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END OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Annihilated by American Guns While in Desperate Flight From the Harbor of Santiago.

Sinking and in Flames the Ships One by One Beached to Save the Crews.

Cervera and Thirteen Hundred Men Prisoners—Great Loss of Life in Heroic Fighting.

Ten miles west of entrance harbor Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 3, 4 p.m. (By Associated Press despatch boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica.)—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Vizcaya and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley, lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage couced by the shells from the American warships, are also made prisoners of war by the United States navy. The American victory is complete and according to the best information obtainable at this time, American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to a heavy fire by the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made a gallant dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender, if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time that the Americans expected him to do so, and fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was aflame, and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their hulls, tearing great holes into their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals of surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed that they were on fire, but they turned their heads towards the shore less than a mile away and ran them on the beach and rocks where their destruction was soon completed. The men and officers on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war. Then they threw themselves on the mercy of their captors, who not only extended the gracious hand of American chivalry but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another the Spanish ships became victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shire ten to fifteen miles west of Morrow Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluff on the coast line echoed with roars of the explosions and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut. Horton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time. He then several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-headed Admiral and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea." Lieut. Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon, but half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish warships and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever for her escape and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda was leaving the Spanish flagship. In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the magaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago de Cuba to-morrow."

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one Americtn ship had been struck. The torpedo boat Ericsson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report, saying it was believed no man was injured on board the American ships, though another report had it that one man was killed on board the Brooklyn, which could not be verified as this despatch is sent. There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy as the prisoners in custody report their decks strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away steaming to the eastward towards Juragua, the military base nine miles east of Morro. The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put back and followed the others.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

No Bye-Elections Until Fall—A Rush at the Customs—Celebrating the Fourth.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 4.—It is understood that the government has decided not to have any bye-elections till the fall, when all will be held simultaneously. By that time the new lists will be ready and there will be at least three more vacant constituencies in addition to the five now unrepresented.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is leaving on Wednesday for Arthabaskaville to spend his vacation.

The Princess Louise Dragoons and the Forty-Third Rifles helped the Vermont troops to celebrate the Fourth in Burlington to-day. Despatches from there state that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack were floating together all over the city and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Indications are that the trade returns for July will show a large increase in imports and corresponding growth of customs revenue owing to the rush to take advantage of the one-fourth reduction under the reciprocal clause of the tariff which terminates on July 31.

On the grounds of the Y.W.C.A., Rae street, a garden fete will be given tomorrow evening. The ladies of the association have the event in hand and promise something out of the ordinary in this line. Their ice-cream and other refreshments will also be branded "extra."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

The members of the C.O.O.F. attended in a body at Emanuel Baptist church on Sunday morning. Mr. O. E. Kendall, the pastor, delivered a capital address for the occasion, choosing for the subject of his sermon, "Jesus, the Wonderful."

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SHAFTER TAKES A REST

Santiago so Strongly Defended That Americans Retire to Await Reinforcements.

The City in Sore Straits and a Thousand Dead and Dying Spaniards Within the Walls.

Blanco Reports That the Gallant Defence Was Made Against Tremendous Odds.

(From Monday's War Extra.)

Washington, July 3.— The following despatch from General Shafter was received today and made public in the White House:

"Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested on the north and east but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defense so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made.

"But little sickness outside of exhaustion from heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and probably will have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also is very ill, confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly injured in the foot during a sortie the enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent.

"General Garcia reports that he holds the railroad and has been burning bridges, also that General Pando has arrived at Palmaer; and that the French consul with about four hundred French citizens came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have decided to treat them with courtesy.

(Signed) "SHAFTER, Major-General."

Secretary Alger sent the following reply to General Shafter:

"The President directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1st. The sturdy valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

Secretary Alger when asked what course was to be pursued in view of General Shafter's report of the conditions at Santiago said the government did not intend to make any of its plans public and give the enemy an opportunity to know what was intended. It is understood that General Shafter will receive further instructions. War department officials have been in conference at the White House.

All of General Shafter's despatches were not made public, for reasons of expediency. It is understood he will withdraw to the hills near the sea and await reinforcements which will be sent as soon as possible. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is now busy arranging for transports.

General Miles said the result at Santiago appears to be a drawn battle. He also said that the withdrawal of General Shafter to the highlands of Siboney near the sea, would be temporary enabling the troops to rest and prepare for future work. General Shafter would probably give up El Caney and the plain not far from Santiago.

