

SHIPS SHOOT OVER HILLS

Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas Participate in Bombardment.

LAND FORCES BEGAN ATTACK AT SAME TIME.

The Shells From the Ships Fell too Close to the Lines For Comfort of the Army

Objective Point Could Not Be Seen From Ships, but Signals from Shore Told When the Shots Missed the Mark.

SIBONEY, July 10.—The navy today did its first work since the destruction of Cervera's squadron, when, acting in conjunction with the army, three warships shelled the city for an hour. The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas ranged themselves this afternoon about half a mile apart along Morro peninsula, the Indiana being on the west. Telephone connection has been established from Shafter's headquarters at the front to Aguadores railroad bridge, whence communications from the front were wigwagged to the flagship.

The vessels were about eight hundred yards off shore. The Brooklyn opened fire with her port battery, firing seven shots, when the Texas opened and was soon followed by the Indiana. There was an interval of two minutes between shots to give opportunity to receive word from the army if the shells were wrongly placed. The ships could see nothing of their target, high hills shutting off the view. There was no answer to the fire of the Americans, though the ships were in range of the eastern battery. The roar of the Brooklyn's five-inch, Texas' six- and twelve-inch and Indiana's eight-inch shells could be heard half a mile off shore, seven miles from the people among whom they were bursting.

Shortly after the bombardment began a heavy rain set in, accompanied by crashing thunder. In the intervals could be heard shots from the artillery ashore, the land forces having begun the attack when the ships opened fire. The firing ceased shortly before six o'clock on receipt of a report from Shafter that the missiles were landing too close to his lines.

The bombardment will be resumed tomorrow morning.

NO NEWS FROM SHAFTER.

War Department Believes He is Bombarding—General Miles Arrives off Santiago—Talks With Shafter by Telephone.

Washington, July 11.—If the bombardment of Santiago began today, officials of the War Department, who have been anxiously expecting news from the front, did not know it up until a late hour tonight. Early dispatches from General Shafter made it appear that he intended to begin an attack with his big guns on the besieged city this morning, but the day passed without any news to that effect. A later communication during the day did not mention anything about the resumption of hostilities, and General Miles, in a dispatch announcing his arrival off Santiago, failed to mention anything about conditions at the front or whether fighting had begun.

The War Department offered the usual explanation, that Shafter was too busy to send telegrams. What effect Miles' arrival will have is not now apparent, but it is not believed that he will supplant Shafter in actual command.

Shafter's early dispatches said the navy would have a big share in the bombardment and attempt to enter the harbor if necessary. Secretary Alger said tonight that everything indicated that bombardment had begun although no official advices to that effect had come. He expressed the opinion that the navy was bombarding to cover up the movements of the army in retreating its lines around to the north and west to cut off retreat by the Spanish.

INFORMATION HARD TO OBTAIN.

Efforts were made by the War Department tonight to learn whether the bombardment had actually begun. In answer to an inquiry a United States signal officer at Playa del Este telegraphed late tonight that no dispatches had come through that office from Siboney, the nearest signal station to Santiago, to indicate that the attack had commenced. The signal officer did not say whether or not he had heard any heavy firing. Playa del Este is twenty miles from Santiago.

A conference was held at the White House this afternoon attended by the President, Secretaries Alger and Long and members of the Naval and War Departments. The purpose of the meeting, it is understood, was to consider the situation at Santiago. No details of their discussion leaked out, and apparently nothing of vital importance to the campaign was decided upon.

General Miles passed his first day at the front in his usual energetic manner. He arrived off Playa del Este at noon, had a conference with Sampson, then went ashore for a talk over the telephone from Playa to General Shafter's headquarters at Siboney, and after filing a dispatch to Secretary Alger reporting these things, returned to his ship. He talked with General Shafter over the telephone, but War Department officials say he did not report to Washington the result of that long distance conference.

RUSHING TO THE FRONT—SITUATION IN HAVANA

Transports to Sail This Week From Charleston.

