



THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

BELIEF THAT THE END OF THE WAR IS CLOSE AT HAND.

BRITISH DISTRUST OF GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES—LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY GAINS.

London, June 25.—The military operations in Cuba do not escape observation here, although there is little press comment upon them. Naval experts are disappointed because there is so little to be learned during the present war about the fighting resources of modern fleets. Their interest in the war lapsed when Cervera took his squadron out of action. Military experts, while disposed to criticize the deliberation and caution with which the American Army has been held back, praise the skill and power of organization with which the troops have been landed in Cuba where they were not expected and where there was no resistance. Further judgment is reserved until a decisive engagement occurs. The invading army, while strong in artillery, is considered weak in cavalry and hampered by an inexperienced staff.

The details of the skirmish near Santiago have been bulletined in all the clubs to-day, and have been published in special editions of the evening papers. There is a general impression among clubmen that the end of the war is close at hand, since the capture of Santiago and Cervera's fleet will justify pressure from France and Austria at Madrid to make the best terms possible before it is too late. Naval experts to-night do not regard the reported movement of the Cadiz squadron in the Mediterranean toward Port Said as anything more than a silly game of bluff. The Suez Canal will be open to the fleet, but it is not believed that there is any real intention of dispatching it to the Philippines, or that it can reach that destination.

The success of the American campaign in Cuba is considered here as merely a matter of time, and expulsion of the Spaniards from the island as a foregone conclusion. Public interest centres upon the events in the Philippines, since Germany's action is regarded here with more suspicion than it is in America. Proofs of that country's ulterior motives are lacking, but the Emperor's course in the early stage of the Transvaal crisis is remembered. There is a current belief among Englishmen that the Kaiser is bent upon making trouble for the United States in the Philippines, and will object strenuously to any arrangement which is ordered for their future government. It is difficult to convince English observers that his fleet is anchored at Manila for any innocent purpose, or that the landing of marines will not lead to dangerous complications. The idea commonly held here is that he is alarmed by the signs of steadily increasing good feeling between the United States and England, also by the dependence of Spain upon French sympathy, and that he foresees as a result of the war a settlement of the Philippines question which will be unfavorable to Germany. That is to say, the United States will occupy the islands permanently, or put England in possession, or France will pay the indemnity for the war and receive them from Spain. The German Emperor is opposed to each of these possible solutions, and is prepared to intervene in order to block the way.

This is the English view which is generally held respecting his policy. Lord Salisbury will have all England behind him if he baffles any attempt on the part of Germany to intervene prematurely in the Philippines or to bring about an international conference. He cannot be ignorant that the solution which the English people desire is the permanent occupation of the islands by the United States. He has added little to his prestige by diplomatic achievements during the last three years of Continental negotiations, but he is credited with having done much to promote good feeling with America, and is not likely in any emergency to sacrifice that reputation.

The Anglo-American Committee is daily receiving new recruits among distinguished men, and is now a most influential body, with forty members of Parliament, as many dukes and earls, four archbishops, nearly all the bishops, Cardinal Vaughan, leaders of all the Nonconformist bodies, heads of nearly all the colleges and great public schools, the mayors of fifty cities and the principal men of letters, painters, journalists, barristers and judges in the United Kingdom. It is the most influential body of leaders of public opinion ever created for action on foreign relations. Mr. James Bryce is chairman, but no formal organization yet exists. It is probable that a meeting will be held early in July at the residence of some prominent member of the House of Lords for appointing an executive committee.

What work this Anglo-American League will undertake is not yet known, but it is clear that it already provides a powerful agency for directing public opinion. The list of over four hundred members effectually disposes of the old-time contention that the classes in England are against America. Whenever the emergency arises, this organization will furnish facilities for holding public meetings throughout the United Kingdom, and either forcing the Government to move more rapidly or adequately supporting it in any policy affecting the common interests of America and England. The chief organizer is Mr. Lee Roberts, a prominent barrister, who is a radical Home Ruler, but politics are excluded from the scheme of work. A majority of the members are Unionists, although Ministers now in office take no part in it. The League makes a close approach to the Throne through the Duke of Eife and the Marquis of Lorne.

