great issue remains for General Shafter and his forces to work out to a conclusion. His call early in the day for a large additional force of medical officers was quickly responded to. The hospital ship Relief, which left New-York to-day, was ordered, before sailing, to stop on her way south at Fort Monroe, where the extra force of surgeons will board her. She will reach Fort Monroe to-morrow, and take on board the physicians immediately, and then proceed hurriedly to the aid of the wounded.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the Army, was unable to make arrangements to-day for all the medical assistants which General Shafter asked for. After considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen physicians, and these, with the surgeons already aboard the vessels, will approximate about twenty in all. These, General Sternberg hopes, will be enough to supply the pressing wants of the Army. The relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed they will be sent, General Sternberg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk the middle of next week with a large detachment of General Garretson's brigade as reinforcements to Shafter.

Surgeon-General Sternberg left here this evening for Fort Monroe, where he will make a personal inspection of the Relief before she starts on her trip to Santiago.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Secretary Alger was in conference with President McKinley for two hours after the receipt of General Shafter's dispatch. The conversation referred principally to aid for the wounded, and it was arranged to send hospital ships, surgeons and supplies at once to General Shafter. Secretary Alger has ordered General Shafter to hold as many of the transports as he desires for use as hospital ships.

Immediately after receiving General Shafter's dispatch concerning the killed and wounded, Surgeon-General Sternberg called on Dr. Van Reypen, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the two held a long conference regarding the course to be taken. Fortunately, the ambulance ship Solace is now in the vicinity of Santiago, and she will be utilized for any emergency cases which may arise. While the Solace is designed primarily for the use of the fleet, she will be put at the disposition of the Army whenever that may be necessary. The Solace is fully as well adapted for treating the wounded as her sister ship of the Army, and has accommodations for several hundred men. The last heard from the Solace she was at Guantanamo Bay, a short distance from the cable station from which the dispatches are sent.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has given directions for the preparation at Fort Monroe of hospital accommodations for five hundred patients, in addition to those now available in the post hospital at that place. These additional accommodations will be obtained by using a number of tents with board floors, which will serve all necessary purposes. Major Calvin DeWitt, surgeon, will be in charge, and will have all the assistants he requires. Fort Monroe is considered an excellent location for the sick, as the ships coming from Santiago and other West Indian ports are able to come almost if not entirely to the docks, and there need be no troublesome change to cars, which would ensue if the wounded and sick were taken to some interior place. Of course the greater number of cases will be treated primarily in the regimental and the division hospitals, while the Relief will be utilized to a great extent in bringing back to the United States such cases of convalescents and the more serious cases of sickness which it is felt should be brought here for treatment.

ADVANTAGES GAINED FRIDAY.

The military authorities were alert early in the day, despite the fact that they had been up nearly all night, anxiously waiting for the latest reports. Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin held a conference as soon as the Secretary arrived. Then Surgeon-General Sternberg was sent for and joined the conference. General Miles and his staff were together in the General's office early in the day. Spread on the General's desk was a map showing in minute detail every roadway, trail and elevation about Santiago. The General traced the line of operations yesterday, and the probable lines of the action in progress. He spoke gravely of the fierceness of the fighting yesterday. From a strategic point of view, Lawton's taking of Caney yesterday gave an elevation on the right wing, serving the double purpose of diverting the enemy from the left and opening a way to the American left wing, and also of giving the troops a more commanding sweep of the enemy's northern defences. Incidentally, it accomplished the important purpose, at least to some extent, of preventing Pando's coming down with reinforcements from the north and turning General Shafter's right flank.

PLANS NOT TO BE CHANGED.

In the afternoon a sensational rumor gained currency that radical changes in the plans for the occupation of Cuba were likely to be adopted by President McKinley. It can be said on the highest authority, however, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. It is probable that the story was due, in a degree at least, to a long conference held between Secretary Alger and General Miles. The conference led to the report that General Miles was to go immediately to the front, probably to supersede General Shafter in command of the army of invasion. Secretary Alger said emphatically that absolutely no change in the plans was to be made or was even in contemplation. Another prominent official of the War Department characterized the rumor that Shafter was to be superseded as an injustice to one of the finest officers the Army ever had.

