

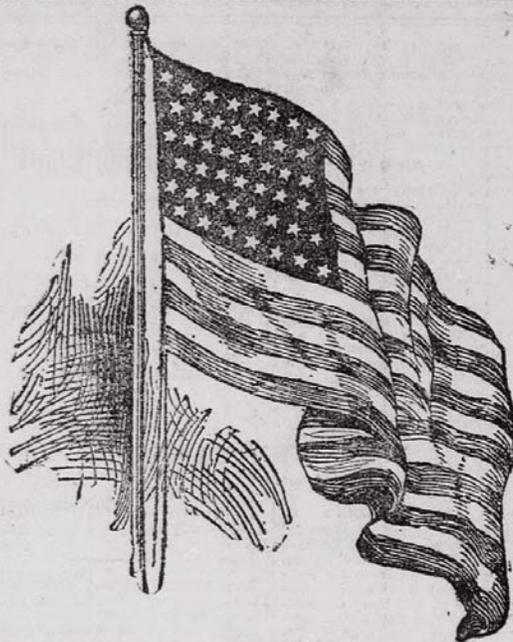


THE SALT LA

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SPAIN'S FLEET DESTROYED,



CERVERA'S FINE FLEET DESTROYED BY SAMPSON

Glorious Fourth of July News Comes From Santiago
de Cuba.

ALL THE SPANISH SHIPS EXCEPT ONE
WERE RUN UPON THE BEACH AND BURNED

WHOOPE

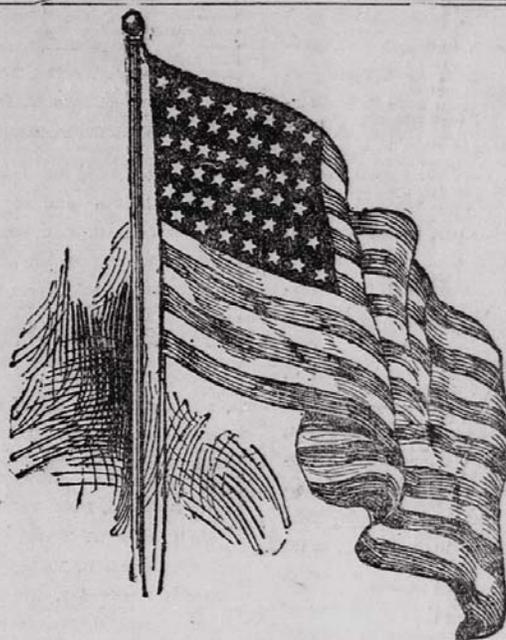
LAKE HERALD



MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898

NUMBER 119

LADRONE ISLANDS ARE OURS



ENTERED SANTIAGO AND FOUGHT IN THE STREETS

Second Day's Battle Brought Fresh Victories to
Shafter's Army.

SHAFTER BELIEVES SURRENDER
WILL NOT BE MUCH LONGER DELAYED

Shafter Demands the Immediate Surrender of the City and Believes the Enemy Will Capitulate.

Washington, July 4.—Glorious news from Cuba affords the American people special cause for celebration on this, the nation's holiday. Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work which he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet. Several weeks ago Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago. Yesterday, after being bottled helpless in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

In addition to this splendid work accomplished by Admiral Sampson, General Shafter, in command of the land forces before Santiago, had so far progressed in the carrying out of his plans for the reduction of the city that at 10:30 yesterday morning he demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces. At 3:30 yesterday afternoon General Shafter's demands had not been complied with, so far as was officially known. That the demand will be complied with, however, General Shafter fully believes, and that the stars and stripes will on this Fourth of July be raised over the former capital of Cuba is regarded as practically certain.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen left the White House hastily, and, going directly to the department, posted the following on the bulletin board:

"It is reported on what is believed to be reliable authority that Admiral Sampson's fleet today engaged the fleet of Admiral Cervera and entirely destroyed it."

"Playa del Este, July 3.—Siboney office confirms the statement that all the Spanish fleet except one warship were destroyed and are burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told the operator. No doubt of its correctness. ALLEN, "Signal Officer."