ARMY WANTS MULES AND WAGONS

General Brooke Ordered to Send Eight Hundred Mules With Wilson's Division—Efficiency of Troops Will Be Increased by Supplying Means of Transportation

Washington, July 11.—The War Department is still actively engaged in sending reinforcements for the Santiago campaign. It has been arranged that the steamships *Obdam* and *Grande Duchesse* sail immediately from Charleston, S. C., with a part of General Ernst's brigade. Transport No. 21, according to information received at the department, left New York today for Charleston to take on the remainder of Ernst's troops and supplies.

The administration has decided to send 800 mules with Wilson's division to Santiago. An order has been issued to General Brooke to supply this number of animals as soon as possible and to deliver them through quartermasters department to the headquarters of Wilson's troops. With these mules will be sent a large number of wagons, carts and other means of land transportation. This action of the War Department was brought about by urgent representations which have been made to the effect that the army in Cuba was sadly lacking in means of transportation on land as shown last week and week before when General Shafter was trying to have his large field and siege guns and heavy quartermaster supplies transported from the coast to the interior.

One of the generals who is about to leave for Cuba with reinforcements for Shafter's army, has written a letter to the War Department urging the necessity of supplying mules, wagons and carts for the army of invasion and setting forth that his soldiers would be much more useful in the campaign if provided with this means of transportation.

SAGASTA RESIGNS.

Recommends a Cabinet With More Military Men in It.

London, July 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says that in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations, the cabinet resigned at the council Sunday night. During the discussion of the question of the means of provisioning Cuba, it became evident that united action was no longer possible. Sagasta accordingly went to the palace on Monday and placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen Regent, recommending, it is said, the appointment of a cabinet in which the military element would be more largely represented. Increase of the military element would necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy. It is generally expected the resignations will be accepted, but the result will possibly be merely a reconstruction.

WATSON'S SAILING DAY.

Unless Other Orders Are Received He Will Set Out Tomorrow.

Washington, July 11.—On account of the bombardment of Santiago by the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet, and the desire to have all the battleships participate, the eastern squadron will not leave Santiago to attack Spanish ports until Wednesday at the earliest. Two of the vessels attached to the squadron are the Oregon and Massachusetts.

Telegraphic communication between Sampson and the Navy Department has developed that the presence of these vessels is desirable in the bombardment, but it was said at the department this afternoon that even if Santiago had not surrendered by that time, it was almost certain that Watson's command would sail for the coast of Spain on Wednesday.

Dispatches received by the government today told of the departure of part of the Spanish fleet from Port Said for home.

RETURNING TO GOMEZ.

Col. Boza Will Be Accompanied by a Relief Expedition.

Key West, Fla., July 11.—Colonel Boza, chief of Maximo Gomez's general staff, who went to Washington from Jacksonville recently to confer with our government officials, returned to Key West this morning, en route to rejoin the Cuban commander-in-chief in Santa Clara. Cubans here are preparing a new expedition to accompany him with munitions and clothing and hospital supplies for the patriot forces.

Bianco's Difficulties Increased By Close Blockade.

PAPERS DECEIVE THE PUBLIC

Print Long Stories of Spanish Victories on Land and Sea—Blanco Has a Poor Opinion of Linares and Toral.

Key West, July 11.—News comes from Havana that the situation is very grave. The autonomist government is very obliging to volunteers and to their chiefs. This is displeasing to the regulars who are at the doors of an aggressive step, as no aid is received and they are all getting tired of Blanco's promises. Blanco is in a very delicate position since the south coast has been blockaded and the Isle of Pines cut off.

Marianao, two or three miles from Havana, has been left outside of the fortified lines, and General Arolas has published an edict stating that at the first alarm all loyal Spaniards must be within the fortified lines of Havana, as the government will not be responsible for the outrages of the enemy.

Havana and nearly all the islands of Cuba are ignorant of the real defeat of Cervera's fleet. Long editorials have been published by *El Comercio*, *La Lucha* and other papers regarding the great defeat of the American fleet and army. Blanco, who is well informed and full of panic, is keeping the news from everybody except those composing the colonial government.

