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TWO CENTS.

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SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1898.

TEN PAGES.

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THE BATTLESHIP OREGON IS SAFE

Welcome Information Given Out by the Secretary of the Navy—The Big War Vessel, Which Left San Francisco on March 19, Has Passed the Windward Islands—May Join Sampson.

gave out the welcome information today that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American soldiers already called for have renavy, had successfully completed her sponded, and have been duly equipped long trip from San Francisco, making for service. This last matter, the the entire circuit of South America and equipment of the new troops, is the was now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet, the secretary would not say. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department had received since the battle of Manila, as it meant not only that the Oregon was out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron now in southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would be added to Admiral Sampson's force in the near future, if indeed it had not already augmented the admiral's strength.

The Oregon left San Francisco on March 19, before the war had opened, and at that time it was not admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for despatches and then went around the horn and then up the east coast of South America. In all the trip covered more than 13,000 miles. The last stretch from Bahia to the Windward islands has been followed with anxiety by naval officials, for by a strange coincidence, the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo boats approached the Windward islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there. It had been sustry to intercept the battleship with his superior force and before leaving Bahia, Captain Clark, of the Oregon, was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet.

CAPTAIN CLARK'S CONFIDENCE. confidence in being able to hold his own single handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to the torpedo boats under the Spanish admiral's | divided attention. command, for these are a new and practically unknown element against the modern battleship and Captain Clark, while confident of holding out | tee. against these, also, said a chance blow might be struck by them. Notwithstanding Captain Clark's assurances, the navy department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battleship on such unequal terms was far from desirable and might bring most serious results. For this reason the official information reaching the authorities today was a source of most hearty con-

gratulation. Where the report came from was not made known, but the mere fact that Secretary Long regards the Oregon as safe makes it evident that she has passed well to the northward of the Windward Islands.

Aside from this bit of information Secretary Long said at the close of office hours that there was no further news to be given out. During the day the bureau of navigation issued a bul letin summarizing Commander Mc Culla's official report of the recent engagement at Cienfuegos and adding some minor features on the prospective exchange of prisoners, etc. The bulletins are not proving of important news value, although they are practically all that comes from the navy

department with its official approval. Late in the day Secretary Long joined the war board, which had been in ses sion for some hours to participate in the discussion of their plans, which are believed to have been materially modified by the news received from

VOYAGE OF THE CHARLESTON. The cruiser Charleston, which started today on her long journey to meet Admiral Dewey at Manila should arrive there in about twenty-four days allowing a couple of days at Honolulu for coal. Admiral Dewey's cablegrams show that he is able to maintain the ground he has gained until reinforcements arrived in the usual course so that the Charleston will get there is time to serve his purpose. The stock of ammunition which the Charleston carries is believed to be the great essential just now, the fierce engagement at Cavite having consumed a large part of the admiral's ammunition, shot

There was a good deal of talk at the war department today of the possibil- fleet. ity of an issue by the president of another call for volunteers, but careful inquiry tends to warrant the state-

Washington, May 18.—Secretary Long | ment that this is at least premature | LAUNCHING OF and that no further call is likely to issue until the aggregate number of main source of delay and promises to become even worse in the future.

FRENCH DON'T SALUTE OUR FLAG The Frigate Du Bourdieu Leaves

Havana With Refugees. Key West, Fla., May 18.-The French frigate Du Bourdieu, which entered Havana harbor a week ago, after an unpleasant incident, which necessitated the firing of two shots across her show his flag, passed out yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, with refu-

gees, and headed northwest.

The Du Bourdieu is a long schoolship, carrying 6-inch and 5-inch guns and 1-pounders, besides two torpedo tubes. The Mayflower ran close enough to the frigate to establish the Frenchman's identity and then stood off. Our flag was not saluted.

TURPIE'S SPEECH.

Points Out the Way to Raise War Funds Without a Bond Issue. Feature of Senate Proceedings.

Washington May 18 .- The feature of today's session of the senate was the speech of Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) upon the war revenue measure. He strong-ly contended that a bond issue was unnecessary: that all the funds re-gally bedecked bottle of native Alapected that the Spanish admiral would | quired for the prosecuting of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the coinage of the silver seignlorage and by the issue of legal These four means of ob taining money would yield to the government during the next year, he maintained, fully \$300,000,000, an In reply Captain Clark expressed his amount in excess of the estimated sum and roses gathered by ladies of the necessary for the conduct of the war. The speech was characteristically beautiful in diction and close and forceful in reasoning. Senators on both sides of the chamber gave it un-

> Considerable progress was made in the reading of the bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the commit-Through the influence of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of some of the sections relating to violations of the stamp tax.