"Playa del Este, July 3.—The destruction of Cervera's fleet is confirmed. (Signed) ALLEN, "Lieutenant Colonel."

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."

CONFERENCE HELD.

The information contained above was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later. As a result of its receipt, however, a conference of prominent officials was held at the White House immediately. Those present at the conference, besides the president, were Vice President Hobart, Secretary Day, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, General Guy V. Henry and Senator Hanna. The information was discussed in all its phases.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The news sent by both General Shafter and Lieutenant Colonel Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he had been set, but it was clearly proved that General Shafter was in a much stronger position than the war officials had been led to believe. One of the officials who attended the conference, said, af-

ter the news had been officially announced, that the victory materially modified the seriousness of the situation. The destruction of the fleet, which was not confirmed until a few minutes before the news was given to the public, removed by far the most serious obstruction toward the capture of Santiago by the land forces.

During the almost continuous conflict of Friday and Saturday reports show that the Spanish fleet did awful execution by shelling the American troops. It is regarded as unlikely that, with the fleet lying in the bay, General Shafter's forces would have been able to occupy Santiago.

CLEAR FIELD FOR SHAFTER.

After the reduction and capture of the outer defenses of the city by General Shafter, it became necessary that Admiral Cervera's fleet be eliminated from the equation. Its elimination was executed by Admiral Sampson, thus leaving the way open for the continued advance of Shafter's troops upon the city.

Details of the destruction of Cervera's fleet have not been received at this writing by either the war or navy departments. Whether Sampson's ships entered the harbor and there attacked and annihilated the Spanish squadron, or whether Cervera made a desperate dash past the sunken Merrimac to the ocean beyond, in the hope that he might be able to save at least a part of his fleet, has not been officially reported.

Adjutant General Corbin voiced the feelings of every one of the officials when he said: "I don't care how the fleet was destroyed. It was destroyed. That is enough for me. It is great news for the Fourth of July."

The fleet of Admiral Cervera was one of the finest Spain possessed. Four of the vessels, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Theresa, the Vizcaya and the Cristobol Colon, were modern armored cruisers of the first class. Of the remaining vessels of the fleet the Furor and Terror were torpedo boat destroyers, and the Reina Mercedes was an old vessel that was sunk a short time ago by a shell from Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Terror was not with the fleet at Santiago, but is supposed to be at San Juan, Porto Rico, undergoing repairs made necessary by an encounter with the St. Paul a few days ago.

In addition to the above mentioned vessels, there were two torpedo boats and a collier in the Spanish fleet originally. Whether the collier was at Santiago or not, is not known.

MURDERER SURRENDERS.

Sheriff Took Him Out in a Boat to Prevent Lynching.

Jackson, Miss., July 3.—John Hendricks, a farm hand, who shot Farmer Lall to death Friday, cut Mrs. Lall's throat and then compelled Miss Lall to wash the blood from his hands, gave himself up today. He had been hiding in the woods since the crime. The sheriff took him out on the river in a skiff to prevent mob violence and when the 11 o'clock train arrived, they boarded it for St. Louis.

Spanish Steamer Damaged.

Cadiz, July 3.—The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII, at this port from Porto Rico, reports that a fire broke out in her hold and caused damage before the flames were subdued by flooding the hold.

The Alfonso XIII is the vessel which has figured prominently in carrying supplies to the Porto Ricans.

HOW UNCLE SAM FEELS

OLD GLORY WAVES

Our Soldiers Seize These Spanish Islands and Reach

Hongkong, July 4.—The United States Manila harbor, July 1, has arrived here.

She reports that the American troops in the and Australia, convoyed by the Charleston, and Ladrone Islands on the way and having left Manila. The Spanish governor and other officials of the United States troops commenced to

COMMENT AT LONDON

Both Armies Receive Praise For Their Valor.

SPIRIT OF BALAKLAVA

SHOWN BY THE ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN.