The intimation that General Miles may soon leave Washington for some point where action is expected is likely to prove true, but as yet it is nothing more than rumor. It is the evident purpose of the war officials to send more troops to Cuba as soon as possible. In a response to a message sent to General Shafter two days ago, a reply was received that the transports now off Santiago would be sent back to Key West at the earliest moment. The transports are needed to convey the additional troops to reinforce Shafter's command.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

PANDO'S TROOPS CALLED BACK.

ROADS TOO BAD FOR THEM TO GO TO THE RELIEF OF SANTIAGO.

Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica, Friday, July 1, 10:30 p. m. (delayed in transmission).—A Cuban messenger from the insurgents near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, who landed near here to-day from a sailboat, brought the intelligence that the Spanish troops, numbering about 8,000 men, which left Manzanillo on June 23 to march to Santiago de Cuba, were called back by General Pando.

It appears that when this army had reached the vicinity of Bayamo General Pando was not with the troops, as had been reported. He was and is in Havana.

The relieving army, the Cuban says, was ill-supplied with food and the roads were almost impassable, and the artillery could not be dragged along with them. Thus, getting to Santiago in time to succor the garrison there appeared to be impossible, hence the recall of the troops.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LINARES.

London, July 3.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Observer" says:

"The last official news from Cuba is to the effect that the Americans suffered an enormous loss in the attack upon El Caney and Aguadores, General Linares concentrating his troops toward the defensive works around the town, where he hoped to overthrow the American forces.

"Meanwhile the Spaniards from Guantanamo effected a meeting at Alto songo with the reinforcements from Holguin, making eight thousand men now marching to fall upon the American right flank and give General Shafter much trouble.

"General Pando, with eight thousand men, is now at El Ramon de las Yagas and Palma Soriano. It is the general belief that the Santiago operations will last a long time."

MADRID AND THE BATTLE.

Madrid, July 2, 2 p. m.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated July 1, and made public here this afternoon, says:

"Yesterday the enemy advanced within a league of here. At this moment the cannonade is commencing against Caney, where there are several companies under General Vara de Rey. Simultaneously, the American squadron approached, flying fighting flags, no doubt, for the protection of the movements of the troops.

"Captain-General Blanco telegraphs that nothing is known of General Escario's column, which started from Manzanillo to reinforce Santiago de Cuba."

Later in the day a dispatch was received direct from General Linares, saying nothing was known of the whereabouts of General Escario and his troops.

In the absence of any official dispatch giving details of the attack on Santiago de Cuba the newspapers here express great anxiety, which is increased by the report that no reinforcements have reached the besieged city from Manzanillo or Holguin. The papers complain of the extreme brevity of the Spanish advices, "leaving all Europe at the mercy of American exaggerations."

Every one here seems to feel that the decisive game is being played around Santiago de Cuba, and that the fall of that city cannot fail to affect the very existence of the Government.

SAY THEY CAPTURED AMERICANS.

Madrid, July 2.—No official dispatch has been received regarding the battle of Santiago de Cuba, but private telegrams affirm that the Americans suffered a distinct check, and that a great number of them were captured.

WARSHIPS OFF MANZANILLO.

Madrid, July 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, to-day:

"Three American ships appeared yesterday before Manzanillo. The garrison and the gunboats are preparing to resist. During the fighting yesterday we had two men killed, and one man seriously and two men slightly wounded in the town.

"Three American ships have bombarded the coast near Tunas and Tayabacoa, probably for the purpose of landing arms."

QUEEN REGENT'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Paris, July 2.—The "Matin" says that the Queen Regent of Spain desires the intervention of Europe, and would "willingly sacrifice the throne for the peace which is imperative in the interests of and for the honor of Spain."

SPAIN'S CABINET MEETS.

Madrid, July 2.—Another Cabinet council has been held. At its conclusion the Ministers declined to talk regarding the matters considered.

NOT SO HOT AS USUAL IN CUBA.

Washington, July 2.—Not since 1873 has Washington experienced in any of the first ten days of July so hot a day as this has been. At the Weather Bureau a maximum temperature reading of 101 was recorded. In the last twenty-five years few higher readings of temperature than that have been recorded.

