ish line, and took possession of the hacienda, in the shelter of an orange grove.

A STORM OF DEATH.

This marked the beginning of a magnificent charge through the first line of entrenchments. The cavalry division and General Hawkins' brigade charged up the slope against a storm of death.

It was in this awful charge that our men were so badly cut up that they started on a double-quick, but no troops could face such a terrible fire without annihilation. Our men staggered, throwing themselves on the ground. Again they started, again they prostrated themselves, but on and up they went, until, with a cheer, they sprang over the trenches dividing the sides of the hill checkered with their fallen comrades. There was hand-to-hand fighting here, in which an officer of the Twenty-fourth was macheted, but the Spaniards could not resist the onset of our troops, and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of knolls on which they were situated.

Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or wounded in the trenches. The main redoubt was then carried with a rush. The two remaining batteries were then ordered up, and with a rattle and clash, Captain Bates' battery went tearing up the road, cumbered as it was with a stream of wounded going to the rear. The battery got in position to the right of the main Spanish redoubt at 3 o'clock and at 3:20 Captain Bates sent the first shell, which went whizzing down the line of entrenchments, enfilading the enemy murderously.

The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hills until Captain Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy.

A SPANISH ROUT.

At this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written, our line again moved forward and the Spanish began to retreat into the town. The retreat soon became a rout and at 5 o'clock an officer just from the front says the enemy are hopelessly beaten, for the city will fall tomorrow.

General Shafter, at his headquarters at the second crossing of the Rio Guama, is in constant communication with the front.

Our most critical time was after the trenches had been taken, when the ammunition ran low. Two pack trains loaded with shells were gotten to the front by Lieutenant Brooks shortly after 3 o'clock.

The wounded are streaming in.

The summit is now in our hands. All the reserves have been hurried into position tonight and fresh ammunition is being taken to the front as rapidly as possible. It is probable that every available man will be in the line of battle.

Early this morning General Shafter said he did not believe there was any considerable entrenchments between our new position and the city. The Cuban officers, however, including General Garcia, who was interviewed on this subject, hold a different opinion.

The general belief is that we will enter the city tomorrow, but after hard fighting.

It cannot be said with certainty whether General Pando with his 5,000 men from Manzanillo has yet arrived at Santiago, but it is probable that they have, and that to them will fall the chief share in the defense today. Another 5,000 men had been thought to be in the movement from Holguin, but it is doubtful if the concentration has yet been completed.

Admiral Sampson tonight sent a dispatch to General Shafter over the army telephone wire which has been strung from the base to the headquarters in the field, stating that he had thrown a certain number of shells into the harbor of Santiago today by way of co-operation with the land movement, and was ready to continue the dose tomorrow if it was thought to be desirable.

Until today the American invasion of Cuba has not looked like real war, but this negative impression is now absolutely dispelled. While there have been some errors of detail, the forward movement, as a whole, was well planned and has been admirably executed. The chief error was in placing the infantry behind the artillery, in position to receive all the shells of the enemy which failed to hit the mark at which they were aimed. Many needless casualties were thus caused.

MOVEMENT OF CAMARA'S SHIPS

WAR VESSELS STILL ENGAGED IN COALING.

Two Colliers Have Entered the Canal and Torpedo Destroyers Will Return to Spain.

Washington, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at the state department in regard to Admiral Camara's fleet this afternoon:

"Spanish ships Colon and Corodonga entered the Suez canal yesterday, rest, with the exception of one repairing, left harbor, coaling from their transports.

Signed.) "WATTS."

Watts, the sender of this telegram, is the deputy consul at Cairo, who has been at Port Said for several days, observing the operations of the Spanish fleet.

The two ships reported as having entered the canal are not of much consequence as fighting machines and are not calculated to cause any special trouble to Admiral Dewey, or to make any material change in the existing condition of affairs at Manila. The Colon is a troop ship. The Covaconga is a collier and also has troops on board.

Suez, July 2.—The Spanish colliers which entered the canal arrived here at 2 p. m. today. The vessels referred to are the Colon and Covadonga, whose entry into the Suez canal was cabled to the Associated Press from Port Said last evening.

London, July 2.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said, telegraphing at 4:20 p. m. today, says the Spanish fleet is anchored outside Egyptian waters, and is engaged in coaling.

London, July 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that after the cabinet meeting yesterday it was officially announced that Admiral Camara's torpedo boat destroyers will return from Port Said to Spain.

The Madrid newspapers severely censure the return of the three Spanish torpedo boat destroyers and the two coal-laden trans-Atlantic steamers, and much imagination is expressed at the time lost by Admiral Camara's fleet in Egyptian waters. The minister of foreign affairs has caused it to be announced that the only difficulties met with in Egypt were due to the representations of the American consul against the duration of the squadron's stay and the purchase of coal. The passage of the canal, the minister explained, could not present any difficulty.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

McNair an Admiral and Sampson a Commodore.

