

SCHLEY ENTERS SANTIAGO HARBOR

Fierce Battle with the Ships of Admiral Cervera's Squadron Is Reported—Fight Lasted the Greater Part of the Afternoon. Americans Have the Advantage.

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Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 31 (5.15 p. m.).—The Havana advices indicate that the American fleet has forced the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and has engaged the Spanish fleet.

6.40 p. m.—At this hour the Santiago cable is still working from Santiago.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet.

The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon.

The advantage appears to have been with the Americans.

According to the latest advices the combat is still in progress.

BATTERING THE SANTIAGO FORTS

Guns of the Entire Fleet Engaged, According to Spanish Advices. THE FIRING WAS EXTREMELY HEAVY AND MUST HAVE CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE—IT WAS KEPT UP FROM TWO UNTIL FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 31.—(5.15 p. m.)—Advices just received from Havana say that since 2 o'clock this afternoon the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro castle, La Zecapa and Punta Garda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 5.45 p. m. the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

Morro castle is at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, La Zecapa, also shown on the maps as La Zecapa castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance and Punta Garda is situated on a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, showing that the American fleet has entered the harbor, according to the Havana advices.

FOURTEEN AMERICAN SHIPS. 11.15 p. m.—According to advices from a Spanish source, fourteen American warships and two torpedo boats were engaged in the combat at Santiago. A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro castle until 3.45, when discharges of cannon began to be heard at sea, off the port. These discharges were continued until 4 o'clock and then entirely ceased. From the Spanish account it is impossible to judge as to the exact merits of the encounter.

HAYTI VERSION OF THE FIGHT. Dispatch States That Admiral Sampson's Flag Was Seen at Santiago. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon the American squadron, composed of 14 warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo boats began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor.

The forts of Morro castle, La Zecapa and Punta Garda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3.45 p. m. The town is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaping damage. At 3.45 p. m. the cannonading diminished. About 3 o'clock cannon discharges were heard at a distance (presumably at sea) continuing for some time when the firing ceased completely.

The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. Lagging Interest in the War is Revived. London, June 1.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

SPAIN'S FINANCES IN BAD SHAPE

Disturbers of the Peace Cause Much Apprehension. THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HAS VOTED THE LAW PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF SILVER COIN—THE RUSH ON THE BANK OF SPAIN TO CHANGE NOTE CONTINUES—PHILIPPINE MISSIONARIES IN TROUBLE.

Madrid, May 31.—In the chamber of deputies today, Senor Calzado criticized the prohibition of the export of silver and silver money as being useless and urged the government to increase the silver coinage and avert a monetary crisis. Senor Latorre, the minister of finance, said the measure was intended to prevent the export of the immense quantities of silver money stored in the frontier provinces, adding that if the prohibition was not sufficient stronger measures would be taken.

The minister of finance also said the Madrid mint was coining a million pesetas daily, which amount, if necessary, he explained, will be increased by an arrangement being made with the Paris mint. The chamber of deputies has voted the law prohibiting the exportation of silver coin. It is feared the measure will fail of the effect desired. The rush on the Bank of Spain to change the notes continued. The authorities, however, have decided to treat as criminal disturbers of the peace all persons who change the notes for pure speculation or to create difficulties for the bank.

PRO-SPANISH FEELING. Stories Related by Cuban Refugees from Kingston. New York, May 31.—The Herald will tomorrow publish the following: On board the Atlas line steamer Adirondack, which arrived Tuesday from Kingston, Jamaica, and Savilla and Cartagena, United States of Colombia, and Port Limon, Costa Rica, were three Cuban refugees, Alfred Lacazetto, Llandero Acuin and Jose A. Gonzalez. Acuin and Gonzalez escaped from Cuba on board a schooner several months ago and boarded the Adirondack at Kingston. Mr. Lacazetto came from Savanilla, where he was in business. He reports that there is a strong pro-Spanish feeling throughout Central America.

CADETS ASSIGNED. Fifty-three Annapolis Students Are Distributed on the Fleet. Key West, Fla., May 31.—Fifty-three cadets from the Naval academy at Annapolis, comprising the first class, which has not yet graduated, arrived this afternoon on the City of Key West and will be distributed among the various ships of the fleet.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII, a locality that is said of great value as a coaling station. ADMIRAL DEWEY orders the British ship Genista to leave Manila. SENATE CONFIRMS numerous brigadier generals.

SPANISH ADVICES CLAIM THAT FOURTEEN AMERICAN SHIPS were engaged in the battle at Santiago de Cuba. KINGSTON, JAMAICA. DISPATCH states that Admiral Sampson's fleet has been sighted off Port Antonio.