> After an extended debate, part of which occurred in secret legislative session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank or place in the regular service was passed.

HEALTH BOARDS MEET.

Sessions Opened at the Millersville Normal School.

Lancaster, May 18 .- The fifth annua neeting of the Associated Health authorities of Pennsylvania opened at the Millersville State Normal school. Governor Hastings, who was expected to take part in the proceedings, could not

be present. Vice-President Crosby Gray, of Pittsburg, acted as chairman. Professor E, O. Lyte welcomed the delegates. Prossor R. C. Shiedt, of Lancaster, delivered an address on "The Rational Training of Children a Problem in Pedagogical Psychology," Dora Keen one on "The Medical In-spection of Schools."

CADIZ FLEET TO SAIL. Vessels Will Leave for Manila This

Month. Gibraltar, May 18 .- The first-class battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Vittoria and Giralda, the auxiliary

for sea. They are expected to sail for the month with 11,000 troops.

THE ALABAMA

Miss Mary Morgan Breaks the Traditional Bottle of Wine.

THE LAUNCHING ONE OF THE MOST ONLY A FEW PERSONS WIT-NESSED THE CEREMONY - THE

SHIP WILL BE READY FOR COM-

MISSION WITHIN A YEAR.

Philadelphia, May 18.—The buttleship Alabama was launched at Cramps' ship hows before the Frenchman would yard shortly before I o'clock this after- next week. noon. Miss Mary E. Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, had the honor of breaking the traditional oottle of wine on the prow of the big fighter, as it slid from the ways. The fact that the launching of the ship was one of the most successful ever witnessed at Cramps is regarded as an omen of good fortune. So eager was the Alabama to get into her native element that before the sawing of the "shoe" which holds the cradle in place had been completed the monstrous hull, tugging with a weight of thousands of tons on the strips of oak, tore them apart and the big mass of steel giided gracefully into the water few seconds ahead of schedule time Miss Morgan stood on a dias built on the launching platform directly under the bow of the Alabama. She was attended by her father, Senator Morgan, and her sister, Miss Cornelia I. Morgan. As the ship began to tremble preparagaily bedecked bottle of native Alabama wine, which she held in her right hand, and, swinging it about her head, smashed it against the nose of the ship, saying as she did so: "I crown thee with magnolias, brave ship, and

barna." The bow of the boat was hung with great festoons of magnolias, gray moss state of Alabama and sent here for

the occasion Only a few hundred people witnessed the launching as against the tens of thousands usually gathered in the yard on such occasions. For some time past the yard has been closed to all visitors, and the rule was not relaxed to any extent today, Fear of Spanish treachery has made the government and the Cramps extremely cautious, as a single bomb exploded by a hostile visitor would do almost incalculable damage. The "war-time launching" was for this reason almost a private affair.

After the Alabama had come to standstill in the Delaware, tugs towed her back to her dock and workmen swarmed over her, beginning at once the work of preparing her for service If the armor contracted for now is delivered promptly, the ship will be ready for commission within a year. It is a curious coincidence that the yard number of the Alabama, 290, is the same as the yard number of the old Alabama, built for the Confederacy in an English ship yard during the

PARISIANS HISSED THE MAINE.

Americans in a French Theatre Cheered and Stood to Fight. Atlantic City, N. J., May 18.-William Stimmel, of this city, who is travelling in France, writes that when the battleship Maine was thrown on a canvas in a Paris theatre the audience hissed. The half-dozen Americans, himself included, thereupon got up and cheered themselves hoarse for the flag and America. The manager called in the police to prevent a ght, which was im-The Americans refused to minent. leave the theatre, telling the manager that if there was going to be any fight-

GENERAL OTIS IN COMMAND.

ing they wanted to be in it.

Superintends Arrangements of the

San Francisco Expedition, San Francisco, May 18 .- Major Gen Emperador Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., eral Otis, who arrived from Denver last night, today assumed charge of cruisers Rapido, Alfonso XII., Buenos the organization, outfitting and the Ayres and Antonio Lopez and three sailing of the troops bound for Manila. torpedo boats, now at Cadiz, are ready A few alterations in the steam r City of Peking's arrangements which have been decided upon will delay the de-Philippines before the end of this parture of the vessel until Saturday

will carry four four pound Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, two being placed in her bow and two in her stern. She is being prepared for 1.000 enlisted men, 72 army officers, 8 navy officers and 112 sailors. The latter, with their officers,

are to man the Spanish ships captur-

ed by Admiral Dewey, Work on the transports City of Sydvery leisurly manner. The former ves-sel is being coaled and painted and a once, the vessel will not be ready to prisoners of war in the United States. leave for a week or more. Th Austra-lia is less in need of rpairs and altera-

tion than the other vessel. There are now nearly 4,000 men camped at Presido and hearly as many more will be here by the middle of

The Second buttalion of Oregon volunteers under the command of Colone Summer arrived here today from Portland. They are better equipped than any of the soldiers that have arrived here from other states,

CHARLESTON

The Crniser Leaves San Francisco tor Manila Carrying Large Supplies of Powder and Prejectiles.