Washington, July 2.—Orders have been issued for the retirement tomorrow of Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, the senior officer of the navy, now acting as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard. Notwithstanding his retirement, Admiral Kirkland will continue his present command until the termination of the war with Spain permits his relief by an officer on the active list. His retirement will result in promotions in all grades of the navy, but only a few of them will be made at once.

The promotions already determined upon are as follows: Commodore F. V. McNair, now on special duty in this city, to be rear admiral; Captain William T. Sampson, commanding the naval forces in the West Indies, to be commodore, and Commander Francis W. Dickins, assistant to the chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department, to be captain. Commodore McNair and Captain Dickens have qualified for promotion, but owing to the absence of Captain Sampson from the country, it has been impossible as yet to complete his examination for the higher grade. Consequently he will be appointed commodore "subject to examination."

SUICIDE AT NAMPA.

Charles Woods, a Bartender, Shoots Himself Through the Head.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., July 2.—Charles Woods, a bartender at Nampa, was found dead in his room. There was a bullet hole in his forehead, and under his hands, which were lying across his breast, was a revolver. He had been drinking heavily and it is supposed he killed himself, but the position of his hands and the weapon leads some to believe he was a victim of foul play.

SAMPSON'S END OF THE FIGHT

Quickly Demolished the Forts at Aguadores.

LAND ATTACK MADE BY DUFFIELD'S BRIGADE

Movement Was Unsuccessful and the Troops Fell Back.

Duffield Claimed He Could Not Cross the River—Sampson's Gunners Had Fun With the Enemy's Works—Spanish Flag For a Target—Threw Shells Clear Into the City of Santiago—Troops Returned to Altares.

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Off Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship were astir, eating a hurried breakfast, and at 5:50 "general quarters" were sounded and the flagship headed in towards Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations. Along the surf beat of the shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars full of General Duffield's troops.

A mile east, at Aguadores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad tracks. The troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long thin line, standing out vividly against the yellow rocks that rose perpendicularly above. From the quarter of the flagship there was a signal by a vigorous wig-wagging letter, and in a few moments later from a lump of green at the water's edge came an answer. This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the army and navy. The landing of the army at Baiquiri and Altares was purely a naval affair.

With the flag in his hand, the soldier ashore loked like a butterfly.

"Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson to the army.

"General Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship.

By this time it was 7 o'clock, and the admiral ran the ship's bow within three-quarters of a mile of the beach. She remained as near during the forenoon and the daring way she was handled by Captain Chadwick within the sound of the breakers made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment.

The Suanee was in company with the flagship, still closer inshore, and the Gloucester was to the westward, near Morro castle.

From the southward the Newark came on and took a position to the westward. Her decks were black with 1,600 or more troops as she went alongside the flagship and was told to disembark the troops at Altares.

Then Admiral Sampson signaled to General Duffield: "When do you want us to commence firing?"

In a little while a white flag on shore sent back the answer: "When the rest of the command arrives. Then I will signal you."

It was a long and tedious wait for the ships before the second 50 carloads of troops came puffing along from Altares.

By 9:30 o'clock the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad tracks, disappearing in the thick brush that covered the eastern side of Aguadores inlet. The water in the sponge tubes under the breeches of the big guns was growing hot in the burning sun.

Ashore there was no sign of the enemy. They were believed to be on the western bluff.

Between the bluffs runs a rocky gully, leading into Santiago City. On the extremity of the western arm was an old castella fort, from which the flags were flying, and on a parapet of the eastern hill, commanding the gully, two stretches of red earth could easily be seen against the brush. These were the rifle pits.

COMMENCED FIRING.

At 10:15 the signal for the flagship was wagged to commence firing and a minute later the New York's guns blazed away at the rifle pits and at the old fort.

The Suanee and Gloucester joined in the echoes which rumbled around and filled the gully. All the stored up thunder of the clouds seemed to have broken loose and smoke soon rose over the hills and the gully was shut out from view. Then the firing became more deliberate. Of our troops ashore in the brush nothing could be seen, but the "ping, ping" of the small arms floated out to sea during the lull of the big guns, which peppered the rifle pits and clouds of red earth arose around them.

An eight-inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and clouds of white dust and huge stones filled the air. When the small shells hit its battlements, almost hidden by green creepers, fragments of masonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suanee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like air. With the smoke and debris the flagstaff was seen to fall from it.

"The flag has been shot down," shouted the crew, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the staff 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.

SPAIN'S FLAG WENT DOWN.

When the firing ceased Lieutenant Delehanty of the Suanee 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 Suanee then lay about 1,600 yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieutenant Blue carefully aimed the four-inch gun and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement.