The election in East Herts, where the Liberals have added a thousand to their poll and the Unionists have lost two hundred, induces a searching of hearts on the Government side. The usual explanations about the muzzling of the dogs and Jingo resentment of the great shrinkage of adequate interpretation of the great shrinkage of the Unionist majority is based on the reaction in the country toward Liberalism, which is powerfully stimulated by the gradual disappearance of the Irish question as a disturbing force. Sir William Harcourt has imparted a new impulse to the movement for separating Liberalism from the Nationalist Home Rule policy by his so-called "No Poppers" campaign over the Benefices bills. His bitter criticism of the conduct of the advanced section of the English Church has exposed him to angry reproaches from Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. William Redmond and other Irish leaders, who have warned him that the Home Rule alliance, based on a union of hearts, is imperilled by Protestant Vigor.

Timorous Liberals were alarmed by these outbreaks, and the debate on the Benefices bill collapsed on Thursday night, greatly to their relief. Sir William Harcourt was delighted the Nonconformist rank and file in the Liberal party, and has appealed strongly to the main body of the English Church, which is sincerely Protestant and greatly disturbed by the in-

BITTER STRIFE OVER HAWAII

ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS RESORT TO FILIBUSTERING.

WEAKNESS OF THE OPPOSITION SHOWN ON A VOTE FOR LONGER DAILY SESSIONS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, June 25.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, the parliamentary leader of the fight to pass the Newlands resolution extending the sovereignty of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands through the deliberative branch of Congress, took another step to-day toward tightening the lines about the opposition and exhausting the dilatory discussion on which alone the enemies of the annexation project are depending to stave off inevitable defeat. A resolution fixing the Senate's hour of meeting at 11 o'clock instead of noon on and after Monday next was sent to the desk this morning by the Minnesota Senator, but, being subject to objection, and objection being made by the anti-annexation leaders, no action could be taken on it to-day.

Mr. Davis moved, however, that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday at 11 a. m., thus accomplishing exactly the same purpose, and on the division the weakness of the opposition was again demonstrated with signal emphasis. Only eleven Senators went on record as opposed to an extension of the hours for debate, while forty-two, a three-fourths majority, supported Mr. Davis's programme for hastening a vote. It is likely that within a few days evening sessions will also be resorted to to exhaust the debating strength of the anti-annexationists, whose powers are now plainly unequal to maintaining a filibustering struggle for more than two weeks.

Late this afternoon an exciting discussion was precipitated over a proposition to adjourn until Monday. At the close of a speech by Mr. Turley, of Tennessee, a futile effort was made to agree on a time to take the final vote on the Newlands resolution. The advocates of annexation voted down motions to go into executive session and to adjourn and demanded the regular order.

The opponents of annexation were determined not to proceed with the debate, and for nearly an hour carried on filibustering tactics by entering motion after motion to adjourn or to go into executive session, and demanding the yeas and nays on each motion. Several calls of the Senate were sandwiched in between the various motions, each, of course, requiring a rollcall, which consumed time.

The feeling was becoming every minute more bitter, and the explosion finally came when Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and an ardent anti-annexationist, took the floor and made an attack on the filibusters, denouncing the effort to hold up the annexation resolution as "misera- ble political trickery and intrigue" to which he could never bring himself to be a party. He declared that the American people were in no mood to be trifled with on this question, and that the men who were parties to the filibustering tactics would be spurned by their constituents.

In reply, Mr. White, of California, the leader of the opponents of annexation, denounced as false the charge that he and his friends were filibustering against the Hawaiian resolution. He maintained that the opposition was being conducted honestly and conscientiously, but that he did not propose to be dictated to by anybody.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, poured oil on the troubled waters, but declared strongly for early action on the resolution.

(For proceedings in detail, see page 4.)

BLOCKADERS EXPECT AN ATTACK.