Vallejo, Cal., May 18,-The cruiser Charleston got under way for Manda shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Salutes were fired at Mare Island navy yard and the employes of the yard and citizens of Vallejo who were assembled along the shore vigorously cheered the departing vessel.

On the vessel are a number of news caper correspondents, among them Mr. E. Langley Jones, who has been ordered to Manila to report movements of United States troops for the Aspciated

The Charleston was heavily loaded with ammunition for her own gues in addition to a large supply of powder and projectiles for Admiral Dewey's fleet. No troops were carried on the Charleston as she has no room for more than her own crew of 350 men. The cruiser was heavily loaded with coal, but will not have much left when she reaches Manila.

A TYPE OF SPANISH CRUELTY. Father of Helpless Children Leaves Them to Starve.

New York, May 18,-Nicolo Lunzaros, Spaniard was arraigned in the Tombs court today, on a charge of cruelty to ils own children. After Magistrate Wentworth heard the case he became very indignant. "A typical Spanish

he said. "They seem to be built on the lines that make such inhuman practices possible." The two little sons of the prisoner vere brought to court by Gerry agents They were Vincenzo, three years old and Alfonso, five years old. They were bare-footed and almost without clothing. The magistrate asked Lungaros what he had to say. o take care of the children," said he, through an interpreter. "I knows that

starving to death. If they were dead would be better, anyway. I make but little, and I cannot have my pleasure when I have to take care of those "This is the most heartless case with which I have ever come in contact, said Magistrate Wentworth. great pleasure in holding this man for trial in Special sessions." The pris was taken to the Tombs in de fault of bail. The children were given

cursed jingoes would be noft-

hearted enough to keep them from

SENOR BOCK'S OPINION.

erly clothed and fed.

to the Gerry society; they were prop-

The German Spaniard Thinks Hav-

ann Biockade is a Waste of Time. Key West, Fla., May 18 .- Senor G. Bock, one wealthy Havana cigar merchant, who is waiting here for permission to go to Havana on the German steamer Polaria, denies the stories of the suffering and starvation of the people in the large Cuban towns. He claims to have over 6,400 men working next. When ready for sea, the Peking on his tobacco plantations, and, in

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Gladstone dies.

Cruiser Charleston sails from San Francisco for Manila.

Battleship Alabama is launched at Cramp's ship yard. Major General Otis takes charge of the San Francisco expedition to Manila. Reports indicate that 95,000 volunteers have been mustered into the service.

Government of Bolivia declares neutrality between Spain and the United States. Cadiz rescue squadron will leave the last of May with 11,000 Spanish soldiers for Manila. It is announced by Secretary Long that the Oregon is safe out of reach of the Spanish

Order has been issued by the navy department forbidding the presence of Sylvester Scovell on board of any vessel of the United States.

themselves and a large community be-Senor Bock says the farmers who are raising produce for the Spaniards are armed and protected by the government, and he asserts that the present blockade cannot starve Ha-

vana or any other part of Cuba into surrender in a hundred years. The island will be captured by the United States," he said, "the force against us is too great, but it will be many months yet. I am a German. Yes, I am also a Spantard, but I wish it were all over tomorrow. Twenty thousand American troops landed there cannot take the island. It is no like the Philippines. The people of Cuba are armed by the government, and they will fight.

SCOVELL BARRED OUT.

The Too Enterprising Correspondent Not Allowed on American Ships.

Washington, May 18 .- The news bulletin issued by the navy department today contained the following items: An order has been issued by the department forbidding the presence of Sylveeter Scovell, a newspaper correspondent, aboard vessels of the navy or at any naval station, on account of his conduct in stowing himself away on board of the tug Uneas on the recent visit of that vessel to Havana-he havney and Australia is proceeding in a ling been refused permission to go as a passenger.

Negotiations are in progress for the few carponters are at work in her in- exchange of Thrall and Jones, newsterior, but that is all. Unless a force paper correspondents for Colonel Cor-of mechanics is put to work on her at tijo and Military Surgeon Julian, now

They Give an Account of the Bombardment -- Inhabitants Terrorized and Camp in the Country.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Proc.) St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 18 .- Over thirty Porto Rican refugees, mostly women, with very little money, arrived here last night on board the French steamer Rodriguez.