The intense heat here created great anxiety among the war officials as to the effect of the heat on the unacclimated American soldiers in Cuba. It is recognized that the rays of a tropical sun are almost as deadly as the bullets of an enemy, and when, as is the case to-day, the two are combined, the results were regarded as likely to be frightful.

Comforting information was given, however, by the Weather Bureau. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature at Havana was 82, which is comparatively cool for that place at this time of the year. The observers at the Bureau were of the opinion that it was little if any hotter at Santiago than at Havana, although no direct information from Santiago had been received.

The temperature at Tampa last night was 94, the highest in the first ten day of July for six years. The troops suffered intensely from the heat, but no fatalities were reported.

Officials of the War Department expressed the hope that the opinion of the Weather Bureau officers as to the temperature at Santiago would prove correct, as the suffering among the troops would be frightful if a great battle had to be fought in heat so intense as that under which Washington is sweltering to-day.

INTEREST IN THE BALLOON'S WORK.

Especial interest was taken at Governor's Island in the reports of the successful use of balloon observation at Santiago. Major Joseph E. Maxfield, who is in charge of the balloon train in Cuba, was signal officer at Governor's Island before he was sent South, and he succeeded there Colonel Allen, who now has general charge of all the Signal Corps work with the army of General Shafter. The balloon which is being used was one of the two war balloons imported from France after the war broke out and shipped to this city, where they were furnished in Fort Columbus.

FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ship's crews, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the flagstaff was bending toward the earth. Apparently the flagstaff had been caught firmly in the wreckage of the fort. A few more shots levelled the battlements until the old castle was a pitiful sight.

When the firing ceased Lieutenant Delehanty, of the Suwanee, was anxious to finish his work, so he signalled to the New-York, asking permission to knock down the Spanish flag.

"Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, "if you can do it in three shots."

The Suwanee then lay about sixteen hundred yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieutenant Blue carefully aimed the 4-inch gun, and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement.

When the smoke of the Suwanee's first shot cleared away, only two red streamers of the flag were left. The shell had gone through the centre of the bunting. A delighted yell broke from the crew of the Suwanee.

Two or three minutes later the Suwanee fired again, and a huge cloud of débris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen that the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

SPAIN'S BANNER FALLS.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence, and the Suwanee had only one chance left. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun, such a distance and such a tiny target.

There was breathless silence among the watching crews. They crowded on the ships' decks, and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of what once had been a grand old castle. But it was only bending, not yet down.

Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty and Lieutenant Blue took their time.

The Suwanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side, up went a spouting cloud of débris from the parapet and down fell the banner of Spain.

Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. The Suwanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it from finishing its fall.

"Well done," signalled Admiral Sampson to Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty.

At 11:30 o'clock General Duffield signalled that his scouts reported that no damage had been done to the Spanish rifle pits by the shells from the ships, and Admiral Sampson told him they had been hit several times, but that there was no one in the pits. However, the Suwanee was ordered to fire a few more shots in their direction.

THROWING SHELLS INTO SANTIAGO.

At 12:18 p. m., the New-York, having discontinued firing at Aguadores, began firing 8-inch shells clear over the gully into the city of Santiago de Cuba. Every five minutes the shells went roaring over the hillside. What destruction they wrought it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hid everything.

In reply to General Duffield's question, "What is the news?" Admiral Sampson replied:

"There is not a Spaniard left in the rifle pits."

Later General Duffield signalled that his scouts thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort, and Admiral Sampson wigwagged to him:

"There is not a Spaniard left there. If any come, the Gloucester will take care of them."

A little later the Oregon joined the New-York in sending 8-inch shells into the city of Santiago. This was kept up until 1:40 p. m. By that time General Duffield had sent a message saying his troops could not cross the stream, and would return to Altares.

On the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gully, the New-York and the Gloucester shelled it once more, and the Newark, which had not fired, signalled:

"Can I fire for target practice? Have had no previous opportunity."

Permission for her to do so was signalled, and she blazed away, shooting well, her 6-inch shells exploding with remarkable force among the rocks.

At 2:40 p. m. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal to cease firing, and the flagship returned to the blockading station.

On the railroad a trainload of troops had already left for Altares.

FIGHTING CONTINUED AT NIGHT.

AMERICAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT ONE THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 8 p. m., via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission).—At this hour the fighting still continues. The entire reserves of the American Army have been ordered to the front at once, apparently with the intention of forcing the way into Santiago de Cuba.

The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong.

The American losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates the killed and wounded at over one thousand men.

Shells, supposed to be from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among the troops.

During a lull in the fighting an impressive incident occurred. The 21st Infantry was out in front and suffering heavy loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

9 p. m.—At this hour the fighting has practically stopped, and will be resumed in the morning.

Our troops have gained several breastworks. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high.

BEAUTY AND POWER.

The secret of a woman's power is in her complete womanliness, both physical and mental. This does not mean perfection of outline nor regularity of features. It does not mean wit, nor talents, nor accomplishments. It means that physical attractiveness that comes from perfect bodily condition and the bright, happy cheerfulness of disposition which only complete health can insure.

A woman with a bright eye, clear complexion, mantling color in the cheeks and buoyant elastic step and manner has a natural attractiveness that no artificial agency can counterfeit.

A woman who is afflicted with the mortifying misfortune of a dull, sallow, pimply complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and revulsion in the opposite sex, ought to avail herself of the putifying, invigorating power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which makes a strong, healthy stomach and digestive organism; purifies the blood and imparts a natural stimulus to the excretory functions; insures healthy weight, clear skin, bright eyes and the animated manner and bearing of perfect health.

A lady living in West Virginia, Miss Anna Callow, of Kyger, Roane Co., writes: "It is with pleasure I write you after using a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I think them valuable medicines for female troubles and weaknesses. I could hardly go about my work I had such inward weakness and constant misery in the womb. It worried me so that I would give out in walking a short distance. I had a bad cough and my lungs hurt me all the time. I got very thin, my complexion was bad, and my eyes would get so heavy in the evening they seemed stiff in the lids. I could hardly move them. Many persons were alarmed about me. I looked so bad and had such a cough they were afraid I would go into consumption. I felt so badly every day that I had no life about me. I used only five bottles in all. I shall ever speak in praise of your grand medicines. They are blessings to suffering females."

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure biliousness and constipation and never gripe.

SAMPSON BOMBARDS FORTS.

SILENCES THE BATTERIES AND SHOOTS THE SPANISH FLAG OFF MORRO.

Off Santiago, July 2, via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 3, 12:15 a. m.—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of the harbor of Santiago for the fourth time this morning. The bombardment lasted from 5:16 to 7:45. The damage done was more severe than in previous bombardments. The enemy's fire was silenced. Morro Castle was badly knocked about and the eastern, western and Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places.

The Spanish flag which has flown all the time on Morro Castle was shot down by the Oregon. No casualties were reported in the fleet. The enemy's fire was slight, though several ships came near being hit by small shells. One of these missiles passed over the forecastle of the flagship New-York while Admiral Sampson was on the bridge.

OFFICERS AMONG THE DEAD.

SOME OF THE CASUALTIES IN FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Washington, July 2.—A dispatch received in this city this evening from the scene of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba says that among the men believed to have been killed in Friday's battle were:

Colonel CHARLES A. WIKOFF, 22d Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN H. PATTERSON, 22d Infantry.
Colonel J. M. HAMILTON, 9th Cavalry.
Captain T. W. MORRISON, 16th Infantry.
Captain O'NEILL, Rough Riders.

Information from the same source is to the effect that the following were among the wounded:

Captain J. H. KEER, 9th Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant HORACE DEVEREUX, Rough Riders.
BASIL BECKETT, Rough Riders.

NEW-YORK'S LOSSES.

HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE SAID TO BE WOUNDED AND MESSRS. SKINNER AND SCOFIELD OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST KILLED.

Reports were received in this city last evening that several New-Yorkers were among the killed and wounded in the battle of Friday before Santiago. The names of the killed were said to be:

Private L. H. SKINNER, Company H.
Private S. A. SCOFIELD, Company K.

In the list of wounded was said to be:

Sergeant HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE, Rough Riders.

Nothing could be learned last evening about Messrs. Skinner and Scofield, whose addresses are not given in the directory. The relatives of Mr. Borrowe had received no definite or direct information regarding the reported wounding of the young man.

COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Charles A. Wikoff, colonel of the 22d Infantry, was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1837. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed a first lieutenant of the 15th Infantry. On August 15, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of captain. For gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge he was brevetted major. After transfers to the 24th and 11th infantry regiments, he was, in 1886, made a major in the 14th Infantry. His last command was stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

COLONEL J. M. HAMILTON.

John M. Hamilton, commander of the 9th Cavalry, was born in Canada, June 1, 1839. He enlisted in Company H, of the 23d New-York Infantry, in 1861, and after two years of active service in the war was made a second lieutenant in the 9th United States Colored Infantry. Two years afterward he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the same regiment. In 1867 he was honorably mustered out of service, but a short time after accepted a captaincy in the 39th Infantry. On April 21, 1887, after service with the 5th Cavalry, he was made a major and assigned to the 1st Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. PATTERSON.

John H. Patterson, lieutenant-colonel of the 22d Infantry, was appointed from civil life to a first lieutenancy in the 11th Infantry in 1861. When the war closed he had reached the rank of captain. In that time he saw service with the Army of the Potomac, and took an active part in fourteen battles, the most important of which were those of Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. In 1870, the reorganization of the Army caused his transfer to the Department of the Gulf. From that time until 1880 he served at various posts under different departments. His last post was at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

CAPTAIN T. W. MORRISON.

Thesphilus W. Morrison, captain of the 16th Infantry, was born in Indiana March 4, 1842. When the Civil War broke out he received an appointment as second lieutenant of the 18th Indiana Infantry. He served in the campaign in Missouri under General Fremont, and rose to the rank of assistant adjutant-general of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and served under Generals Pope and Rosecrans through the Mississippi campaign. He was also present at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenisaw and Jonesboro. In 1865 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 146th Indiana Infantry. The war ending, he was honorably mustered out of service. Soon after he received an appointment as second lieutenant in the 33th Infantry. In 1869 he was transferred to the 16th Infantry, and in 1886 had risen to the rank of captain.

HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE.

Hallett Alsop Borrowe, who is reported to have been wounded in the battle near Santiago on Friday, is about thirty-four years old, and the son of the late Samuel Borrowe, the vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. On November 7, 1896, Mr. Borrowe was married to Miss Annie Corbin, daughter of the late Austin Corbin. Four years prior to his marriage Mr. Borrowe gained considerable notoriety by a bitter quarrel with J. Coleman Drayton on account of his attention to Mrs. Drayton, who before her marriage was Miss Augusta Astor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor. This finally led to the challenging of Mr. Borrowe to a duel by Mr. Drayton. The duel, however, which it had been expected would be fought in France, never took place.

About four years ago Mr. Borrowe was division superintendent of the trolley line between Jersey City and Newark. Recently he was president of the Coney Island and Manhattan Excursion Company.

Mr. Borrowe was one of the first New-Yorkers to volunteer to join Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, and was soon made a sergeant in that command.

MASON MITCHELL WOUNDED.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 2.—Mason Mitchell, of Company K, Rough Riders, reported wounded in yesterday's engagement at Santiago de Cuba, is a son of the late D. J. Mitchell, of this city, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of the State.

Mason Mitchell was an actor and manager, having for a number of years been manager for Modjeska, and later for Walker Whiteside. He bears a medal granted him by Queen Victoria for brave services as a scout for the Canadian troops during the Louis Riel rebellion.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

REGIMENTS NOW ENGAGED IN INVESTING SANTIAGO.

The following is a list, compiled from advices received from Washington, of the opposing forces at Santiago. It is possible that in the battle regiments were assigned to divisions in an order different from the one given below. The purpose is to show the strength and commands of the United States troops.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The Fifth Army Corps, under General Shafter's command, made up as follows:

FIRST DIVISION, Brigadier-General J. F. Kent, commanding.

First Brigade—The 6th and 16th regiments, United States Infantry, Colonel M. A. Cochran and Colonel H. A. Theaker, respectively, commanding, and the 71st New-York, Colonel W. C. Downs, commanding.

Second Brigade—General J. C. Bates, commanding; the 2d, 10th and 21st regiments, United States Infantry. The two last-named regiments are commanded by Colonel E. P. Pearson and Colonel J. Kline, respectively.