Key West, June 25.—Officers on the blockading vessels on the north coast of Cuba infer from movements on small Spanish vessels in the harbor of Havana that the Spaniards contemplate a sortie with the best fleet they can get together within a day or two.

SPANIARDS HAVE ONE CABLE.

Washington, June 25.—The island of Cuba is, to the best knowledge of the officials here, still connected with the outside world by only one cable except those crossing to Key West, and the War Department, through General Greely, is not relaxing its efforts to cut that last link. This runs into the island at Santiago, crossing from Kingston, Jamaica, and belongs to an English company. For several weeks it has been known that this cable was in working order, and the St. Louis has been trying desperately to cut it. In addition, the cable steamer Mancebo is to be assigned to the task, and between the two it is hoped that the cable will soon be cut. The difficulties in the way of accomplishing this are much greater than were experienced in the case of any of the other Cuban cables.

SPAIN'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Madrid, June 25.—The Cabinet held a meeting this morning, and later the Premier, Sefior Sagasta, went to the Palace. He told the newspaper representatives that the Cabinet meeting was to be reconvened, and he refused to furnish any further information on the subject.

ED. PINAUD'S PERFUMES ADVANCE.

The large supply of Ed. Pinaud's toilet preparations that were imported under the old tariff bill, and that have been selling up to this date without advance, are now entirely closed out, and the public is hereby informed that on July 1st next the price will be advanced by all retailers in the United States as follows:

HONDURAN BRIG CAPTURED.

ATTEMPTS TO DEPORT REFUGEES FROM HAVANA—GREAT SUFFERING IN THE CITY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Key West, Fla., June 25.—The brig Amapala, of Trujillo, Honduras, carrying forty-five refugees from Havana, came into port this morning in charge of Ensign Thomas S. Senn and a prize crew from the United States ship Vicksburg.

Of the passengers on the brig thirty are women and children, and only a few are Spaniards, the rest being Mexicans, Turks, Frenchmen and Portuguese. The Vicksburg was cruising about six miles off Havana, yesterday afternoon, when she sighted a vessel making her way out of the entrance of the harbor, with all sail set. The presence of a United States warship did not seem to have any effect on the captain of the brig, for he kept on his course, and by 7 o'clock had come within hailing distance of the Vicksburg. Captain Little of the American ship hoisted a signal ordering the brig to "heave to, or suffer the consequences." The captain of the brig obeyed the command with commendable speed, and a few minutes later one of the Vicksburg's officers was on board the captured vessel, examining her papers.

Her captain explained that the brig had been chartered to carry a lot of passengers to a Mexican port. He had been assured, he said, that the fact that he was sailing under the Honduran flag would exempt him from capture by the blockading fleet. He was assured that he had been deceived, and Ensign Senn, with six sailors, was placed on board and ordered to bring the Amapala to Key West. On the way here, Ensign Senn learned that a French money-broker, of Havana, who was himself on board, had hired the vessel, and had advertised extensively that all those desiring to leave Havana might do so upon the payment of a large-sized fare.

Most of those who took advantage of the offer were people of the lower classes, though there were also on board a number of persons in the higher walks of life. The ship is fitted up with temporary cabins, and is rather a comfortable vessel, though somewhat crowded.

CAPTAIN'S STORY DOUBTED.

In order to aid him in getting through the blockade George Base, the charterer of the Amapala, obtained a certificate from the British Consul-General, stating that the passengers were women, children and aliens, who desired to leave Havana on account of the scarcity of food. The Amapala entered Havana Harbor on April 12 and immediately went into drydock for repairs. Since these were made she had been at the wharf, waiting for an opportunity to get out with a cargo. Her captain was unable to get a crew within the thirty days allowed by the blockade proclamation for neutral vessels to leave the harbor. But when he did not get one, he decided to leave and take his chances of evading capture.