It is reported that the governor genlamation saying eight soldiers were killed and thirty-four were injured as little damaged.

In the town one shot, it is alleged, penetrated the palace and the corner of a powder house was carried away. No school children were killed.

The Spanish transport Alfonso XIII. and the Spanish freight steamer Manuela were damaged by the American

The Spaniards, as usual, claim the victory, basing this assertion upon the fact that the American warships departed under fire.

But, the refugees say, the city of San being in hourly fear of the reappearance of the American fleet and a repetition of the bombardment. As heretofore, people are camping in the coun-

try, out of range of the American guns, The Spaniards claim that Freeman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent, who was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for photographing the ed by a shot which struck the town Jail, but the refugees say he was prob-

ably shot by the Spaniards. Many funerals have occurred recent-

ly at San Juan. NO NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 18 .- There 18 news here of the Spanish fleet and nothing can be accertained in any way confirming the report from Porto Plata. San Domingo, that the Cape Verde squad-"I was too poor | ron has arrived at San Juan de Porto

Deficiency Mill Passed. Washington, May 18.-The house adourned today after a session tasting ont an hour and a half. An ineffectual effort was made to pass a bill prohibiting the publication of information concerning the strength of the country's fortifications. Without a word of debate, the deficiency

Haiti Settles an Old Claim. Washington, May 18.-The Hatien govrnment has given conspicuous evidence

of its friendly feeling toward the United States by settling the long-pending claim of Bernard Campbell, of Brooklyn, for against Halti.

Argentina Furnishes Cash.

Buenos Ayres, May 18 (via Galveston) .of Argentina have telegraphed another million francs to Madrid, as a war sub-scription, and that the collection of oney for the same purpose will be con-

Bolivia Declares Neutrality. Washington, May 18 .- The state departent was notified today that the government of Bolivia had declared neutrality between Spain and the United States,

had taken that action

southerly winds.

Reports Indicate 95,000 Volunteers Washington, May 18 .- Reports received at the adjutant general's office up to !! o'clock tonight indicate that \$5,000 volun-teers had been mustered into the service of the United States.

naking the twentleth government that

Havana, May 18.-Nothing is known of ficially here regarding the reported blowing up of a small naval boat, having a

crew of seventeen men, off Cardenas.

****************** WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May For eastern Penn- + for Thursday: For eastern Penn- + Washington, May 18 .- Forecast sylvania, fair and warmer; southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather, possibly showers near the takes; fresh

"The Porter when the

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN FORTS

The First Detailed Account of the Battle at the Capital of Porto Rico Is Brought by the Associated Press Despatch Boat, Dauntless-Thrilling Story of the Engagement by an Eye Witness.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Key West, Fla., May 18.-The Dauntiess, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, capital of the Island of Porto Rico, by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson on May 12 last. The American warships sustained only trivinl injury and lest only one man killed. After the engagement the north end of Morro Fort was in ruins, the Cabras Island fort was silenced and the San Carlos battery was damaged. No shots vere aimed at the city and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas as sert that a school house was struck and that the master and his pupils were killed. But this is not thought likely to be true, as the bombardment took place early in the morning and when the school children are not like

ly to have been in the building. The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleaderal of Porto Rico has issued a proc- forts had recently been strengthened with new guns, but other facts de veloped which showed miscalculations a result of the bombardment of the were made by those who drew up the plans, Refugees at St. Thomas told Admiral Sampson's flect on May 12. He | the correspondent who touched there adds that two guns were dismounted after the engagement that the Spanat Morro castle, which, otherwise, was lards thought the forts at San Juan de Porto Rico were stronger than the forts of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde Islands. This was the only information the United States Navy department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly eastward, and on May 8 were off Cape Haytien, republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of Span-Juan is still terrorized, its inhabitants | lards, but no definite information was obtained.

Early in the morning of May 12 Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan de Porto Rico, the American consul at Cape Haytien baving informed the admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Porto

The city of San Juan de Porto Rico is situated in a long, narrow pocket, A tongue of highland separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras Island, which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortified by the Spaniards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. The town of San Juan de Porto Rico is on the ocean side of the bay, and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city ships must pass the Morro Castle fortifications and the battery of San Caros, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the barbor. Besides, they must pass the Canuelo battery, on

PLAN OF ACTION.

