

Get the pictures we offer this week. Before long they will be all gone and you will miss a prize. See eighth page.

National



Tri-Weekly

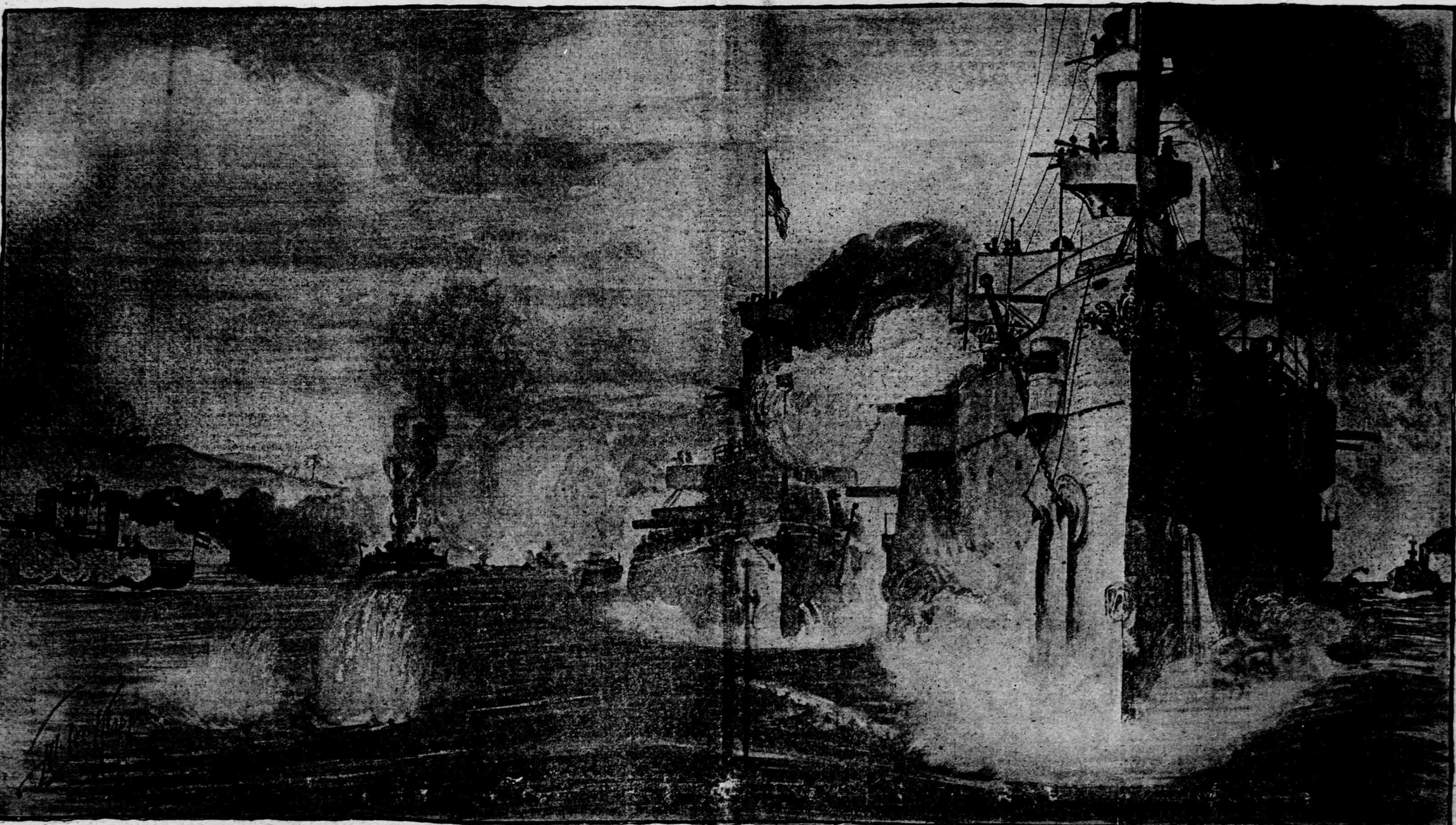
Two fine historical pictures of great value are given to subscribers this week. See eighth page.



ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

VOL. XVII—NO. 40—WHOLE NO. 883.



THE CRISTOBAL COLON AND THE WRECKED SPANISH CRUISERS.

GLOUCESTER OREGON.

BROOKLYN.

TEXAS. IOWA.

SANTIAGO ATTACKED

Fall of the City Expected in a Few Days.

Bombarded on Refusal to Surrender. Hobson and His Companions Exchanged—Admiral Cervera and Other Prisoners Arrive—Peace Hoped For Soon—Spain's Attitude—Progress of the War.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

PREMATURE EXULTATION IN MADRID.

Almost indescribable enthusiasm prevailed at Madrid to-day over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral's name was on every tongue, and it was claimed that he saved Santiago de Cuba, by adding to Gen. Linaires' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under Gen. Shafter.

Such was the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to the official announcements from Santiago. One statement from Santiago said: "When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Col. Escario's reinforcements were in proximity to Santiago, the Admiral held a council with the commanders of his squadron, disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously 'Ad lae' (forward). 'It was then arranged that the torpedo-boat destroyers should take the lead, feigning an attack, and discharge the torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro Castle and distracting the enemy's attention, while the remainder of the squadron sailed out of the harbor. 'The Americans at first were taken by surprise. Then, recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo-boat destroyers, which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to steer an opposite course to the squadron. 'The Americans were deceived and maneuvered toward the supposed course of the Spaniards, while Admiral Cervera went full steam ahead, maintaining a continuous fire until clear of the American lines and then steamed away westward, pursued and harassed for some distance by the Spanish fleet. 'The Admiral himself was a prisoner of war. 'Then the people became riotous, and the troops were held in readiness to suppress an outbreak.

AT SANTIAGO.

The bombardment of Santiago which Gen. Shafter threatened to begin at noon to-day did not take place, for the reason that the 6,000 reinforcements had reached the Spaniards. 'Up to the sending of the demand for a surrender the Spaniards kept up a plucky resistance, and occasionally made a hearty sort of attack, but in every instance our boys beat them off. 'Their guerrillas and sharpshooters did the pluckiest work, creeping up along our lines, hiding in the tree tops and sending

AMERICAN LORDSHIP OF THE SEAS

Was Firmly Established by the Great Naval Battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

"Whoso ruleth the sea ruleth the world, for the sea is the empire of the world, and every nation's gateway," said the ancient sage, and it is more true to-day than centuries ago. No Nation ever reached the pinnacle of greatness until it controlled the sea, or at least gained an equal share in its control. Greece only fairly started on her marvelous career when she broke the Persian sea-power at Salamis 2,378 years ago. Rome was subordinate to Carthage until she destroyed the Punic navy in the terrible battle of Favignana, 2158 years ago. Augustus Cesar and Antony decided which should be Emperor of the whole world by the battle of Actium, 1,928 years ago. Christianity only got the upper hand of all-conquering Mahometanism by destroying the Turkish sea-power at Lepanto in 1571. England saved her national existence and began the swift downfall of Spain and her own still more rapid rise by the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Napoleon's mighty scheme for a world-empire was wrecked, and his overthrow assured by the destruction of the Franco-Spanish navy at Trafalgar in 1805. We really gained our independence and recognition as one of the Nations of the earth by our astonishing naval victories in the War of 1812.

In every age the destinies of the great Nations of the earth have been determined and the currents of history changed by momentous battles at sea. As the years go by the astonishing victory of the American ships over those of Spain off Santiago de Cuba will be more and more fully recognized as one of those epoch-making sea-battles which make new departures in history and startle the world moving in a different direction. It does not mean merely that the final terrific blow has been given to a crumbling empire which once held the whole world in awe.