FLORIDA EXPEDITION

The Successful Landing of the Cuban Patriots Has Caused Great Joy at Key West. Key West, Fla., May 31.—The successful landing of the Florida expedition has caused much joy in Cuban circles here. The Cubans say their armies will now make forward movements. The Florida probably carried more supplies than all the filibustering expeditions put together.

Local naval movements today in this harbor have been unimportant. No first-class vessels arrived or departed. The newspaper boats have gone to the south coast of the island. Midnight.—The war department telegraphically forbids correspondents telegraphing the name of the landing place of General Lacer's expedition of the steamer Florida, which, it was understood this afternoon, was at a point about twenty-five miles east of Havana.

WAR CLOUDS AT MOROCCO. A German Arrested for Sketching Fortifications. Madrid, June 1, (1 a. m.)—The Prussian ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, had another conference yesterday with Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war. A German who was caught sketching the fortifications at Ceuta in Morocco, (supposed Gibraltar) has been arrested. General de Bourbion, who was arrested during the riots at Madrid, prior to the outbreak of the war, has been liberated.

NATIONAL RELIEF COMMISSION. Philadelphia, May 31.—The National Relief commission, which for some time has been shaping its plans for affording relief for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and providing for the families of men in the service, today notified President McKinley and Secretary Alger and Long and the organization is prepared for business and will at once begin its labors. Ex-Governor Pattison, representing the Pennsylvania sanitary commission, was present at today's meeting of the relief commission, and joined in the discussion as to the needs of the men in service.

Smith Sets a New Pace. Baltimore, May 31.—Henry Smith set a new mark for long distance bicycle riders today. In his 24-hour passed race with Robert French at Electric park, which ended at 2 o'clock this evening, he covered 499 miles. All track records above sixty miles were broken. Smith was off his wheel during the day three hours and eighteen minutes, making his actual riding time twenty hours and forty-two minutes.

Sampson's Squadron Sighted? London, June 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kingston dated Tuesday, says: "A large American squadron, supposed to be Rear Admiral Sampson's, was seen today off Port Antonio, on the north coast of Jamaica, twenty-five miles northwest of Morro Point, the eastern extremity of the island, steaming westward."

Another Prize Taken. Key West, Fla., May 31.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish bark Maria Dolores of Bilbao. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Porto Rico. She was bound from Rio Janelto to San Juan de Porto Rico with cargo. Some cases supposed to contain ammunition, were found under the coal.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

Another Glimpse of the Sufferings of Cubans Is Given. Key West, Fla., May 31.—A prominent Cuban here today received a letter from his son, who is a member of the steamer Florida expedition, dated May 28. The letter says: "At last we are in Cuba libre, in the midst of our brave and valiant brothers. The Spaniards operate but little in this section, and always with disastrous results to their arms. Since our arrival it has rained incessantly, and under these rain storms we are working like Titans, having had no rest since our arrival on the morning of the 26th. Our cargo is the largest landed to date, not only as concerns arms and ammunition, but also provisions."

Major M'Kee Injured. Member of the Ninth Thrown from a Horse at Chickamauga. Chickamauga National Park, May 31.—Much to the disappointment of a number of volunteer regiments here who think they are ready to go to the front, no orders were received for the movement of any commands additional to those mentioned yesterday. The Second Nebraska, the Pennsylvania and the Ohio regiments today received their pay from their respective states for the time they were in camp prior to being mustered into the government service. The amount paid the Pennsylvania troops is about \$90,000.

Camara's Fleet. The Spanish Reserve Squadron Is Out to Drill. London, June 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday, by way of Bayonne, says: "The reserve squadron now undergoing speed trials and gun drill outside Cadiz is composed of the battleship Pelayo, with 821 men, the armored cruiser Enriquez, with 471 men, the cruiser Alfonso XIII with 361 men, the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, each with 175 men, and four torpedo boat destroyers, each with 129 men. When these vessels are ready to start Admiral Camara's fleet will be ready to start trans-Atlantic steamers now preparing at Cadiz. They are armed with Krupp guns and quick-firing and carry 259 men each. They will serve at the same time as carriers of coal and war stores for the squadron, which will also carry a strong force of marines and provisions for six months."

Benjamin Willis Convicted. Bridgeport, Conn., May 1.—Benjamin R. Willis, on trial for the murder of David S. R. Lambert, of Wilton, on December 17, was tonight convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge Thayer sentenced him to be hanged November 4.