Washington, July 3.—General Shafter's despatch was filed at noon to-day after a lull of nearly thirty-six hours in the official information from the field. At first, when it became known that the American commander had reported the defences so strong that it would be impossible to carry them by storm with his present force, there was momentarily a wave of deep apprehension. But this was not shared by the military authorities here. All their energies and attention were turned to meeting the situation as presented by General Shafter. There was neither time nor disposition to take account of what had gone before when the fact was plain that the American army had fought its way inch by inch under a blazing sun, through a dense tropical vegetation, steadily advancing and beating back the foe, taking position after position, until, as General Shafter reported, the town was well invested on the north and east by the long drawn out line of American troops. That was a sufficient tribute to the valor of our brave men, and it silenced all cavil over the conditions now presented by General Shafter. It was time for action, for reinforcements, and toward the execution of this end, every effort of the administration was at once turned.

But there was another intimation of different tenor coming about the same time. The American army was not alone feeling the effects of those three days' shock of arms. Definite and positive information was at hand that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces and that there was wreck and ruin of demolished buildings. The Spanish casualties numbered nearly 1,000. This was a fitting offset to any qualms raised by the reports from the American lines.

This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet.

The distress of the city, even before the battle, was clearly shown by the action of this consul in serving rations of one half-pound daily to his fellow countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Evidently there was food to buy, but the Spanish military forces had taken everything available. Only by this official distribution of rations to the foreign colony could they be kept from starving.

Then came the brief but graphic recital of the terrible result of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from the American fleet had done the greatest damage inside the city. Buildings were riddled with rifle shots and torn down by the huge shells and projectiles from the ships. Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, General Linares, occupying a place similar to that of General Shafter in the American army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature, with the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind the entrenchments ran up to a thousand and were equal to those of the fearless men who fought in the open.

With all the lights furnished on the situation, official and unofficial, it was apparent that each side had suffered terribly, with now a period of lull for those in responsibility to measure their condition, bury their dead, care for their wounded and prepare for the grave conflict yet to come.

The President and his war advisers remained calm throughout the trying experiences of the day. All their attention was directed to the task of preparation.

The future movements of General Shafter are well established. They had been made mention of in his despatch, but it was deemed advisable not to make this portion public. It can only be said that General Shafter's forces will be strongly located with the guns of the American warships serving as an additional protection to their front. Reinforcements will be hurried to them, which will be able for any emergency, whether it be storm or siege.

With Santiago partially wrecked and filled with a thousand dead and wounded the condition there is desperate, even critical. There is little likelihood of any Spanish sorties in force under such circumstances, but the possibility remains that the Spanish garrison may seek relief by evacuation of the city and retiring to the mountain paths to the north.

WHAT SHAFTER GAVE OUT.

Two Thousand Spaniards Prisoners and the Foe on the Run on Friday.

Siboney, July 1.—By Associated Press despatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio and Kingston.—At 5 p.m. Friday evening General Shafter said to the Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters: "We have Caney in our possession and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney. We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago. General Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with General Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city."

BLANCO'S FIRST REPORT.

Very Heavy Losses and All Round Defeat Experienced on Friday.

Madrid, July 3. (10 a.m.)—Captain-General Blanco reports to the government under date of July 1 as follows: "At noon to-day the enemy vigorously attacked Santiago and succeeded in taking the advanced positions of Lomar and San Juan, after a vehement resistance lasting three hours on our part. We were able to save our artillery though half the troops were placed hors de combat. General Linar was several wounded in the left arm and relinquished his command to General Lorral.

"The enemy in considerable force attacked the village of El Caney this morning, but were repulsed by General Vara. The fight was resumed this evening and ended in El Caney surrendering after a vigorous resistance on our part.

"Our losses were heavy.

"I have no news from the Escario and Caresca columns, with which it is impossible to communicate."

THE ODDS TREMENDOUS.

American Attacking Force Said to Far Outnumber the Spanish Defenders.

Madrid, July 3.—(3 p.m.)—Private despatches from Santiago give the following details: "General Shafter's army composed of 17,000 infantry and 82 siege guns of various calibre attacked the Spanish position before Santiago. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers. Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours and the Spanish were then compelled to abandon the trenches and fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

"Our losses were heavy and the enemy's enormous. The list of our wounded includes General Linares, Col. Ordonnez and Majors Anadrid and Azzanza, the latter being General Linares' aide-de-camp.

"The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by General Vara de Rey with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed but ultimately renewed the attack, the result being unknown.

A later despatch says: "The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroically. Our wounded are numerous, including General Vara de Rey and Major Dominguez. The struggle is becoming difficult. 2,000 Spaniards having to meet 25,000 of the enemy."

SHAFTER IN GREAT PERIL.

Spanish Reinforcements Near at Hand to Attack Him in His Place of Refuge.