Spain could have been struck out by Great Britain, France or Germany without making more than a convulsive ripple on the surface. But to have the blow delivered by the Young Giant of the West—the champion and exponent of a newer and higher civilization—shakes the old systems of the world to their foundations, and industrial activities. To-day, as the result of that battle, the world turns its eyes most eagerly on Washington, as it once in turn looked with most anxious interest on Athens, Carthage, Rome, Constantinople, Madrid, Paris, and London.

The more that is known of the history of the battle of Santiago the more impressive and epoch-making it becomes. The Spanish ships represented the very highest achievements of the naval architects of Europe. At present the opinion that they would give Spain such an advantage over us that, in spite of our superiority of resources, she would make us pay dearly for our victory. They had torpedo-power, speed, armor-resistance,

and high-gun-power combined in a way that we had not approached. The traditions of 400 years of Spanish sea-power inspired their officers.

The final demonstration—the supreme test of the value of European and American ideas—came on the morning of July 3. The Spanish Admiral attempted to execute a well-conceived plan of piercing our line of blockade and escaping to the sea. In spite of all that is said to the contrary, the plan was a very hopeful one. If the crews could have changed ships the Americans would have carried out the plan to entire success. The Spaniards had a compact squadron of four very fast ships, so heavily armored as to seemingly defy pounding, and armed with guns stronger than the average armament of our ships. Our vessels were scattered over a line so long that the more distant could not arrive on the scene until the battle was decided. Cervera had much reason to hope that he could hurl himself upon a part of the line, quickly overpower the ships he might encounter, and make good his escape before we could concentrate our superior force upon him. He was foiled, overwhelmed, and utterly crushed by an amazing superiority in the American ships in every essential feature of naval warfare.

The fleet tactics were such as to at once throw against him a combination of force equal to his own, and force him to a battle on nearly equal terms. Then, our ships were handled with the greatest skill, the discipline of the crews was perfect, the machinery and appointments of every one of our ships was fully equal to the terrific strain put upon them, and the marksmanship of our gunners was beyond anything ever dreamed of in naval warfare. The most of the fight was broadside to broadside between ships of comparatively even strength. But our fire overwhelmed the enemy, shattered his armor, pierced to the vitals of his crews, covered his decks with dead and wounded, and destroyed his motive power, while we lost but one man killed, and sustained no appreciable injury to our ships or armament.

Never in the world has there been such a conclusive battle won, because it demonstrates a naval superiority in Americans such as no other people who ever fought at sea have been able to show. In all naval victories previous to those of Manila and Santiago the vanquished have shown an ability to cope with the victors that gave at least the foundation of a hope that another trial might result differently. There can be no such ray of hope in the Spanish breast. It is doubtful if any Frenchman, German, Italian or Russian can really expect to come off a great deal better in a contest with the astonishing Americans.

The world stands aghast at the stunning victory. It is the first time that the higher types of the modern battleships have been put into battle by civilized peoples, and the overwhelming triumph of the Americans startles the whole world as it has not been startled by any one event for centuries. It overthrows far more than Spain, and in a brief but momentous hour the supremacy of the United States upon the seas was established. The only questions that now remain to be settled is as to what extent we will allow ourselves to go in the lordship of the ocean.

WE MAY EXECUTE GUERRILLAS.

Seven of the Spanish guerrillas who have been shooting from trees into passing ambulances and pack trains have been captured, and are under heavy guard at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. They have killed two Surgeons, Danforth and Trocal, and are now being held as prisoners of war. It has not yet been decided what to do with them, but it is thought likely that they will be executed. Two of them at least are former convicts.

AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS.

Everything is awaiting at Santiago the arrival of sufficient reinforcements to allow the capture of the city. Gen. Shafter appears to think that the city could be now taken if Admiral Sampson would enter the harbor. But most people do not think it would be wise to risk the sinking of a single ship for the purpose of capturing Santiago, when it can be done without any such risk.

TWO MORE SPANISH SHIPS DESTROYED.