Third Brigade—Colonel Worth, commanding; the 9th Regular Infantry, Colonel W. H. Powell; the 13th Regular Infantry, Colonel A. T. Smith; the 24th Regular Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION, General H. W. Lawton, commanding.

First Brigade, Colonel J. J. Van Horne, commanding—The 8th Regular Infantry, the 22d Regular Infantry, Colonel C. A. Wikoff; the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel E. P. Clark.

Second Brigade—The 1st Regular Infantry, Colonel E. Miles; the 4th Regular Infantry, Colonel R. H. Hall; the 25th Regular Infantry, Colonel A. S. Burt.

Third Brigade, General A. R. Chaffee, commanding—The 7th Regular Infantry, Colonel D. W. Benham; the 12th Regular Infantry, Colonel J. N. Andrews; the 17th Regular Infantry, Colonel J. S. Poland.

THIRD DIVISION, General H. S. Hawkins, commanding.

First Brigade—Third Regular Infantry, Colonel J. H. Page.

CAVALRY, Major-General Joseph Wheeler commanding, with General S. B. M. Young attached to his command—Eight troops of the 1st, under Colonel A. K. Arnold; eight troops of the 3d, eight troops of the 6th, eight troops of the 9th, under Colonel D. Perry, and eight troops of the 10th, and the 1st Regiment of Volunteers (Rough Riders), under Colonel Wood.

ARTILLERY—Light Batteries E and K, of the 1st Regiment, and A and F, of the 2d Regiment; heavy batteries G and H, of the 4th Regiment.

ENGINEERS—Two companies, C and E, of Engineers' Battalion, General William Ludlow commanding.

Reinforcements under General Duffield, comprising the 43d Michigan, Colonel Charles A. Boynton; a battalion of the 34th Michigan, Colonel John P. Peterman, and the 9th Massachusetts, are included in General Shafter's command, but it is not known to what divisions they have been assigned. There are also about five thousand Cubans from the forces of Generals Garcia and Castillo.

SPANISH TROOPS.

According to "The Herald," the Spanish force of cavalry and infantry aggregates ten thousand seven hundred men, distributed among the following commands:

COMMANDING DIVISION, General Linares; headquarters, Santiago de Cuba.

FIRST BRIGADE—Commanding brigade, General Vara de Rey; Battalion Constitucion, No. 29, Battalion Escuadras, Santa Catalina, Battalion Tarifa No. 35, Battalion Asia No. 55 and 2d Battalion Cuba, No. 65.

GENERAL BRIGADE—Commanding brigade, General Toral; 1st Battalion, Simancas No. 64, 2d Battalion Simancas, Battalion Principe No. 5, Battalion Tallavera, Peninsular No. 4, and Battalion Leon No. 38.

ATTACHED TO DIVISION—Battalion Cordoba, No. 10; Battalion Puerto Rico Provisional, No. 1; Battalion San Fernando, No. 11; 1st, 2d and 4th squadrons Rey; 6th Battery, 4th Mountain Artillery Regiment, 1st and 8th Transport Companies, one squadron Guardia Civil, three companies 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment, sappers and miners, 1st section first company Telegraph Battalion, and 8th company Telegraph Battalion.

NAVAL OFFICERS DISAPPOINTED.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, July 2, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, 6:30 p. m.—Great disappointment is felt by the naval officers over General Duffield's inability to cross the stream at Aguadores, which runs through a gully. Had pontoons been brought from Altaros, the western bluff of Aguadores, commanding an excellent position, could have been taken and held under cover of the fire of the fleets.

There was a trestle across the stream, one span of which had been partly destroyed at the western end. It is not quite understood why General Duffield did not try this method of crossing.

THE YOSEMITE JOINS THE FLEET.

Off Santiago, July 2, via Port Antonio, Jamaica.—The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and the repair ship Vulcan arrived this morning.

The Newark was not damaged by her collision with the dispatch-boat Dolphin.

CONDEMNS SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, July 2.—At a banquet in Madrid yesterday evening Señor Romero y Robledo made a violent anti-Government speech, accusing the Ministers of inactivity, of being without an original idea and with leaving everything to the admirals and generals.

Continuing, Señor Robledo insisted that when the moment arrives Spain ought to treat directly with the United States for peace. He concluded with pointing out that the existing institutions would be endangered, adding:

"But, nevertheless, we must do our duty as Spaniards and defend our country."

