

OURS IS A GLORIOUS VICTORY



Cervera's Fleet Destroyed By Sampson In Attempt to Dash Out of the Harbor--Shafter Demands Santiago's Surrender--Troops Arrive at Manila.

SANTIAGO REFUSES TO CAPITULATE

Shafter Gives the City Until To-morrow Noon.

Will Then Begin Bombardment If Surrender Is Not Made--Women and Children Being Removed--Americans Nearly Surrounded the Town.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Shafter wires that Spanish at Santiago have declined to surrender the town and that he has given them until noon to-morrow before he will bombard the town, then proceeding to final and most aggressive operations.

Nearly Surrounded by Shafter's Lines WASHINGTON, July 4.—War Department has just given out the following: Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 3.—To-night my lines completely surround the town from bay, on North of city to point on San Juan river on South. The enemy holds from West Bend San Juan river at its mouth, up to the railroad to the city. General Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

(Signed) SHAFTER. ENTOURAS IN THE LINES. Our Men Go Wild With Joy at News of Disaster to Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has posted the following from General Shafter:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, 9:30 A. M. July 4.—Headquarters Fifth Army Corps near Santiago: When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front which was during the truce, the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line, "played" "The Star Spangled Banner" and "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," men cheering from one end of the line to the other.

Officers and men without even shelter tents have been speaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

Signed SHAFTER. A TRUCE NOW PENDING.

Foreign Consuls Ask Until Tuesday Noon That Women and Children May Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of War has received a lengthy and most important dispatch from General Shafter. It is the one which has excited much rumor, but the essential points can now be given authoritatively. It states Shafter's demand for surrender of Santiago at noon to-day, on pain of bombardment.

Thereupon the foreign Consuls at Santiago made a joint representation requesting that women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw before the bombardment began. The Spanish General declined to surrender at the time first set by Shafter. At present a truce exists, pending the expiration of the 24 hours, asked for by the foreign consuls.

Is Master of the Situation. WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Miles has received two despatches

from General Shafter this morning. In one Shafter says, "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time." In the other he says, "My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by Spanish authorities."

One of these despatches was in response to congratulations from General Miles in the course of which he said "I expect to be with you in one week, with strong reinforcements."

Col. Picquet Publicly Thrashed. PARIS, July 4.—Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who was charged by M. Zola with being the author of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case, yesterday thrashed with a cane in a public street Col. Picquet who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to M. Zola at the recent trial of the author.

OUR TROOPS IN THE CITY.

Gen. Lawton's Men Having Hand-to-Hand Encounter with Spanish Forces in Santiago Streets.

SIBONEY, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, 7:30 P. M., BY ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, VIA PORT ANTONIO AND KINGSTON, July 3.—(3:30 P. M.)—The fighting on the right of our line this afternoon developed unexpectedly, and for some hours almost as severe firing occurred as yesterday (Friday) when General Lawton was assaulting El Caney.

The Spanish made an attack in force on our position, pouring in volley after volley in quick succession and with remarkable regularity. Our return fire was effective and continued strong, after the Spanish volleys had become rarer and less heavy.

Meanwhile the batteries on Grietas Hill kept booming away at the middle of the enemy's line, materially aiding the flanking movement. The shelling from the Spanish fleet was less active and apparently gave our left but little concern.

Our Troops Enter the City. At this hour a report has just reached here that General Lawton, aided by fresher regiments sent him early in the afternoon, has turned the enemy's left and his troops are already in the city where almost a hand-to-hand encounter is going on in the streets.

The situation when the Associated Press correspondent left the front, as shown in an earlier dispatch, was such that the capture of the city to-night (Saturday) would not be surprising, although General Shafter himself, when the correspondent left him three hours ago, did not expect it.

General Shafter, however, sent word this afternoon to General Calixto Garcia that the surrender of the city would not be long delayed.

A conservative estimate by army men—not official—is that our casualties during yesterday's fighting were nearly, if not quite, a thousand, about 15 per cent. of which were deaths. To-day's casualties on the American side were much less.

Spain Will Not Yet Yield.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying: "Though the American war ships may destroy our squadron in the harbor, yet we will pursue the war. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defence, but they will not yield."

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT MANILA

First Fleet of Transports Reached There June 30.

Began to Debar at Cavite July 1—Arrival Announced By Despatch From Dewey—Troops Occupy Andros Islands—Spanish Gunboat Surrenders.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A cablegram from Admiral Dewey was received at the Navy Department about five o'clock this morning announcing the safe arrival of the first fleet of transports. The message is in the navy cipher and has not yet been completely translated, but it is stated by the cipher officer that it is confirmatory of the Associated Press despatch announcing that the Ladrone Islands had been occupied by American troops from the transports.

Admiral Dewey also states that the gunboat Leyte which ran up a river on May 1, the day of the battle, has come out and surrendered, having on board 52 army and navy fliers and 94 men.

The Admiral says that the situation of Manila is satisfactory, that the troops are debarking and that the health of the men is excellent.

Admiral Dewey's Telegram.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the Navy Department is given as follows:

CAVITE, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Gasan, Ladrone Islands, on June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison, six fliers at 64 men, to Manila. On June 29 Spanish gun vessel Leyte came out of river near Manila and surrendered to me, having expended ammunition and food repelling an attack by insurgents. She had on board 62 fliers and 94 men, naval and military.