Sensors Govin, Galvez, Montoro and others composing the autonomist government had a meeting with General Blanco lasting several hours, the results of which are not known. Blanco is greatly disappointed because Pando has been unable to reach Santiago. Blanco has confidence in Pando, but none whatever in Linares or Toral, and so he plainly sees the surrender of Santiago.

As soon as the Spaniards of Havana learn of the terrible defeat at Santiago there will be trouble in the city.

Camara Ships Coal

Port Said, July 11.—Admiral Camara has transferred 800 tons of coal from the collier *San Augustin* to the battleship *Pelayo*, given a written guarantee that the vessel needed fuel to enable her to reach the nearest Spanish port, and that the entire squadron would sail direct for Spain this afternoon. The squadron sailed homeward bound.

Norwegian Ship Captured.

Off Santiago, July 11.—The steamer *Bratton*, a Norwegian freighter, was chased and captured this morning by the Brooklyn. She had on board a cargo of supplies sent to Santiago on speculation by merchants at Kingston and Port Antonio. She has been tied up until the fleet enters Santiago harbor.

LINNEY APPEARS CONFIDENT.

Expects to Be Renominated for Congress at Wilkesboro Today.

Winston, N. C., July 11.—Special Congressman R. Z. Linney went up to Wilkesboro today to attend the Republican Congressional convention which will be held there tomorrow. He feels confident of renomination. He left Washington last night, and said there was a great deal of peace talk going on, and the general impression is that the war with Spain is practically over.

Two recruiting officers for the First North Carolina Regiment arrived here today from Charlotte, and one will come in tomorrow. They are accompanied by a physician, who examines each volunteer before leaving for Jacksonville.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Cars Pass Over the Body of Conductor Williamson.

Dunn, N. C., July 11.—(Special.)—W. D. Williamson, conductor on a gravel train, was killed near Dunn at 2 p. m. today. He was standing on his car while the train was moving backwards, and as he made an effort to get upon the top of the car he fell, five cars running over him. He lived twenty minutes. Mr. Williamson was a native of Sampson county, but had been living in Fayetteville for the past two years.

Sunday's Casualties.

Washington, July 11.—General Shafter has sent the following report of yesterday's casualties: Killed, Captain Rowell and Private Nelson, Second Infantry. Wounded, Lieutenant Lutz, Privates Jauch and Leutki, Second, and Private Gilbert, Twenty-first Infantry.

A ONE-SIDED DUEL LAST SUNDAY

The White Flag Comes Down and the Big Guns Begin Their Loud Chorus.

SPANISH ARTILLERY RESPONDS AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS

Gunners Fight Behind Banks of Sandbags—Dynamite Gun Sends a Spanish Field-Piece Flying Into the Air.

With the Army at the Front, July 11.—General Toral, having refused demand for unconditional surrender of Santiago, fighting was resumed on land at 4:51 this afternoon, when the American batteries opened fire. The engagement was short, darkness setting in and firing ceasing at 5:30. The armistice came to an end at noon when the enemy sent a flag of truce asking for more time. A second flag was sent at three o'clock with word that Toral would not surrender. The white flag which had been floating over the enemy's line was hauled down and the Spanish flag substituted. General Shafter and the foreign military attaches, all in full uniform, hurried to the front and orders were given for attack. As the soldiers were preparing for battle, a storm began, but after fifteen minutes there came a lull, and the engagement commenced. Then followed one of the most one-sided artillery duels ever seen. Our guns hammered the enemy's position, but evoked only a spiritless occasional reply. Volleys of musketry were fired from our trenches, and to these the Spaniards replied vigorously. The first shot from our side was by the dynamite gun of the Rough Riders, and was followed by light batteries on the American left. One mortar battery behind the extreme right maintained a steady fire. Against the latter battery what Spanish fire there was was mainly directed. The attack on our side was chiefly with artillery. Both lines were protected by sandbags, while the Spaniards were behind bamboo poles filled in with earth. The fire of the American Gatlings was particularly heavy, and it is believed they did great execution. A cheer from the Rough Riders told how a shot from the dynamite gun had struck in the enemy's trenches, blowing a field piece into the air. It was some time after the signal "Cease firing" was given to the batteries that they obeyed it.