Certain suspicious circumstances, however, have lately developed, which lead to the belief that the Honduras registry of the brig was not altogether bona fide. It is said that she is of Spanish ownership, and was bound for Vera Cruz, the belief being that her flag would safely carry her through the blockade. At Vera Cruz she was to take on a cargo of coal and provisions, loading to her fullest capacity, and was then to hurry back to the most accessible Cuban port, under the conditions set forth in General Blanco's proclamation exempting ships bringing supplies from port charges, duties and other expenses.

One of the Amapala's crew, an intelligent Spaniard, said to The Tribune correspondent that the best proof of the efficacy of the blockade is the suffering among the lower and middle classes. On every hand poor people may be heard clamoring for food. Prices for the necessities of life have increased in some cases as much as 100 per cent, and the luxuries can only be obtained by the rich. It is no uncommon sight to see recomendables fall dead in the streets from lack of food, and even the Spaniards feel the pangs of hunger severely. The Government has set prices on common articles of food, but unscrupulous dealers exact many times more than the lawful rates, and evade punishment by refusing to sell their wares. Beef is scarce at 75 cents to \$1 a pound, and potatoes bring 25 cents a pound. The only articles of food that are at all plentiful are vegetables and fruit. These are raised on the Isle of Pines and sent to Havana by way of Barabano. Pineapples sell at a half-cent each and are such a drug on the market that they are thrown into the streets to rot.

FORCED BY STARVATION TO ENLIST.

The only class, aside from the wealthy, that has food in abundance is the military. In fact there is a saying among the Havanaes that "if a soldier, plenty to eat; if not, nothing." This is inducing many men to join the Army, and no one who offers himself as a recruit is refused. Boys of fourteen years of age may be seen patrolling the streets in uniform. At present thearrison contains nearly 40,000 men. According to the sailor returned to General Blanco recently issued a proclamation to the effect that the American fleet would bombard Havana to-day. The intention of this proclamation, it is believed, was to cause non-combatants to leave the city and thus relieve the distress of those who remained behind.

AID FOR CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Key West, Fla., June 25 (Special).—The steamer Florida left Tampa last night with another expedition, comprised of Cubans and Regulars, who are to join the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. The expedition consists of 150 picked men from the 10th Cavalry (colored), under Lieutenant Johnson, and four hundred Cubans, recruited in Florida by Colonel Emilio Nunez.

The Regulars have their horses with them, while the Cubans are equipped as a battalion of infantry. It is understood that the Florida will land at Port Bares, on the northern coast of Cuba. This is the point at which the Florida landed an expedition some weeks ago, and delivered arms, ammunition and supplies for the insurgents.

The steamer Panita, which nearly caused an international dispute between this country and San Domingo by landing a party of insurgents under General Jimenez, accompanied the Florida, and carries a large amount of supplies to the insurgents.

TO SEND PRIZE SHIPS NORTH.

Key West, June 25.—The Spanish prize steamers Guado, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover and Catalina will be sent to New-York next week with their Spanish crews on board.

BIG MIAMI HOTEL OPENS.

Hotel Royal Palm, at Miami, Fla., opened June 25. Will remain open while Miami is calling for it. S. H. Rogers, proprietor, route, Atlantic Coast Line; office, 25 Broadway.—Adv.

FIGHT STIRS WASHINGTON.

REPORTS FROM GEN. SHAFTER

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS WILL BE SENT TO SANTIAGO IMMEDIATELY.

Washington, June 25.—Interest shifted sharply to-day from the Navy Department to the War Department. The newspaper reports telling of the short and bloody engagement between the Spaniards defending Santiago and the Rough Riders, the romantic figures in the American Army, aroused popular interest to a high pitch. Consequently, as soon as the War Department opened for business a crowd of newspaper men and other interested persons filled the hall and the neighborhood of the bulletin-boards, seeking for some official information that would supply data missing from the press accounts.