London, July 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says: "The last official news from Cuba is to the effect that the Americans suffered an enormous loss in the attack of El Caney and Aguadores. General Linares is concentrating his troops toward the defensive works around the town, where he hopes to overthrow the American forces. Meanwhile the Spaniards from Guantanamo have effected a meeting at Altagona with the reinforcements from Holguin, making 8,000 men who are marching to fall on the American flank, and they can give General Shafter much trouble.

"General Pando with 9,000 men is now at Romanganagua and Palma Soriano.

"It is believed that the Santiago operations will last a long time."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE SANTIAGO BATTLE

Hand to Hand Fighting When American Soldiers Rushed the First Entrenchments.

A Desperate Race for Life Against the Deadly Hail of Spanish Bullets.

Second Day Witnesses Even Greater Carnage—Terrible Losses on Both Sides.

(From Monday's War Edition.)

At general headquarters, Friday, July 1, 6 p.m.—By despatch boat Cynthia to Port Antonio, July 2, 8 p. m. (via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m.)—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and the mad dash of veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and his force is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses at this writing, but it is believed they approximate 500. The proportion of officers is large.

A partial list of officers killed or wounded follows:

Capt. O'Neill, of the Rough Riders, killed.

Lieut. Col. Charles Wyckoff, Twenty-second infantry.

Capt. W. P. Morrison, Sixteenth infantry.

Lieut. Scott, Thirtieth infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Col. Patterson, Twenty-second infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieut. Orde, Sixth.

Capt. Taylor, Ninth cavalry, wounded in the stomach.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.

Capt. J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the arm.

Capt. A. C. Ducat, Twenty- fourth, wounded in the region of the heart.

Capt. Charles Gorge, Twenty-fourth.

Lieut. J. H. Augustin, wounded in side and arm.

Lieut. Col. Carel, Sixth, wounded in the hip.

Lieut. Meyer, Company H, Third cavalry, wounded in the hip.

Lieut. Herman, Sixth, spine injured.

Lieut. Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip and left leg.

Capt. Walker, Sixth infantry, wounded in the right leg.

Lieut. Robertson, Company G, Fifth infantry, wounded in right leg.

Lieut. Purdy, Company C, Sixth, wounded in thigh.

Capt. Morgan, Third cavalry.

Capt. Dodd, Third cavalry, wounded in the head.

Capt. Carpenter, Seventeenth, wounded in the stomach.

Capt. Kerr, Sixth cavalry, wounded in the arm.

Capt. Torrey, shot in the leg.

Lieut. Besaro, Seventh infantry.

Maj. Corliss, Seventh.

Capt. Jackson, Seventh.

Lieut. Charles E. Field, Seventh, shot through the forehead, fatally.

It is also repoted that Col. Emery was killed.

In some cases every officer in a company was lost.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded or taken prisoners 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number.

Most of our troops took positions during the night, although Gen. Bates' reserves did not come up until morning. Gen. Lawton's division, on the extreme right, supported by Capt. Capron's battery; Gen. Kent's division in the center, and Gen. Wheeler's division on the left, supported by Capt. Grimes' battery, planted on a hill, formed a line which stretched across the whole width of the basin, in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles. Immediately in front of Gen. Lawton lay Caney, surrounded by block houses and intrenchments, and against this point were the operations directed. Beyond the San Juan river, 2,000 yards before the center and left, lay a line of intrenchments, a mile west of the city. These two divisions were covered by a heavy tangled undergrowth between the San Juan and the Rio Guama.

On the extreme left, on the heights beyond Capt. Grimes' battery, behind which, in the shelter of an old sugar house, where the rear cavalry division was massed, were Gen. Duffield's Michigan volunteers, who moved out at daylight over the line of railroad from Siboney. The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's face.

The engagement opened when the fleet lying outside the entrance to the harbor began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing, which was entirely by bearings, was not effective.

At 7:20 the land engagement opened with firing from Capt. Capron's battery, on the extreme left, upon the block houses and intrenchments before Caney. This was followed quickly by simultaneous attacks by Gen. Chaffee and Col. Ludlow, who occupied a flanking position to the north. The Spanish replied with great spirit and nerve when our shells burst directly over their trenches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Capt. Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated in the center of the Spanish line of intrenchments, directly before the city.

The Spanish reply was immediate and very accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Capt. Grimes' guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and riddled a sugar house, behind which Col. Wood's Rough Riders were waiting a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

Capt. Grimes' shells, set for a range of 2,800 yards, slightly overshot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time, there had been no infantry fire except at the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Lawton.

About 8:30 o'clock, a balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew the first volley from the Spanish entrenchments. Though volley followed volley the daring occupants made a reconnoissance and got down safely, having obtained complete detailed information of the enemy's force and situation.