Corries Spanish Packages. Falmouth, England, May 31.—The British steamer Reconquista has just sailed for Colon with Spanish government packages and a cargo of coal, understood to be destined for the Spanish fleet.

Hatch Convicted of Murder. Omspe, N. H., May 31.—Dr. W. H. Hatch, of this place, was tonight found guilty of murder in the first degree on the charge of causing his wife's death by poison.

Capt. Foraker's Assignment. Washington, May 31.—Captain J. R. Foraker, Jr. has been assigned to duty as an assistant to the adjutant general of the Third army corps at Chickamauga.

THE PURPOSE OF TAKING SANTIAGO

It Will Prove an Excellent Distributing Point from Which Food May Be Sent to the Starving Reconcentrados. An Estimate Has Been Prepared of the Cost of Feeding a Large Number, and Supplies Will Be Procured.

Washington, May 31.—The statement was made by a cabinet officer after the regular cabinet meeting today that no news had been received since Monday morning from Schley directly. It was plainly anticipated in some quarters that Schley might, through the possession of some information that would tend to neutralize the strength of the enemy's position, make a bold attempt to enter the harbor of Santiago and destroy or capture the Spanish squadron. With the assistance of a single regiment of regular United States troops, which it is believed even now to be on the way to his support, the officials are confident that the fleet can reduce the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor and make untenable the position of the Spanish squadron within. Of course, this plan is based upon the theory that Cervera will not attempt to make his escape by a desperate sortie at night.

This movement of Schley's is unquestionably in pursuance of the president's policy to send a helping hand to the starving reconcentrados. The Spanish squadron might be kept within Santiago harbor until the end of the war without sensibly endangering an American life and because of its distance and isolation from Havana, Santiago city has little to attract a military attack. But lying in the very midst of the insurgent section of the island, the town would afford a splendid base for the distribution of supplies to the families of the insurgents and to the reconcentrados who still drag out a miserable existence in the interior. Already the president has begun to prepare to help these people and the commissary general of the army has prepared an estimate of \$5,000,000 for the purchase of sufficient supplies to feed 150,000 reconcentrados for six months.

For the time being it is felt that the real field of action is removed from Washington and is centered with the troops, now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships. The time of preparation has gone by, and it remains only for preparations to be carried into actual effect. A leading naval official pointed to his desk, which was clear of papers and documents and remarked that all the preparatory details were now well along and that so far as the authorities here were concerned they had only to wait for the execution of preparations heretofore made. There will continue to be much routine detail in the maintenance of the large military and naval force, but this is now in well established channels. The more vital feature of the campaign itself has been fully matured. To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington, and yet with General Miles in the south and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters, they will have met to do with the time and circumstances of attack.

The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude, as the authorities here fully appreciate that battles cannot be fought in advance on paper. All that has been attempted is to outline a campaign and make the fullest co-operation between the navy and army, in the successful execution of the plans. The real blow is for the commanders to strike, and in the execution of this part of the programme the authorities here can take little part. It is for this reason that they regard themselves now rather as spectators of what is about to occur.

The regular reports issued today contain some additional declarations of neutrality, this time from Brazil, Japan, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Gibraltar.

SENATE TALKING ON WAR REVENUE

Another Day Is Passed in Fruitless Discussion. SPEECHES MADE BY MASON ADVOCATING AN AMENDMENT TO THE BILL PLACING TAX ON ADULTERATED FLOUR—MR. TURPIE FORCES A SECRET EXECUTIVE SESSION. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, May 31.—Another day was passed by the senate in fruitless discussion of the war revenue measure. The session which was devoted to the consideration of the bill, was terminated by a vote of 48 yeas to 35 nays. The bill was then taken up for discussion by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.). Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Elkins (Rep., Va.), Mr. Mason strongly advocated an amendment to the bill placing a tax upon wheat flour adulterated either with clay or with corn flour and presented a long statement by the National association of American Millers, in support of his contention. Mr. Lodge had intended to denounce the resolution as an amendment to the pending bill but refrained because, he said, a secret session would be demanded if that discussion were started. After commenting somewhat severely upon the arrangement of the minority which prevented action upon a question which the administration and a majority in both branches of congress desired to dispose of, he began a discussion of some of the questions arising out of the present war. Evidently believing this not a proper subject for public discussion, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) forced a secret executive session.

In the open session that followed Mr. Elkins discussed the general features of the pending bill, opposing the bill.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, May 31.—Forecast for Wednesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair weather, variable winds becoming southerly. For western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer; light southerly winds. New York, June 1.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle States and New England, fair, clear and warmer weather will prevail, with light and fresh variable winds, becoming southerly and followed by partial cloudiness in the section.