to Be Dealt
When Tampa Troops
Arrive.

ON BOARD HERALD-CALL DISPATCH BOAT OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kingston, Jamaica), June 8.—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of American troops the city of Santiago and the fleet of Admiral Cervera will fall into the hands of the Americans. This is the view of the American fleet now guarding the harbor as I get it from a prominent official on board the flagship.

Rear Admiral Sampson has accomplished all the destruction possible until the invading army is ready to attack the city. A combined attack by land and sea will then be made. Meanwhile the fleet can act only as a sentinel at the entrance of the harbor. Even as sentinels it is not likely the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet will have much to do. By the slanting rays of the afternoon sun the smokestack and masts of the Merrimac are plainly visible from the sea. Hobson and his men did their work so well that the Merrimac was sunk at a point where the channel is but 300 feet wide. If there were no war and no blockade, naval men assert, it is doubtful if Cervera's cruisers could be steered past the Merrimac. The wreck of the col-

lier might be blown up with dynamite, but that would be no easy task, even in time of peace, owing to the great weight of coal in the wreck.

The dispatch boat Three Friends found about the entrance of Santiago harbor a fleet of United States men-of-war strong enough to take Barcelona. With this powerful force at his command Admiral Sampson has been studying for two weeks the plan for his final attack. He has tested the strength of all the fortifications and can speedily silence those harbor defenses he did not destroy in Monday's heavy bombardment. When I told the captain of one of the American vessels that several thousand troops from Tampa were about to be landed in Cuba he shouted back: "If that is so, Santiago de Cuba

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SPANIARDS DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORKS

Splendid Marksmanship Again
Displayed by the Gunners
of Our Vessels.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 8.—Five American warships at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning began to shell the fortifications at Caimanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, which cuts into the southern coast of Santiago de Cuba east of the city of Santiago.

Many Spaniards are reported to have been killed. The Americans' fire was most effective, driving the Spanish gunners in consternation from the defense of their works and then from the town of Caimanera, in which they took refuge. The inhabitants of this place joined in the rout.

The vessels which took part in the bombardment were the cruiser Marblehead, the auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Yankee and the two gunboats. The latter, however, paid little attention to the Spanish forts, directing their efforts to cutting the cables which run out of Caimanera. Three cables were cut under the protection of the larger vessels of the fleet. One of the cables severed was that connecting Caimanera with the city of Santiago de Cuba.

The American fleet appeared off the entrance to the Bay of Guantanamo just as the rising sun began to redden the horizon. With the Marblehead in the lead, the little squadron sailed into the bay and proceeded toward the cable house under the guns of the Spanish fortifications.

While the Marblehead, St. Louis and Yankee formed in battle order before the forts and opened fire, the little gunboats darted out from the line and began to grapple for the cable.

The fire from the cruisers was rapid and well directed, and was replied to with vigor by the Spanish. All the men on board the warships worked with enthusiasm, the New York naval reserves on board the Yankee earning their share of the laurels at the guns.

The bombardment was continued until the gunboats cutting the cables had concluded their labors. This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The fleet then sailed out of the bay and took up a position about three miles from shore.

A cablegram from Caimanera received here to-day stated that the fleet was still cruising before the entrance to the bay.

The shells from the warships early began to tell on the fortifications, the fire of which became weaker and weaker. One battery after another was silenced, until finally not a shaft of fire or a balloon of smoke issued from the face of the forts to tell of resistance. As the walls of the fortifications began to tumble upon them, the Spanish gunners deserted their positions of duty and ran to the town, which was in a state of high excitement.

With the silencing of the forts a still greater panic fell upon the residents of Caimanera, who feared the Americans would complete their work by destroying the town, and there was a general movement to places of safety.

Many shells from the American guns exploded in close proximity to the houses on the outskirts of Caimanera.

A report reached here that several houses were struck by the projectiles, but I could not confirm it. So far as I have been able to learn no damage was done the fleet.

It is believed in Caimanera that the forts were bombarded with a view to opening the way to the landing of American troops near that point. With the withdrawal from the bay of the American ships, those who had fled from the town ventured to return and the excitement was succeeded by calmness.

The Spaniards there are apparently determined to offer a desperate resistance to the Americans in any attempt to land troops and will make the best fight possible under these circumstances. They are resolved at any cost to prevent the town and forts of Caimanera from falling into the hands of the enemy. The military commander has issued an order to burn the town, if necessary, to prevent the Americans from profiting by its occupation. Similar measures, it is understood, are being taken at Santiago.

After the cessation of the firing from the forts, the fleet concentrated its fire upon the blockhouse at which the cables of the French Cable and Telegraph Company land, and speedily demolished them.

The cables which connect the blockhouse with Caimanera were cut. On account of the cutting of the cable to Santiago telegraphic communication with that place is suspended. The American naval dispatch boat Dolphin entered the harbor of Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, to-day, and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

SPANISH LOSS AT SANTIAGO PROBABLY UNDERESTIMATED

Many Soldiers and Marines Slain and Tremendous Damage Inflicted by Projectiles From Sampson's Ships.

ON BOARD HERALD-CALL DISPATCH BOAT, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 7, via Kingston Jamaica, June 8.—There is scarcely any doubt that much greater damage than was at first supposed was inflicted upon the Spaniards in Santiago harbor during the bombardment on Monday morning. Many shells are believed to have fallen into the city itself, and when the facts are known after the port has fallen into Admiral Sampson's hands, it will probably be found the loss of life was very great.

Even with the meager facts now at hand, it can be stated that this is the result of the bombardment:

CAMARA'S SHIPS STILL AT CADIZ.

GIBRALTAR, June 8.—Admiral Camara's fleet is still at Cadiz, maneuvering. Reports vary—some saying the fleet will sail in a week, and others that it will not start until the end of the month. All agree that its destination is Cuba. The trans-Atlantic steamer Ciudad de Cadiz has sailed west without a convoy.

The formidable Estrella and Cayo Smith batteries were completely wrecked.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk.

United States forces were landed at Dalquiri, a short distance east of Agudores, where they are now entrenched. These forces have formed a

junction with the insurgents under General Garcia.

Several Spanish military and naval officers were killed and wounded. The Spanish loss of soldiers and marines was heavy.

The city is now at the mercy of Admiral Sampson. The batteries at the entrance to the harbor are on a crest 380 feet above the water. This high elevation made them difficult to hit, but the entire hill was ploughed up by the heavy shells. In many cases shells are known to have passed over the hill and undoubtedly they struck the city itself, as well as the shipping in the harbor.

Thirty-four shots were fired from the Iowa's 12-inch guns, and thirty-eight shots from her 8-inch gun. There were few shots from her secondary battery. The other vessels engaged in the bombardment fired a proportionate number of shots, and, as every one was well aimed, the damage done must have been tremendous.