

Summary of the War.

(New York Herald.)

War between the United States and Spain began April 21, 1898, that date being named in an act of Congress passed on April 25, declaring that a state of war existed. Spain issued a declaration of war on April 24. Hostilities ended with the signing of protocol by the secretary of state of the United States and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, acting for Spain, on August 12, 1898. The war lasted 114 days. The principal events preceding and during the war and the dates on which they occurred are as follows:

February 15—The United States battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. According to the report of the court of inquiry appointed by the United States the explosion was due to an external mine.

April 20—President McKinley authorized by congress to intervene in Cuba, using the United States military and naval forces, sent an ultimatum to Spain. The Spanish minister at once left Washington, and the next day the United States minister left Madrid.

April 22—A proclamation was issued by the president blockading the principal ports of Cuba.

April 23—President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years.

April 27—The batteries of Matalzas, Cuba, were shelled by Admiral Sampson's flagship the New York, with the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati.

April 29—The Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera, consisting of the Cristobal Colon, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya, and the Furor, Terror and Pluton, left the Cape Verde Islands for Cuba.

May 1—Rear Admiral Dewey commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, destroyed the entire Spanish fleet in the Philippines without losing a man.

May 11—The Wilmington, Winslow and Hudson engaged the Spanish batteries at Cardenas. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed. Major General Wesley Merritt was ordered to the Philippines as military governor.

May 12—A United States fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson, bombarded the fortifications of San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19—Admiral Cervera's fleet reached Santiago de Cuba, and a few days later was "bottled up" there by the "flying squadron" of Commodore Schley.

May 25—President McKinley called for 75,000 more volunteers. Twenty-five hundred United States troops sailed from San Francisco for Manila, several thousand more following later.

May 31—The Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans bombarded the fortifications at the mouth of the Santiago harbor. They were bombarded again several times after Admiral Sampson took command of the fleet.

June 3—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson with several men ran the collier Merrimac into Santiago harbor and sank her in the channel, under the fire of the Spanish forts. Hobson and his men were taken prisoners.

June 10—Six hundred marines were landed at Camanera, Guantanamo bay, where sharp skirmishing continued for several days, several Americans being killed.

June 12—The Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Shafter, sailed from Tampa on twenty-nine transports for Santiago, arriving off there on June 20.

June 13—President McKinley signed the War Revenue bill, providing for the raising of revenue by a stamp tax and providing for a popular bond loan.

June 17—A Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara left Cadiz for the Philippines, but returned after passing through the Suez Canal.

June 22—General Shafter's troops began disembarking at Baiquiri and Siboney, near Santiago.

June 24—Roosevelt's Rough Riders were attacked while advancing toward Santiago, sixteen Americans were killed and forty more wounded before the Spaniards were repulsed.

July 1—General Lawton took El Caney, near Santiago, and General Kent, commanding the First division of the Fifth Army Corps, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry, and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, took San Juan Hill after heavy fighting. Official reports gave the American losses 231 killed and 1,364 wounded and missing.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's squadron made a dash out of Santiago harbor, and every vessel was sunk or disabled by the American fleet. General Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago. The seizure of Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, by the Charleston, was reported.

July 7—President McKinley signed resolutions passed by the senate annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and the Philadelphia was ordered to raise the American flag.

July 17—General Toral, in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago, General Linares being wounded, surrounded his forces and the eastern portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba to General Shafter.

July 20—General Leonard R Wood, formerly colonel of the First Volunteer cavalry, was appointed military governor of Santiago.

July 25—United States troops, under General Nelson A. Miles, landed at Guanica, Porto Rico, the town having surrendered to the Gloucester after a few shots.

July 26—Through the French ambassador the government of Spain asked President McKinley upon what terms he would consent to peace.

July 28—Ponce, the second largest city in Porto Rico, surrendered to General Miles and he was received by the residents with joyful acclamations. Capture of several other towns, with little or no fighting followed.

July 30—President McKinley's statement of the terms on which he would agree to end the war was given to the French ambassador. The president demanded the independence of Cuba, cession of Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone Islands to the United States and the retention of Manila by the United States pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint commission.

July 31—United States troops engaged the Spaniards at Malate, near Manila, in the Philippines, and repulsed them, with some loss on both sides.

Aug. 9—The French ambassador presented to President McKinley's Spain's reply, accepting the terms of peace.

Aug. 12—Protocols agreeing as to the preliminaries for a treaty of peace were signed by Secretary Day and the French ambassador. United States military and naval commanders were ordered to cease hostilities. The blockades of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila were lifted and the war was ended.

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