Story of the Battle Sends a Thrill of Pride Throughout the Anglo-Saxon World—Suggested That Spain Might Now Sue For Peace On Honorable Terms.

London, July 4.—The Daily Graphic, in its editorial, observes: "The signal gallantry and devotion displayed by both Spaniards and Americans sends a thrill of pride throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The story of the splendid manner in which the rough riders carried San Juan is instinctive with the indomitable spirit of Balaklava." The Daily Graphic says, however, that "the blunder lies deeper than any mere temporary miscalculation," adding that "the Americans cast their net too widely, as it might have been better to have left Santiago and Manila alone, and to have concentrated their efforts upon Havana."

The Times this morning, discussing the fighting at El Caney, says: "Both sides have shown courage of a very high order, and it is hard to say whether the splendid dash and bravery of the American advance in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defense is the more admirable."

"Both sides have learned to appre-

ciate the splendid skill of their adversaries. "It is a pity that even shown themselves so men in the field cannot to save bloodshed by ately to an arrangement basis.

"The Spaniards have honor, and if they would now prove themselves by offering terms to terms which, if they would almost certainly a generous spirit."

The editorials in the and Times fairly represent of the London newspapers no word of blame, but admiration for General ery; yet America find touchier terms than she Spain, it is suggested for peace on honorable not thought she is like

The Standard says: while we cannot express family pride in the gain the American troops, that the prospect for States is one sufficient make this a moment v approach on the part of peace on reasonable terms received with much alert McKinley. Why, ing has hardened the Americans and strengthen's resolve?"

The Daily News remarks Fourth of July will Even this seems to fulfillment of the remembrance Captain Mahan made in the United States once itself with the affairs would stretch out its Britain."

COLONEL WICKOFF

Distinguished Army Officer Killed at Santiago

Omaha, Neb., July 3.—Men and civilians here regret at the death of Colonel Wickoff. He was courted long. His army record distinguished service. He was born in Penns-

THIS FOURTH OF JULY.

S OVER LADRONES.

Islands, Take the Spanish Officials
h Manila In Safety,

es dispatch boat Zafiro, which left Cavite,

the transports City of Sydney, City of Pekin
arrived at Cavite June 30, having taken the
men there.

s captured were brought to Cavite.

disembark at Cavite on July 1.

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OFF'S RECORD.

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Santiago.

—Among both army
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Colonel Wokoff are
teous and unassum-
shows years of ar-
nsylvania, March 8,

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE
Drawn Battle at Santiago.
American Troops Entered Santiago.

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Fight at Manzanillo.
Spanish Story of Battle.

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The Heroes of the Twenty-fourth.
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Salt Lake Celebrates the Victory.
The Short Line Boys Win.
Recruits For Battery C.
Attractions Today.

1887, and had he lived he would not have been retired until 1901. He was appointed to the regular army from civil life. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion as a private in company H, First Pennsylvania infantry, and was discharged soon after and commissioned first lieutenant of the Fifteenth infantry. He was made a captain Aug. 15, 1864, and transferred to the Twenty-fourth infantry in September, 1866, and to the Eleventh in April, 1869. He was promoted to major of the Fourteenth infantry Dec. 8, 1886, lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth infantry in 1891, and was recently commissioned colonel and assigned to the Twenty-second infantry, and was included with the regiment when it was ordered south from Fort Brooke, just previous to the breaking out of the war. Aside from these promotions in the ordinary course of army life, he was brevetted captain in April, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh, and honored in April, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

List of the Killed and Wounded---Captain Morrison Among the Dead---Lieutenant Colonel Liscum Wounded.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Siboney, Cuba, Saturday, July 2, 7 p.m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless (via Port Antonio and Kingston, Sunday, July 3, 2:50 p.m.)—The fighting on the right of our line this afternoon developed unexpected and for some hours almost as severe firing 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 certainly effective and continued strong after the Spanish volleys had become rarer and less heavy.

Meanwhile the batteries on Grime's 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.

LAWTON IN 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 has troops 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 tonight (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.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

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.