Just after midnight of Monday, the cruiser Reina Mercedes was seen drifting slowly out of the narrow entrance of Santiago by one of the American scouts. It is not known whether she returned the fire, but the shore batteries opened and one six-inch shell fell on the Indiana's forward deck, exploding below. The explosion occurred in the men's sleeping rooms, but all were at quarters and no one was hurt.

EXCHANGE OF LIEUT. HOBSON.

The Spaniards finally agreed to surrender Lieut. Hobson and his men. The place decided upon was a tree about two-thirds of a mile in front of the center of our line, held by the Rough Riders. Lieut. Hobson and his men were marched out there, under charge of Maj. Ives, and were met by Col. John Jacob Astor and Lieut. Miley, who had three Spanish Lieutenants, captured at El Caney, and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

SANTIAGO.

Firing was not resumed to-day, although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both armies have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace.

The news from Santiago is to the effect that suffering there increases daily. There is much destitution as well as hunger at El Caney, where 1,000 refugees from Santiago are now quartered with the soldiers at the front. The men gave up half their rations last night to feed these unfortunate people, but some other provision must soon be made.

Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by Gen. Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although Gen. Toral is apparently anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of holding out against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The reinforcements upon which he was counting have not arrived. Gen. Pando has left him in the lurch, and it is understood, is making his way across the country to Habana.

The Archbishop of Santiago has appealed to Gen. Blanco to surrender the city. Gen. Shafter telegraphs that he will assault on Saturday, unless the city is surrendered before. He will have his siege guns up by that time.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 refugees from Santiago are at El Caney in a starving condition.

(Continued on second page.)

GRUISER ST. PAUL

Dramatic Story of Her Encounter with the Terror.

How She Put Out of the Battle the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer—Sharp Manuevering to Separate Her and Her Consort—Good Work By American Gunners.

BY HERBERT M. ARMSTRONG, CHIEF YEOMAN, U. S. S. ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul, having parted company with the blockading squadron off Santiago de Cuba, arrived off the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the morning of the 23d of June, after a cruise of two days and a night along the southern coast of Haiti in search of Spanish vessels. Aside from the boarding of one British steamer for contraband, the cruise was uneventful. But the events of the first day off San Juan were enough to cheer the hearts of the officers and "old salts" who had spent their years in the service without having the opportunity of getting into action, and of the fresh recruits who were eager to try the mettle of the Spaniards.

A little after noon, the St. Paul, standing about six miles off the Morro (an old-fashioned, but beautiful and formidable looking fortress situated on a high bluff at the eastern entrance of the harbor), heading eastward with head on to the fresh trade wind, which was stirring up a rough sea, sighted a bark-rigged vessel that was eager to try the mettle of the Spaniards. It fell to the honor of the St. Paul to fight the second naval engagement of the war.

The vessel, which was sister ship of the Don Juan de Austria and Don Antonio de Ulloa, which were part of the fruits of victory of Commodore Dewey's fleet at Manila. All hands were called to "General Quarters," and at 12:30 p. m. the Isabel fired the first shot. We instantly replied, whereupon the enemy, who had been advanced some distance seaward of Morro, but still out of range, poured in a rapid broadside, completely enveloping us in smoke.

Close inshore, and under cover of this smoke, a torpedo-boat destroyer had stolen her course, but she had not gone far eastward when we made her out as the Terror. The Isabel now moved a little to the westward, firing quite frequently, and we, in turn, replied with an occasional six-inch shell to test the range and to let the Dons know that we were ready for them. Heligraph signals were seen on both vessels, communicating with the station on the signal-tower in back of the Morro, and from which their movements were probably directed. Apparently it was the intention of the crafty Dons to lure us on within range of the Morro and the shore batteries. But Capt. Sigbee would undertake no such hazardous course; for, besides the 8, 19 and 12-inch guns mounted on shore, more dangerous to a vessel of our deep draft were the shoals as the shore approached.

Calmly seated on a chair on the bridge, coolly directing the movements of the St. Paul from time to time, Capt. Sigbee seemed to be right in his element. The best of humor was depicted on every countenance, save the derisive snout that