It was not until nearly noon that the first cable dispatch came from General Shafter, and then, to the disappointment of the Department, it was even more meagre than the press reports. In the course of the day several other dispatches were received, but they all left much to be desired, for, being under yesterday's date, they did not relieve the anxiety as to what happened yesterday evening and to-day with the two armies separated by the short space of a mile and a half. An explanation of this state of affairs was found in the fact that General Shafter failed to take with him from Tampa the splendid field telegraph service prepared with much care by General Greely for just such a campaign as is now being waged. It is probable that he will avail himself of the instruments just as soon as they can be sent to him.

SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

There was a general expression of grief over the loss sustained by the soldiers in yesterday's fight. Still officials in high places expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the result, realizing that war cannot be successfully waged without sacrifice of life.

The impression gained from one of General Shafter's dispatches is that he is now about to delay his advance until he has secured his artillery. Such a course would be dictated by common prudence, for it is known that the Spaniards have fortified, so far as possible, advanced positions outside of Santiago, and it would be folly to throw soldiers unsupported by artillery against such works. Unfortunately there promises to be some delay in landing all the artillery, owing to the loss on the voyage to Santiago of the big lighter which seems to be necessary to transfer the heavy guns from the ships to the landing pier. The naval authorities have responded promptly to the appeal of the War Department, and some means will be found through the aid of the warships to accelerate the landing of the supplies and guns.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHAFTER.

Secretary Alger and General Miles held several conferences, not so much to discuss the preparation of yesterday's day to make every military preparation for the struggle yet to come. As a result heavy reinforcements will go forward at once, both from Tampa and from Newport News. An expedition of 6,000 men is expected to leave Tampa within the next three days. It comprises the command of Brigadier-General Snyder, the Third Division of the First Army Corps. The stores are already going on board the transports, and the start of the expedition only awaits the arrival of the naval convoy. Part of the warships sent over with General Shafter's expedition have been detached from Admiral Sampson's command and are now on their way back to Tampa to escort the additional troops. Others will follow, and then another formidable marine procession will start across the Gulf to Cuba.

Whether the battle-ship Indiana will lead this expedition, as she did the last, is not definitely settled. There will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft, to give safe conduct to General Snyder's division. At the same time General Henry's division will be moving along the Atlantic coast and thence to Santiago. In all the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 14,000 men. Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow as soon as the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of several commands.

TAKING NO CHANCES OF DEFEAT.

The War Department is acting on the theory that it is not prudent to take any possible chance of a serious reverse near Santiago. The latest information reaching the authorities here shows that the Spanish Army is greater than has been estimated. Lieutenant Joyce, of the Regular Army, reported to General Miles to-day, giving much information as to the number and location of the Spanish troops. Before Lieutenant Joyce entered the United States Army he had served with General Garcia and had traversed a large part of Santiago Province. He was on the ground only a short time ago, leaving there in April, and he had opportunities to get an accurate idea of the Spanish forces at the eastern end of the island. He reports the number at 37,000, of which 12,000 are in Santiago, 10,000 at Holguin and 15,000 at Manzanillo. Once concentrated at Santiago this would make a formidable army, but separated by forest and mountain the insurgents are expected to keep the forces at Holguin and Manzanillo from getting to Santiago.

One of the curious features of the situation was the opening of direct communication between the Spaniards in Santiago and the outside world over the French cable through the medium of an American military censor. This was effected to-day by the restoration of the circuit running from Santiago overland to the place on the shore within the American lines—Playa del Este—where the cable begins which runs across to Cape Haytien. At the junction the American Army officer who discharges the

PORT WASHINGTON AND MANHASSETT.

Long Island Railroad trains leave N. Y., 4th-st., E. R. today at 2:20, 3:25, 4:30 a. m.; 1:45, 2:50, 3:55, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 p. m. Frequent trains returning.—Adv.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

Later reports of the engagement on Friday between Americans and Spaniards near Santiago de Cuba show that there were really two skirmishes. The Rough Riders were attacked in one place, while the men under General Young were fighting off the enemy several miles away.

Reports on the fighting near Santiago were received by the War Department from General Shafter.

Strong reinforcements for the invading army near Santiago are to be sent at once from both Tampa and Newport News.