Today's casualties on the American side were much lower, because our troops had been well entrenched the night before.

The following is the latest list of the casualties in the battle before Santiago, so far as obtainable:

KILLED.

Captain Morrison, company K, Sixth infantry.

Second Lieutenant Benchley, company E, Sixth infantry.

John Butler, private, company E, Sixth volunteers.

Henry Anderson, sergeant, company A, First cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Saeton, company A, Thirteenth infantry.

Captain W. E. Brum, Tenth infantry.

Lieutenant McCorkle, Twenty-fifth infantry.

—Wass, battery A, Second artillery.

—McCoy, battery A, Second artillery.

—Wagner, battery E, Second artillery.

A. H. Underwood, battery A, Second artillery.

James Hollon, battery A, Second artillery.

Lieutenant W. E. Stripp, Tenth cavalry, brigade quartermaster on General Young's staff.

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hamilton, Ninth cavalry.

Major A. A. G. Force, First cavalry.

First Lieutenant D. W. Smith, Tenth cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Slunnis Michie,

Seventh infantry, son of Professor Michie of West Point.

WOUNDED.

Captain M. Jeffery of the volunteers, shot through the hip.

Adjutant G. L. Mills, adjutant general Second brigade, cavalry division; shot through the head.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Patterson, Twenty-second infantry.

Mason Mitchell, company R, rough riders, right shoulder injured.

Sergeant Samuel Devon, arm fractured.

Trooper Long, shot through the leg.

Lieutenant Joseph Armstrong, cavalry.

Captain Rodman, Twentieth infantry, neck and shoulder.

Lieutenant Colonel Haskell, Seventeenth infantry.

Captain Bloxham, Sixth cavalry, in the leg.

Captain Brereton, Twenty-fourth infantry, slightly wounded in left leg.

Lieutenant Colonel Worth.

Captain Macfarlane, Sixteenth infantry, slightly in leg.

Captain Dodge, Twenty-fourth infantry.

Lieutenant Turman, Sixth infantry, fatally in spine.

Lieutenant Robertson, Sixth infantry, below heart, in left leg, right leg fractured by third bullet.

Lieutenant Purdy, Sixth infantry, through the thigh.

Major Mont, Tenth cavalry, in the groin.

Lieutenant Seaborn, Eighth infantry.

Lieutenant Wood, Ninth cavalry, in mouth.

E. J. Carroll, Second Massachusetts.

B. Blackmore, Second Massachusetts.

—Revere, Second Massachusetts.

—Short, Second Massachusetts.

Fred Junske, Seventh cavalry, in head.

Sergeant Bite, battery A, Second artillery.

Sergeant Cornfield, battery A, Second artillery.

Corporal Keane, battery A, Second artillery.

—Boor, battery A, Second artillery.

Lieutenant Horace Devereaux, troop K, rough riders, through arm.

Jacob Pauster, troop H, Third cavalry, in head.

F. R. McDonald, rough riders, in the head.

—Wagner, company F, Thirteenth infantry, in the leg.

Charles Johns, company B, Fourth infantry, hurt by bursting of shell.

A. Dorcutt, Sixteenth infantry, in the arm.

Jacob Kuhlen, Second infantry, shot twice on right of chest and left leg.

E. H. Erstein, Second infantry.

E. F. Thro, in the throat.

John Bonner, Third infantry, in right side.

Captain George K. Hunter, Third cavalry, in right leg.

Major H. W. Vossels, commanding Third cavalry, in the neck.

Captain George A. Dodd, Third cavalry, in the forehead.

First Lieutenant O. D. Meyer, Third cavalry, in the hip and groin.

First Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Third cavalry, in right hip.

Second Lieutenant J. T. Conrad, Third cavalry, in the ankle.

Colonel C. A. Wintoff, severely wounded, and probably fatally.

Captain Kavanaugh, Thirteenth infantry, in left hip.

Captain Farsey, Sixth infantry, in the leg.

Lieutenant W. C. Short, Sixth cavalry, in right arm and shoulder.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Carroll,