

GUNS OF THE ENEMY SOON SILENCED.

NO SURRENDER.

Spaniards Fired the First Shots at Santiago Last Sunday—Gen. Shafter Reports the American Position Impregnable.

General Toral, of the Spanish troops at Santiago, refused to unconditionally surrender his men last week.

General Shafter Sunday again resumed firing, which will be maintained until the American flag floats over the Spanish stronghold.

Shortly after midnight Sunday the War Department made public the following:

Playa Del Este, July 10. Headquarters 14th Corps, To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces to-morrow, enough to completely block all the roads to the north-west. I am quite well.

Every day that passes greatly strengthens the American position without helping the Spaniards. No further measure of defense is left to Toral. He has exhausted all his resources. He may construct more mines in the closest approaches to the city and in the very streets, but his mines can easily be avoided or countermined by artillery.

Prisoners and deserters report that Toral has thrown up barricades in the streets and is turning the houses on the corners into temporary forts, as strong as he can make them.

The English cable operators who were admitted to the city so that Toral might consult with Madrid by cable declare that the Spaniards cannot possibly hold out for a week longer. The Spaniards, they say, are praying for rain. The wells and cisterns which supplied water since the water pipes running into the city were cut are exhausted.

So close were the Spaniards to starvation that biscuits were selling for \$5 a pound. Deserters say that the Spaniards have never recovered from the fierceness of the attack of July 1.

Unwilling to call the American soldiers brutes, they call them "the hill like fools," say the Spaniards. "They are mad men, imbeciles! They don't know what danger is!"

The hills which flank Santiago are occupied by our artillery, placed behind sandbags and bomb proofs.

Admiral Sampson is sending ashore his rapid fire guns, which will add to the deadliness of the bombardment.

The great battle expected Saturday did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle.

The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture.

He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our government.

The deaths in the city of Guantanamo, Cuba, now number 15,000 a day.

There are at present 55,000 volunteer soldiers encamped at Chickamauga park.

Biscuits are selling at 10 cents a piece at Havana, and bread at 50 cents a pound.

The first American newspaper published in Cuba has been issued by the New York Journal.

All festivals have been stopped in Havana on account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The Philippine insurgents are encouraging the Spaniards to waste their ammunition. At night they shoot firecrackers, and the Spaniards fire muskets in return.

All the churches in the country devote their exercises to thanksgiving services last Sunday.

This was done according to the President's request for a national service of thanksgiving for the success of our arms.

The chief suffering among the American troops in Cuba thus far has been caused by malaria.

It is said that Admiral Sampson's report to the navy department of the destruction of Cervera's fleet is about 12,000 words.

General Draper, American ambassador to Italy, says that country is more friendly to the United States than any other power of Europe, except England.

The Spanish fleet which turned back from its intended trip to the Philippines, is now preparing to defend the Canary Islands against the proposed American attack.

About 50 Spanish prisoners attempted to escape from the cruiser Harvard the other night. Six were shot by American marines. None of them left the boat.

Admiral Sampson said: "Of course, the victory is very gratifying. The 1,500 prisoners will be sent to New York. All the ships in the engagement fought splendidly."

The latest estimate on the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, who had sunk the two torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton and Furor, saw the Cubans shoot the Spaniards lashed to a spar and fired a blank shot at them.

Americans are accused by Russian newspapers of using some kind of an explosive, contrary to international law.

The Spanish wounded in the American lines are receiving many favors and courtesies from their captors. They are amazed at the conduct of the Americans whom they had so greatly despised but a few days ago.

At Caney, near Santiago, the other day American forces found 250 dead Spaniards and buried them in the trenches dug by the Spaniards as graves for us. Our ambulances are now bringing the Spanish wounded inside the Spanish lines.

The Spaniards last Sunday began looting the houses of those who had left Santiago on account of the predicted bombardment.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Miles left last Saturday for Santiago.

On the Vizcaya 163 out of 510 men were killed outright.

The poor of Havana are dying of starvation in the streets.