Capt. Grimes then reopened with his battery, and in the second duel with the Spanish artillery did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first redoubt and ruining two guns.

It was in this awful charge that our men were so badly cut up. They started on a double quick, but no troops could face such a terible fire without annihilation. Our men staggered, throwing themselves on the ground. Again they started, again they prostrated themselves, but on and up they went until, with a cheer, they sprang over the trenches dividing the sides of the hill, checkered with their fallen comrades. There was hand-to-fighting here, in which an officer of the Twenty-fourth was macheted, but the Spanish could not resist the onset of our troops and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of the knoll on which they were situated.

Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or wounded in the trenches. The main redoubt was then carried with a rush. The two remaining batteries were then ordered up.

The battery got in position to the right of the main span redoubt at 3 o'clock and at 3:30 Capt. Bates sent the first shell, which went whistling down the line of entrenchments, enfilading the enemy murderously. The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hills until Capt. Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy.

All this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written our line again moved forward, but the Spanish began to retreat into town. The retreat soon became a rout, and at 5 o'clock an officer just from the front says the enemy are beaten hopelessly, and the city will fall to-morrow.

Gen. Shafter, at his headquarters at the second crossing of the Rio Guama, is in constant communication with the front.

Our most critical time was after the trenches had been taken, when the ammunition ran low. Two pack mules loaded with shells were gotten to the front by Lieut. Brooks shortly after 3 o'clock.

The wounded are streaming in.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

Loss of Life Heavier Than on First Day —Spaniards Perhaps Out of Ammunition.

New York, July 2.—Fighting about Santiago was resumed at daybreak this morning. Gen. Shafter's army advanced on all sides of the city, while Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortresses on shore, practically completing the demolition of Morro. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defence. The fighting was steady up to the time of sending this despatch, 3 p.m., but the Americans had not affected an entrance into the city.

The loss of life was heavier on both sides than yesterday, and both sides took many prisoners. Kent's division began the attack along the main road to Santiago at daybreak.

It was about two hours later before the American advance began breaking through cover in front of the Spanish trenches. It was met with a murderous hail from Mauser rifles, which temporarily stayed the forward movement. The Spaniards had the range and their practice was good.

The Americans lay on their breasts and poured volley after volley into them at a range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each other's eyes. Clarke's brigade and the right of Kent's division made a gallant charge up a knoll to the north of the extreme left of the Spanish line, and took possession of a hacienda in the shelter of an orange grove.

This marked the beginning of a magnificent charge through the first line of intrenchments. The cavalry division and Gen. Hawkins' brigade charged up the slope against a storm of death.

On land and sea the American forces struggled to make good Shafter's assertion that he would take Santiago inside of forty-eight hours.

On land wagon load after wagon load of wounded soldiers has been taken to the rear since the battle opened this morning.

The American soldiers have been facing a withering shower of Mauser bullets all day without flinching.

A rumor has reached here that the supply of ammunition in the city of Santiago has been about exhausted. If that is true, it is possible that the city may fall into the hands of the Americans before morning.

SAMPSON THOUGHT IT EASY.

American Admiral Well Satisfied With His Bombardment and Looked for Hasty Capitulation.

Off Santiago, July 2, via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 3, 12:15 a.m.—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of the harbor of Santiago this morning for the fourth time. The bombardment lasted from 5:45 to 7:45. The damage done was more severe than in previous bombardments. The enemy's fire was silenced, Morro Castle was badly knocked about and the Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places.

On board the Associated Press boat Cynthia, off Santiago, July 2.—A half hour after the bombardment ceased this morning Rear Admiral Sampson said to a correspondent of the Associated Press that he was well satisfied with the results and deemed the attack the most destructive yet made by the American navy off Santiago. He also believed, he said, that the moral effect would be sure to be great and would tend to dishearten the Spaniards and encourage the Americans. As soon as the bombardment closed Admiral Sampson sent an officer on shore to communicate with the land forces and expressed eagerness to learn what was being done on shore. Neither he nor Captain Chadwick said so in plain terms, but it was evident that both believed that Santiago would be ours before sunset to-day.

Before the Cynthia had gained as offing of ten miles from El Morro, at the entrance to Santiago harbor, huge columns of gun-powder smoke could be seen slowly climbing skyward against the background of the mountain at whose base Santiago lies. By 11 o'clock this morning the smoke covered the entire valley in which the city is and had grown into the semblance of a huge silver gray ball edged with black and overhanging the greatest struggle of the present war.

Up to the hour mentioned, the fleet was still visible, and no signs of a bombardment are to be seen.