ANXIETY OF RELATIVES.

INTERESTED PEOPLE WAITING FOR THE LISTS OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

At all the points at which bulletins about the war are posted a difference was observable yesterday in the crowds from those which have previously congregated since the war began. Instead of, or rather, in addition to the usual number of persons who watch the bulletins as they would watch anything else of an unusual or exciting character, there were present outside the newspaper offices yesterday men and women whose faces bore witness of mingled hopes and fears. They waited for one thing alone—to know the names of those who had fallen in the battle of Friday. In many a household yesterday morning, in the homes of the well-to-do and the tenement-houses alike, the dispatches printed in the newspapers seemed cruelly inadequate. And as the day wore on the news, instead of relieving, aggravation the feelings of dread. "I fear I have underestimated to-day's casualties"—in tens of thousands of American homes yesterday that dispatch from General Shafter caused a tension almost unbearable. In this city the relatives and friends of those at the front collected in Park Row, in Greeley Square, anywhere where they thought that they might obtain news most quickly. And still the dispatches were terribly reticent. These poor people, mothers and fathers and sisters and sweethearts and wives of the men who are doing the country's work—how could they be expected to understand that it was impossible to send any lists of the dead and wounded until the fighting was over and the roll was called? To them it seemed unnecessary, thoughtless cruelty to keep them in suspense. Hard as a soldier's lot is, it is not at the front that all the suffering is to be found.

The crowds waited until late at night, but were obliged to go home at last without knowing whether or not those near and dear to them were safe. It was a pitiful sight, too pitiful, for many of the details to be described.

GENERAL SCHWAN TRANSFERRED.

Tampa, Fla., July 2.—By his own request General Schwan has been transferred from the Seventh back to the Fourth Army Corps. He will assume command of the division of General Coppinger's corps at Tampa, composed of the 11th and 19th Regulars. This division has been in command of Colonel Isaac D. Russey, who, it is said, will not be able to go to Cuba on the next expedition.

General Schwan will take with him his adjutant, Captain Hutcheson, and his aide, Lieutenant Byron, and Lieutenant Summerlin. Major Appell remains as chief surgeon of the division, and also captain Frederick W. Cole, division quartermaster, and Captain Alvord, Assistant Inspector-General.

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Bathing Suits,

For Boys, in cotton Jersey with fancy stripes. 65c.

In all wool twilled flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid; sizes, 4 to 12 yrs. 98c.

13 to 15 yrs., $1.15.

Worsted Jersey, navy blue, sizes, 4 to 12. 1.65

Misses' Suits with skirts, all wool flannel, trimmed with rows of narrow white braid; sizes, 6 to 12 yrs. 2.95

13 to 15 yrs., $3.90.

Without Skirts, 6 to 12 yrs., $1.80.

Misses' Black Alpaca Suits with red and light blue duck collars; sizes, 12 to 16 yrs. 4.75

Larger sizes, 32 to 38 bust, $5.75.

With white duck collar only; sizes, 32 to 38, $4.75.

Improved Swimming Jackets for boys or girls; all sizes. 1.75

Wading Drawers, to protect children's dresses from getting wet while playing on the beach. 65c.

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc.

No matter where your children go this summer we have everything that's suitable, from hats to shoes—dress suits and costumes for hotel parlors—"rough and ready" for the farm—substantial clothes for camping out—bicycle outfits, etc., thus meeting all demands.

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TRAINING-SHIP MINNESOTA IN DANGER.

FIRE ON A WHARF IN BOSTON EXTENDS TO THE VESSEL—NAVAL RESERVES ABOARD AID IN PUTTING OUT THE FLAMES.

Boston, July 2.—The one-story storage shed of the Atlas Stores, 85 by 230 feet, was partly burned to-night with its contents. There was stored in it 1,700 bales of wool, besides a large quantity of cotton, rags and furniture, owned by a large number of consignees.

The United States steamship Minnesota, the Naval Reserve ship, was moored about 150 feet down the wharf, and for a time it was thought that she would fall a prey to the flames. To add to the fears of her safety, it was known early this afternoon that over twenty tons of powder and a large amount of ammunition had been put aboard her. But fortunately the fire was kept from the magazine, although the side of the vessel was badly burned.