A regiment of troops will be sent from San Francisco to Hawaii.

The Americans turned from their morning prayers to the guns.

Cervera was ordered out of Santiago harbor by dispatches from Madrid.

Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo are reported by a deserter as starving.

Wednesday the Spanish cabinet decided that the war would be continued.

The Spanish cabinet may soon be replaced by one composed of military men.

Gen. Shafter, who was quite ill last week, reports to Washington that he is better.

Gen. Shafter has full authority to arrange for the exchange of prisoners as he may see fit.

The destruction of the Spanish ships at Manila and Santiago represent a loss of \$23,000,000.

A Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia, evidently lying in wait for Klondike treasure.

The Spanish torpedo boats, the Pluton and Furor, were destroyed by the Gloucester, in charge of Commander Wainwright.

Cuban cable companies refuse to transmit Spanish dispatches. This, Spain claims, is due to British partiality.

The steamers Iroquois and Cherokee left Santiago last Wednesday for the North, carrying 600 wounded American soldiers.

It is said that Blanco has been informed that Havana will be bombarded in a few days if the city is not surrendered.

The government is arranging to send wrecking apparatus to Santiago. An endeavor will be made to raise Cervera's ships.

The Spanish warship, Alfonso XIII, in attempting to run the blockade out of Havana, was destroyed by American vessels.

Cubans, under orders from Sampson, have buried the bodies of more than 100 Spaniards washed ashore from the wrecked squadron.

Spain is so downcast over the destruction of Cervera's fleet, that theaters have closed their doors and bullfights have stopped.

The Red Cross society is taking care of 500 wounded American soldiers near Santiago. The hospital accommodations are inadequate.

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A SCENE OF DEATH AND DESOLATION.

THE WRECKED SHIPS.

Cuban Coast Lined With the Hulls of Spain's Once Defiant Cruisers—Buzards and Sharks Watching for Dead Bodies.

The vessels which compose Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked charnel houses are littering the Cuban coast and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death baffle description. At the entrance of the harbor the Santiago de Cuba lies, the Reina Mercedes sunk at midnight on July 3. Westward five miles from the harbor is a torpedo boat destroyer stuck fast in the rocks close in shore and battered by the surging waves.

At the end of the war in front here she lies hid her hull from view. Her decks are a mass of twisted iron, exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass work and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers, whose protective decks only stand in place.

But the most ghastly, horrible sights in these silent steel coffins are the mangled, scorched and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors sacrificed for their country. Buzzards are feeding on the dead, and others are hovering over the wrecks. On the beach here flocks of buzzards sit silently waiting for the sea to give up its dead. Every tide adds to the scene of horror, washing up such objects as, for instance, a sleeve enclosing a wasted arm, other portions of human bodies gnawed by hungry sharks and countless relics of the past.

Everywhere the mangled remains of the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders. They are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief or lie in the depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards who keep constant vigil about the wrecks. Exploded shells, remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed, in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach, where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross marks the graves of the dead. A grave over which Spain may well mourn.

Boat crews from the Texas landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board the Almirante and thought our men had better take their arms, but the Spaniards would not wait. When the Americans neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping from the decks and firing. A shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

The wrecks are best described as looking like big steel buildings after destruction by fire. Exploded beams of the warships are twisted and charred. Side armor plates weighing tons had been wrenched off, and there were many evidences in the huge hulls of the boats of the Brooklyn and Oregon had landed. The decks were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions and small arms. All the guns are ruined except an 11-12 inch gun on the Reina Mercedes. The Infanta Teresa, which appears to be in perfect order.

NO HOPE FROM THE POWERS.

Peace Idea Becoming Stronger in Madrid—The American Flag Flies Over the City.

Information from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hopelessness of the war is finally recognized. The peace idea now seems to predominate in the Cabinet, and negotiations are considered urgent. The Cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out, owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, and the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula.

There is no confidence felt that the Powers will interfere, even if defensible, what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

Premier Sagasta, however, is known to be anxious for the immediate cessation of the war.