BOMBARDING BY LAND AND SEA.

Playa del Este, July 11.—Advices received here this morning from the front are to the effect that bombardment by the fleet was resumed early this morning. At the same time a general attack by the land forces was being carried on. Our artillery was doing very effective work, and men were fighting with the greatest enthusiasm. Our gunners have the ranges of the principal Spanish positions, and are pouring into them a most destructive fire. The enemy is responding, but their fire is in no wise so hot as ours. The fighting thus far, according to the advices, continues to be an artillery duel, with the advantage on the side of the Americans. It is not definitely known what the effect has been from the fire from the warships.

CARLOS TO LEAVE BRUSSELS.

Army Officers in Cuba Actively Oppose Peace Policy.

London, July 11.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Chronicle says: "Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, will leave Brussels Tuesday. He significantly advocates Spain's carrying on direct peace negotiations with the United States, without any intervention by foreign powers."

The correspondent does not indicate Don Carlos' destination.

The Telegraph's Madrid correspondent says everybody desires peace. The only people who refuse to listen to peace proposals are the officers of the army in Cuba, who want revenge. Blanco is their spokesman, and Correa, Minister of War, their advocate. These Cuban troops constitute one of the most powerful elements in the coming revolution. It is to satisfy them that the government has consented to delay peace negotiations for a few days, but only for a few days.

To Honolulu Tomorrow.

San Francisco, July 11.—Major General Otis with six troops of Fourth Cavalry and two batteries of Sixth Artillery will sail for Honolulu Wednesday afternoon on the transport Peru. The City of Pueblo, with the Fourteenth Infantry, will be a part of the expedition.

Spanish Papers Talk of Peace.

Madrid, July 11.—Judging from the tone of the press, it is evident that Spain will shortly seek peace, despite the impending Carlist troubles. Toral has cabled from Santiago that bombardment has commenced and that the situation is critical. Leading ministers and statesmen hold frequent conferences, thus denoting the imminence of a crisis.

Washington, July 11.—Rear Admiral Ammen died at his country home, near Baltimore, this morning. Admiral Ammen had been on the retired list for many years, and in his day was a voluminous writer on naval subjects. He was before the public in recent years as the designer of the Ammen ram, built by the government.

REPORT FROM BLANCO.

Orders Given to Defend Santiago at All Cost.

Madrid, July 11.—The following has been received from Blanco:

"Havana, July 10.—The enemy, refusing our proposal for evacuation and demanding unconditional surrender of Santiago, hostilities were renewed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, I ordering defence at all cost. The enemy renewed the attack on the Alfonso XII, which was stranded near Mariel, and completely destroyed her. They are also threatening Bacurano. The steamer *Pennsylvania*, chartered by men to carry 80,000 rations, attempted to reach Santiago. Returning to Jucaro after sheltering in Canto river, she jettisoned her cargo. Thus the last effort to relieve Santiago was fruitless.

TWO TOTAL WRECKES.

Colon and Maria Teresa May Be Saved by Acting Promptly.

Playa Del Este, July 11.—The board of survey which has examined the wrecked ships of Cervera's squadron reports that the *Maria Teresa* and *Cristobal Colon* may be saved and made serviceable to our navy if prompt action is taken. The board made a three day's examination of the Spanish ships. The *Viscaya*, *Oquendo*, *Furor* and *Pluton* are utter wrecks, but the main batteries of all the ships can be saved.

The board has made four important recommendations, viz: that no wood should be used in the construction of warships; no torpedoes should be carried on fighting vessels; rapid fire batteries on battleships are of supreme importance, and that the fire of the main battery should be below the protective deck. Sixty-one shell holes were found in the hull of the *Oquendo*, four in the *Viscaya*, thirty-three in the *Maria Teresa* and eight in the *Colon*. The *Viscaya* was blown up by her own torpedoes.