The attack on the forts was planned so that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should the latter emerge from the har-

The following is the official plan of action issued to the American fleet: The squadron will pass near Salinas Point and then steer about east, to pass just outside the reefs off Cabras Island. The column is to be formed as follows:

"The Iowa (flagship), Indiana, New York, Amphitrite and Terror. The Detroit is to go ahead of the Iowa, distant 1,000 yards. The Wampatuck is to keep on the Iowa's starboard bow, distant 500 yards. The Detroit and Wampatuck to sound constantly after land closed and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is obtained, showing at night a red light over the sterm

and at davtime a red flag aft. "The Montgomery to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Morro and on the lookout for torpedo-boat destroyers. If Fort Canuelo fires she is to silence it. The Porter will take station under cover of the Iowa, on the port side, The Niagara to remain westward off

Salinas Point. While approaching, a sharp lookout s to be kept on the coast between Salinas Point and Cabras Island for Cabras Island, one-half mile to one mile, the Detroit will rapidly cross the mouth of the harbor and be close under Morro to the westward, screen-ed from the fire of Morro's western battery. If the old guns on the north side of Morro are opened she is to silence them. These two cruisers are to keep on the looksut, especially for Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers com-

"The Porter, when the action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the through the fleet when the lookouts re-

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) | Iowa and get close under the cliff to the eastward of the Detroit and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor; but she is not to attack destroyers.

"The Wampatuck will tow one of her boats with its mast shipped, flying a red flag, and having a boat's anchor on board the tug so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the boat in about ten fathoms, with Fort Canu-

elo and the western end of Cabras Island in range. There will be two objects for attack. The batteries upon Morro and the men-of-war. If it is clear that Spanish vessels are lying in port fire is to be opened upon them so soon as they are discernible over Cabras Island. the motions of the flagship being followed in this regard. If it should become evident, however, that neutral men-of-war are in the line of fire a flag of truce will probably be sent in before the vessels are opened. The Porer is to hold herself in readiness for ,

CARE TO BE TAKEN. "Care must be taken to avoid striking the hospitals on Cabras Island. If it becomes necessary to silence the Morro batteries a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principal object is to destroy the

"After passing the harbor mouth the Iowa will turn a little to starboard toward the town and will then turn out with a starboard helm and again pass to port, and, after passing Cabras Island to the westward she will turn again with a starboard helm and pass as at first. Should this plan be changed and it be decided to hold the ships in front of the entrance the signal 'Stop'

will be made at the proper time. "The Indiana, New York and the nonitors will follow the motions of the flagship and remain in column. The course, after Port Canuelo is brought into range with the west end of Cabras

Island, will be east by south. "Should nightfall come with the port in the enemy's hands and the ships inside, the cruisers will take up posions just outside the harbor, the Montgomery to the eastward and the Detroit to the westward, with their batteries ready and the men at the guns.

They will show no lights, The other ships, in succession, will sweep the entrance of the harbor and the channel leading into the anchorage with searchlights to keep the torpedo-

boat destroyers from coming out "In case the enemy should attempt to escape from the port, fire is to be concentrated on the leading ship, Should the attempt be made at night, the searchlights in use are to be turned on her bridge and conning tower, and

The fleet assembled off San Juan de Porto Rico about 3 o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition and appliances for handling the wounded ready.

Rear Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the lowa and the attack on the forts began at 5.15 and lasted three hours.

Although it was known at San Juan de Porto Rico that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships ap proached

It was not yet broad daylight and the coast of the Island was veiled in unusual haze. A range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean, and, further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose a tall range of mountains. Overhead the sky was a deep blue, but nearer the horizon were great masses of cotion-looking clouds. A ten-knot easterly breeze was blowing and a long, heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea

TREMENDOUS FIRE

The plans of the admiral were thoroughly carried out. This flee steamed into the barbor and opened a tremendous fire upon the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near Fort Canuelo, on Cabras island. wrought complete destruction. With glasses the officers of the Montgomer; could see the occupants of the fort jumping over the walls and running

The Detroit, which went nearest to the Morro, had to train her guns at a high angle. Her shots, directed at the north side of the Morro, cut deep furrows in the face of the fortifications. The Iown, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern walls. The rest of the fleet fired in order, first on Morro and then on San Carlos, accord-

ing to position. On the second round the Spanish gunners were thoroughly awakened and stood by their guns bravely, keeping up a furious but aimless fire. From their firm foundation and high elevation they had a speindid opportunity torpedo-boat destroyers. When near to cripple our fleet! but the Spanish gunners seemed to five regardless of aim, and as if only desirous of empty-

ing their magazines. From the Associated Press despatch boat the American shells could be seen to fall among the forts and among the troops of the garrison, raising clouds of dust and causing fires to break out. It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the harbor so soon as the firing began, and a feet