Governor Black definitely decided to keep the 7th, 23d and 74th regiments at home, and wrote a letter to Colonel Appleton, of the 7th, stating his reasons.

Major-General Merritt and his staff will sail for the Philippines, of which he is to be the Military Governor, on Wednesday, going on the Newport.

duty of censor sits. So far only test messages have gone over the circuit, but it will be open to ordinary business which is able to pass successfully both American and Spanish censorship. The Navy Department has acquired the fine steamship Pedro, which was declared a prize, having been captured by the Nashville early in the war. She was bought subject to prize liens and was to-day named the Hector and ordered to be converted into a collier. The steamer Norse King, just purchased, has been named the Rainbow and changed into a distiller to supply the fleet with pure water.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S DISPATCHES.

BRIEF OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT AND LANDING OF TROOPS.

Washington, June 25.—The first dispatch from General Shafter concerning the engagement between the Spaniards and the American forces reached the War Department at noon to-day, and was as follows:

Playa del Este, June 25. Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington. Baiguiri, 24.—Further news from General Wheeler places our loss in this morning's fighting about ten killed and forty wounded. Captain Capron, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded—Major Brodie, Captain McClintock and Lieutenant Thomas (wounded here "Thos." and supposed to be an abbreviation, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, Major Bell, Captain Knox and Lieutenant Bryant, 1st U. S. Cavalry. Captain Knox wounded. Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is unharmed. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong and intrenched position on a high hill. They fired about an hour and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Baiguiri, de Cuba.

Another dispatch received after, though apparently written before the one made public earlier in the day, was as follows: Playa del Este, June 25. Adjutant-General, Washington. Baiguiri, June 24.—In pushing out to occupy a good position near Sevilla, to wait and intercept the Spaniards, yesterday we killed 200 and wounded 100. The Spaniards (14th regiment) are a mistake, and Wood's regiment had a skirmish; enemy was driven from his position and General Wheeler reports he not only captured their wounded—Major Bell, Captain Knox, Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Bryant, 1st Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steamers asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER.

Still another dispatch from General Shafter was as follows: Playa del Este, via Hayti, June 25, 1898. Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Baiguiri, June 23.—Had very fine voyage; lost less than fifty animals, six or eight to-day. Lost more putting them through the surf to land than on transports. Command as healthy as usual. Wounded—Major Brodie, Captain Knox, Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Bryant, 1st Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steamers asked for this morning should be sent at once.

Had consultation with Generals Garcia, Rabi and Castillo at 1 p. m. of the 20th twenty miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimous in the opinion that landing troops on the coast of Santiago was a bad idea. I had come to the same conclusion. General Garcia promises to join me at Jaraguá City to-morrow with between three thousand and four thousand men, who will be brought from west of Santiago. I have ordered the Navy to Jaraguá City, and there disembarked. This will give me between four thousand and five thousand Cubans and leave one thousand under General Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west. General Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Jaraguá City, and will be continued during the night. The assistance of the Navy has been of the greatest benefit, and enthusiastically given, without them I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all. As I believe I should have lost many boats in the surf. At present water nothing; weather has been good, no rain on land and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER.

Major-General U. S. A., commanding.

GEN. MILES PRAISES THE DEAD MEN.

Washington, June 25.—General Miles, when asked to-day as to the situation, said that the press reports told the whole story so far as known. It showed the terrible earnestness and the courage of the American soldiers, and the spirit with which they were entering on this attack. The loss of Captain Capron and the other brave men from the Rough Riders and cavalry was a serious blow, General Miles said. He spoke in the highest praise of Captain Capron, saying he had been one of the best officers in the United States service, and was a man of great courage and broad-shouldered and athletic in build, and a man of most prepossessing personal appearance. Running over the list of dead and wounded, General Miles had a good word to say for each one, so far as he knew them, and among the Regulars he knew almost

BLANCO'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

Madrid, June 25.—The official report of Captain-General Blanco on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba says: "Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. "The Americans then attacked General Rubon's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes."

"AMERICAN SPIES" CAPTURED.