Cervera Loves America.

In response to a question as to what he thought of America, Admiral Cervera, the commander of the destroyed Spanish squadron, said:

"You ask me," he said, "how I like America, and I answer you that I have always liked, and I may say loved, your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me.

SCHLEY IS THE HERO.

The Destruction of the Spanish Fleet Due to His Maneuvers—His Ship Alone Attacked Four Vessels. Unquestionably Commodore Schley is the hero of the Santiago naval battle. Dispatches indicate that neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Watson were present during the fight.

There came to be no doubt the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, the Indiana, the Texas and the Vixen closed around the Spanish fleet, pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, the Oregon and the Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag.

Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York (Admiral Sampson's flagship), which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver by Commodore Schley, in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more northerly direction with a greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

HAWAII ANNEXED.

Senate Passes the Resolutions Which Had Already Been Favored by the House.

Last Thursday President McKinley signed the Hawaiian resolutions. Minister Sewell has been instructed to take a special session in the name of the United States.

The joint resolution Wednesday passed the senate providing for the annexation of Hawaii. It was originally

introduced in the house by Mr. Newlands of Nevada and passed that body June 15. Two days later it was reported favorably to the senate. Its text is as follows:

Whereas, The government of the republic of Hawaii, having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public government and crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that said Hawaiian islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and under the sovereignty and dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The resolution passed the senate by a vote of 42 to 21.

All existing treaties between the islands and other nations shall cease. They are replaced by the treaties now existing between the United States and foreign nations.

SEVENTY LIVES SAVED.

Steamer Delaware, Carrying Supplies for Troops, Escaped.

Ammunition for Admiral Sampson's fleet and for our troops in the South aided in the destruction of the Clyde line steamship Delaware. The blackened hull of the formerly handsome craft now lies on the New Jersey beach about three miles off Cedar Creek, N. J., and 12 miles south of Barnegat, where she was abandoned by her passengers and crew when all hope of saving her was gone.

In all 70 persons were saved from the sea, after drifting more than three hours in the darkness in open boats and on a raft.

The Delaware sailed from New York Friday for Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., carrying 29 passengers and a crew of 41.

Fire is believed to have been smoldering in the hold since the vessel left port. It was discovered a few miles northeast of Cedar Creek, when the vessel was well on her way.

A Mother's Desperate Deed.

Paul Dengler, of Clinton, Ia., a railroad baggage man, upon returning from a trip near New Haven, was stating she was losing her mind, was not fit to live and was going to die and take two children with her. Search resulted in the discovery of the three bodies in a barrel near the house, partially filled with water. The heads of the victims were submerged, but the feet protruded. Mrs. Dengler was 38 years old, and the children 5 years and 19 months, respectively.

LAWS FOR HAWAII.

\$100,000 was appropriated by congress to carry out the Hawaiian resolutions, and make them effective.

All municipal, civil and judicial power shall be conducted as the President of the United States may direct. There shall be no Chinese immigration to the islands.

AN APPALLING MARINE DISASTER.

553 LIVES LOST.

The La Bourgogne Collided During a Fog Off Cape Sable—Inhuman Foreigners Out Off the Escape of Women and Children.

With bows stove in and partly dismantled, the ship Cromartyshire was towed into Halifax, N. S., last Wednesday morning, by the Allen liner Grecian.

She had been in collision with the French steamer La Bourgogne, and brought news of the most appalling marine disaster of recent years.

On the morning of July 4, the collision occurred during a heavy fog off Cape Sable, and in ten minutes the La Bourgogne went down with 563 of her crew and passengers. One hundred sixty-three persons were saved, and among these there was only one woman.

The only officers saved were the purser and three engineers. About thirty of the crew were rescued. The balance of the 163 saved are passengers.

So quickly did the vessel sink that a majority of the passengers could not reach the deck from their state rooms. The woman rescued was Mrs. La-Carse, who was picked up by her husband and placed on a raft. Another woman was with her but was washed off by the seas and drowned.