(Signed) DEWEY.

Gen. Anderson Asks for Horses.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following via Hong Kong, July 3, from General Anderson who commanded the first army expedition to the Philippines: "Cavalry, artillery and riding horses desirable. Can get limited number of draught animals here."

TROOPS REACH MANILA

Arrived June 30 and Began to Debar at Cavite July 1—Spanish Officers Captured.

HONG KONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which left Cavite, Manila harbor, on July 1, has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking and Australia, conveyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 30, having taken the Ladrone Islands on the way and having left them there.

The Spanish governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United States troops commenced to disembark at Cavite on July 1.

Advertise in THE TIMES.

SHAFTER DEMANDS CITY'S SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following statement was late last night given out at the White House:

General Shafter telegraphs: PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered."

This contradicts an earlier report from General Shafter to the effect that he had fallen back which was received at the War Department early to-day. The first despatch follows.

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

"To Secretary of War, Washington:

"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 defenses so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present forces.

"Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made up.

"There is but little sickness outside of exhaustion from the intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches.

"The wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but we will be able to use it for the present.

"General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill, confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly wounded in foot during sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent.

"General Garcia reports he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French Consul with about 400 French citizens came into his line yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger sent the following reply to General Shafter:

"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 1. The steady 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."

Morro Castle in Ruins.

Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press. OFF SANTIAGO, July 2.—(8:45 P. M.)—At 5 o'clock this morning Admiral Sampson's fleet went to general headquarters. At 6:30 the Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts were signaled to go right in front of the harbor to shell the Punta Gorda batteries inside on the Eastern arm. They steamed to within a thousand yards of the shore. The Oregon took a shot at Morro Castle and down came the Spanish flag. The ancient battlements of Morro Castle were knocked to pieces and great holes loomed up in its parapets.

Three Young Men Drowned. HAMILTON, Ont., July 4.—Three young men, Charles Searley, Roy Slinnett and Charles Williams, were drowned in the bay here last night during a storm.

Revolution in Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, July 4.—A revolution has broken out in the capital. The Fourth regiment of light artillery, headed by General Estevan, has mutinied. Firing began early this morning. The government has declared the city in a state of siege and has called out the National Guard. The revolution is supposed to be the result of the intrigues of the Herrerista party.

Spanish Loss, 2,500. NEW YORK, July 4.—A special to the World from a Halifax correspondent says: "I was shown a cablegram to-night received by A. Ramesal, from Santiago, stating that the Spaniards' loss was about 2,500 killed and wounded."

TWO SPANISH SHIPS DESTROYED. Three of the American Mosquito Fleet Do Some Good Work Among the Enemy.

Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press. OFF SANTIAGO, July 3, VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA 11:45 P. M.—On Sunday night, July 3.—On the morning of July first the Hiss, Hornet and Wampatuck of the mosquito fleet destroyed a Spanish gun boat near Cape Cruz. On the afternoon of the same day they destroyed another Spanish vessel at Manzanillo. At the latter place a hot engagement ensued between the three small American craft and nine Spanish vessels supported by land batteries and troops ashore.

One large Spanish torpedo boat was disabled, three Spanish gun boats were seriously injured and a pontoon full of Spanish troops was sunk, the enemy escaping in boats. The Hornet was temporarily disabled, but the only casualties on the American side were three men slightly scalded by escaping steam. The Spanish loss in troops and sailors is believed heavy.

The Hiss, Hornet and Wampatuck returned to Santiago to-day and were sent to Guantamano for repairs.

Gen. Linares Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The American army has not alone been feeling the effect of the three days' shock of arms around Santiago. Definite, positive information is at hand that Santiago has been literally torn to pieces and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties number fully 1,000. The information comes from one of the general consuls stationed at Santiago.

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 from Madrid, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature.

To Be Sent to Spanish Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Long says that Watson's fleet will be sent to the Spanish coast immediately.

Pando Can Not Reach Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Miles has received the following telegram from Assistant Adjutant General Wagner, dated Playa del Este, July 3: "Pando, six miles North with 5,000. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Lawton can support Garcia and prevent junction."

President's Message of Thanks.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following was sent to Admiral Sampson by the President:

To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

(Signed) WM. MCKINLEY.

It Did Make a Sortie.

MADRID, July 4.—An official despatch received here from Santiago says Admiral Cervera's squadron has succeeded in "making a sortie" from Santiago. No details are given.

SAMPSON'S FOURTH OF JULY PRESENT.

Reports the Total Destruction of the Spanish Fleet Yesterday.

NOT A VESSEL ESCAPED.

Enemy's Loss Probably Several Hundred Killed—Thirteen Hundred Prisoners Captured.

CERVERA HIMSELF TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

"PLAYA, via HAYTI, Secretary of Navy, 3:15 A. M., Siboney, July 3.—The fleet under my command offers the Nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 A. M. and at 2 P. M. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors.

The Infanta, Marie Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of port. Loss one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. (Signed) SAMPSON.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York, Bovic from Liverpool.