Palma, Island of Majorca, June 25.—Two strangers from Barcelona who, according to the Spanish authorities, are supposed to be "American spies," have been arrested here.

NEW POLAND WATER BOOK, 1898.

Physiological action of Poland Water. Complete treatise of its effect on various ailments, with suggestions for treatment and diet. Poland Water depot, 2 Park Place.—Adv.

VICTORY OF INVADERS.

HOW ROUGH RIDERS AND REGULARS ROUTED SPANIARDS.

AMERICANS WERE ADVANCING FROM TWO DIRECTIONS WHEN ATTACKED FROM BUSHES.

Four miles northwest of Jaraguá, Cuba, Friday, June 24, 2 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 25.—Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards were routed after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen hold a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in Southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

To-day's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and twelve of the troopers lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these, eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded. The following is a list of the American dead:

ROUGH RIDERS.

ALLYN K. CAPRON, captain, Troop L. HAMILTON FISH, JR., sergeant, Troop L. TILDEN W. DAWSON, private, Troop L. L. G. H. DOHERTY, corporal, Troop L. W. T. IRVIN, private, Troop L.

FIRST CAVALRY.

PETER H. DIX, private, Troop K. — YORK, private, Troop K. EMIL BJORK, private, Troop K. G. A. KÖLBE, private, Troop K. JACK BERLIN, private, Troop K. ALEX L. LEMONCK, private, Troop K. TENTH CAVALRY.

WHITE, corporal, Troop E.

The following Americans were wounded:

ROUGH RIDERS.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE, major; shot through the right forearm. JAMES H. MCCLINTOCK, captain, Troop B; shot through the right leg. J. R. THOMAS, lieutenant, Troop L; shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

J. D. RHODES, corporal, Troop B. JAMES F. BEAN, corporal, Troop E. L. L. STEWART, corporal, Troop G. G. W. ARRINGO, sergeant, Troop E. THOMAS F. CAVONAUGH, sergeant, Troop G. E. M. HILL, private, Troop B. SHELBY F. ISHLER, private, Troop B. M. L. NEWCOMB, private, Troop B. FRED N. BEALE, private, Troop B. FRANK B. BOOTH, private, Troop E. ALBERT C. HARTLE, private, Troop E. A. G. BAILEY, private, Troop E. H. ALVERS, private, Troop E. E. J. ATHERTON, private, Troop E. CLIFFORD L. REED, private, Troop E. GEORGE ROWLAND, private, Troop G. H. J. HAEFNER, private, Troop G. MICHAEL COYLE, private, Troop G. R. W. REID, private, Troop G. M. RUSSELL, private, Troop G. J. R. KEAN, private, Troop L. JOHN P. DERNAT, private, Troop L. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, private, Troop L. EDWARD CALDERST, private, Troop L. NATHANIEL M. POE, private, Troop L.

FIRST CAVALRY.

J. M. BELL, major. T. T. KNOX, captain; condition serious. G. L. BYRAM, lieutenant.

TENTH CAVALRY.

EDWARD W. BRAXTON, private, Troop B. MOSLEY GAINES, private, Troop B. — GROSS, private, Troop B. FRANK A. MILLER, private, Troop B. JAMES RUSSELL, private, Troop B. ARTHUR G. WHEELER, private, Troop B. KELLEY MAYERLY, private, Troop L. SAMUEL RODD, private, Troop L. EDWARD MARSHALL, a New-York newspaper correspondent, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

[This list differs in some particulars from the list given out by the War Department, which will be found in another column.]

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders, under the immediate command of Colonel Wood on the top of the plateau and the other on the hillside, several miles away, by the Regulars under General Young.

The expedition started from Jaraguá—marked on some Cuban maps as Altres—a small town on the coast, nine miles east of Morro Castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Baiguiri last Wednesday. Information was brought to the American Army headquarters by Cubans on Thursday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march on Santiago. General Young went there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans, under General Castillo, would co-operate with him, but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won General Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

General Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards

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