Capt. Deloncle, of the La Bourgogne remained on his ship and went down with her, refusing to leave the vessel.

The captain of the Cromartyshire said: "When my ship was sixty miles off South Sable Island, she was on the port tack, heading west by northwest under reduced canvas, going four or five knots an hour. The fog horn was kept continually blowing. Shortly after 4 a. m. I heard a steamer's whistle on our weather bow, which seemed to be bearing us very fast.

"I blew our horn and was answered by the steamer's whistle. Suddenly a steamer loomed up through the fog on our port bow and crashed into us, going at terrific speed. Our foremast and main topgallant mast were carried away. I immediately ordered the boats to be lowered and examined the damage, and found that our bow had been completely cut off and the plates twisted into every conceivable shape."

After the collision a terrific sight

was witnessed by the rescuers. Hundreds of men and women were pleading for assistance, grasping at every floating object and bearing heavily on the life rafts already overloaded.

As the ship sank, the vortex sucked down everything upon the water's surface within a wide radius, and after 200 bodies came to the surface with a rush.

There were three priests on board the passenger steamer, and they went ashore with the vessel granting absolution to the Catholics on board.

On board the La Bourgogne were a large number of Italians and other foreigners who lacked the qualities which have enabled men in previous marine disasters.

Unhesitatingly they pulled out knives slashing them right and left, killing and wounding the poor women and frightened children who impeded and endangered their chances of escape.

These brutal fiends would not even assist in launching a life boat in which 40 women and children had been gathered.

When the great vessel went down these unfortunates were drawn down to death, when but a few strokes of the knives in the hands of the foreign brutes would have rescued them.

Among the lost are Mrs. J. B. Coleman of Lebanon, Pa., Dr. L. E. Levin-good of Reading, Pa., Rev. Father John Wilms, Bertha and Marie Flueckiger, of Pittsburgh, E. A. Angell of Cleveland, the wife and daughter of ex-Judge John Forest Dillon, one of the foremost lawyers of New York City.

Nearly all the first-class passengers were lost, those saved being mostly from the steerage and sailors.

The work of rescue was commenced without a moment's delay. Mrs. Henderson, wife of the captain of the Cromartyshire, had ample opportunity for interviewing the survivors, and she expresses the belief, from what she has heard, that no concerted effort was made to save the women. There were many foreigners on board, calling themselves men, whose fondness for places in the boats, according to Mrs. Henderson, it was fully ten minutes before the ill-fated vessel went down after being struck, and there was ample time to rescue at least some women and children. The crew of the Cromartyshire also express the belief that there must have been foul play, seeing that only one woman was saved.

The Bourgogne left New York last Saturday for Havre.

Large Fire at Allegheny.

The famous Coliseum building at Allegheny, Pa., was destroyed by fire last Sunday night. Many other buildings in the immediate neighborhood were also consumed, among them being the large furniture store of DeP & Bell, and the building of the Pittsburg Valve and Machine Co. The loss will amount to \$200,000.

The President has determined to promote Acting Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, but it is as yet undecided as to the extent of promotion.

CABLE FLASHES.

Germany continues to belittle the American army and navy. A Russian paper calls the destruction of Cervera's fleet by the Americans, slaughter.

The Puerter Bismarck which is scheduled to sail from Hamburg for New York on July 14, will take among her passengers Mrs. Wiborg, the noted Augsburg specialist, and Dr. Hessler, who successfully performed a very difficult operation upon the knee bones of George Vanderbilt, for which he received \$6,000.

HOBSON FREE.

The Hero of the Merrimac and His Gallant Crew Again Under the American Flag. Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of the flagship New York and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, on June 3 last, and sunk her there, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

The men whose return to their comrades has been secured by the negotiations detailed above are: Richmond P. Hobson, lieutenant, U. S. N.; Osborne Peignan, coxswain; George P. Phillips, machinist; John Kelly, water tender; George Charlette, a gunner's mate; Daniel Montague, seaman; J. C. Murphy, coxswain; Randolph Clausen, coxswain.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled over tent guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented to exchange Hobson and his men