There were about two hundred and twenty-five men on board the Minnesota who did heroic work in fighting the flames, but several of them succumbed to the heat and smoke, or were injured by flying debris. As far as known, none are seriously hurt. One or two firemen were slightly hurt. Most of the Reserves on board the Minnesota were Connecticut men, who were to leave for Hartford to-morrow on forty-eight hours' leave. There were about forty Massachusetts men on board.

The losses will aggregate a large amount, but owing to their being distributed among many individuals and firms, no definite figures can be given.

TO HOLD UNION SERVICES.

Union services of the Fourth, Park and Scotch Presbyterian churches will be held on the first four Sundays in July in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth-st. and Central Park West. To-day Dr. Wylie will be the preacher, and his morning subject will be "Christian Patriotism."

SETTLEMENT WITH A SHOE FIRM.

Boston, July 2.—At a meeting of the creditors of McGovern & Thompson Brothers, shoe dealers, of New-York, held in the Shoe and Leather Exchange here to-day, the attorney for the firm presented the following schedule of liabilities and assets: Liabilities—Judgments, $52,813; merchandise, $122,636; rents, contingencies, etc., $5,375. Assets—Merchandise, $109,375; cash, $1,372; bills receivable, $2,653; accounts receivable, $5,627. Mr. McGovern made the following offer, which was unanimously accepted: Twenty-five per cent cash, thirty days; 10 per cent, sixty days, notes; 15 per cent, four months' notes, the notes being fully secured.

STREET-LIGHTING PHILOSOPHY.

Address of Alexander Dow before the National Electric Light Association.

Having recited my premises, I now state my proposed policy as a recommendation, as follows: I recommend that the association declare by resolution:

First—That a municipality may properly provide for public lighting, either by the ownership and operation of an electric-lighting plant, by the operation of a contractor under lease of a municipally owned plant, or by contract with the owner of a private plant.

Second—That the supply of electric light to private users is not properly a municipal function.

Third—That the performance of public lighting under contract by a private plant in connection with the supply of electric light to private users is essentially the method of least expense.

Fourth—That the existence of two electric-lighting plants in the same territory is an economic error tending to increase the cost of production, and thereby the selling price, and that the maintenance of competition is to the detriment of the public.

Fifth—That public lighting by contract should be performed at the lowest price consistent with a reasonable profit on the value of the investment, that no electric-lighting contractor should demand more than such a profit, and that each municipality should protect the contractor in the enjoyment of his profit, and against impairment of his investment, in order that a minimum profit may become reasonable.

Sixth—That in order to adjust prices in the absence of competition it is necessary that costs be ascertained and prices approved by a competent authority, acceptable to the public, as well as to the contractor.

Seventh—That, in the absence of a constituted authority competent to ascertain costs and prescribe prices, members having public-lighting contracts under consideration should endeavor to have the adjustment of the contract price undertaken by a temporary commission, or arbitration committee, who will adopt as the basis of adjustment the principles set forth in these resolutions, particularly in resolution No. 5.

Eighth—That there is no essential difference in the organization of municipally owned plants requiring a different analysis of costs from that which is proper for private enterprises, and that the publication of the costs of municipal lighting plants properly analyzed is beneficial to the electric-lighting industry. Further, that the similar publication of the costs of private plants is desirable, but is at present impossible, because of its disadvantages to actual or possible competitors.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the tendency of public opinion appears to be toward some interference by and on behalf of the public with corporations performing so-called public services. Such a tendency is a concomitant of our social progress. It is not merely a temporary surge, but is a part of a general movement. It cannot be withstood, but may be guided into proper channels. The general result of any such movement is for good; the damage which is done to individual rights is incidental, and is more often the result of needless opposition by the individual. In this matter of public lighting the right of the community to interfere is so evident that it has been one of the first subjects considered, and will be one of the first disposed of; and its priority in time will establish its disposition as a precedent for the future disposition of similar questions. There is immediate need for clear thinking and for well-considered speech and action—for speech telling the public that electric-light companies desire to do business according to the Golden Rule, and for action plainly in conformity with the speech. I believe that this association can appropriately speak for its membership, and that its members are willing to live up to the principles which the association may enunciate.