When the smoke of the first shot cleared away, only two streamers of the flag were left. The shell had gone through the center of the bunting.

A delighted yell broke forth from the crew of the Suanee.

Two or three minutes later the Suanee fired again, and huge clouds of debris 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.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence and the Suanee 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 crews. They crowded on the ship's decks, and all eyes were on that battered rag, bending toward the beach 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 Suanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side, and up went a cloud of debris from the parapet, and down fell the banner of Spain. Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. There was more excitement than is witnessed at the finish of a college boat race or a popular race between first-class thoroughbreds on some big track.

The Suanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff, and had blown it clear of the wreckage.

"Well done," signaled the admiral.

At 11:30 General Duffield signaled 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 Suanee was ordered to fire a few more shots in their direction.

SHELLED THE CITY.

At 12:18 p. m., the New York having discontinued firing at Aguadores, commenced 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 were doing it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hide 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 signaled that his scouts thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort, and Admiral Sampson wigwagged him: "There is no Spaniard left there. If any come, the Gloucester will take care of them."

A little later the Oregon joined the New York in sending the 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.

Acting upon the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gully, the New York and Gloucester shelled it once more, and the Newark, which had not fired, signaled: "Can I fire for target practice? Have had no previous opportunity."

Permission for her to do so was signaled, 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 squadron.

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

Great disappointment is felt by the navy officers over General Duffield's inability to cross the stream at Aguadores, which runs through a gully. Had pontoons been brought from Altares, the western bluff of Aguadores, commanding an excellent position, could have been taken and held under cover of the fire of the fleet. 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 auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and the repair ship Vulcan arrived this morning.

DUFFIELD'S FEINT.

Michigan Regiment Loses Two Killed and Three Wounded.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

With the Advance of the Thirty-third Michigan, in Front of Aguadores, Friday, July 1, Noon.—The American fleet has been shelling the fort and rifle pits of Aguadores all the morning. The Thirty-third Michigan volunteers took a train at Juragua in two divisions, the first at 5 a. m. and the second at 7:15 a. m. A rickety engine ran the six miles in about an hour and stooped a mile and a half from the fort, out of sight.

General Duffield, commanding the land forces, signaled to the New York to begin firing at 9:30. The New York and the Suanee advanced about 1,000 yards distant from the fort. The Suanee with three successive shots knocked the Spanish flag off the fort, wrecked one corner of the structure and shot away the staff.

The Cubans and the Thirty-third threw out skirmishers on the hill and shots were exchanged all the morning with the rifle pits. The forts and the blockhouses were both silenced by the New York, whose secondary battery peppered the ravine, while occasionally the deafening roar of their turret guns was heard.

Early in the advance eight companies marched up the railroad track and another force went around the beach out of sight of the Spanish forces. Six small shells were thrown over the heads of the men, too close for comfort and the troops were sent to cover under the embankment in the railroad cut. There they are now awaiting orders. The sharpshooters are popping away from the hillside and occasionally the report of a ship's gun is heard.

Captain Fred Alger, son of Secretary Alger, who is an aide to General Shafter, is with the regiment.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the engine was forced to return for water. On the first trip half the command were brought back and the train returned for the others. It develops that this attack was merely a diversion in favor of General Lawton's movement around the right flank. It is impossible to take Aguadores, as the river is unfordable and the Spaniards have blown up the far end of the railroad bridge. Only companies B, D and H took part in the action, owing to the limited space where the men could be deployed.

The killed thus far were all the victims of the first shells fired by the Spaniards, who had the line of range of the railroad, though the firing was high. The men had just thrown off their packs when a shell from a three-inch cannon exploded in the ranks of L company.

The killed were: John Franklin of Diamondale, Mich.; —, Seabright, United States.

The wounded were: Frank Lawson of Lawson, Mich., left arm fractured; D. A. Stark, Ann Arbor, Mich., right arm fractured; Clifford H. Curtis of Land Lake.

All the killed and wounded were members of Company L, which was made up of sons of veterans.

As his train left, a second shell exploded on the track, wounding a number of others.

CHICAGO WITHOUT NEWS.

All the Daily Newspapers Suspended Publication Yesterday.

Chicago, July 2.—None of the English papers were published in Chicago today, owing to a strike among the stereotypers. The stereotypers demand a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in wages. It was refused, and as a result, at 8 o'clock last night the stereotypers refused to go to work.

The following newspapers have entirely suspended publication pending the settlement of the issue: Times-Herald, Record, Tribune, Chronicle, Inter-Ocean, Evening Post, Daily News, Evening Journal and Dispatch.

A meeting of the publishers was held at 11 o'clock this morning to arrange a plan of campaign and to provide for the resuming of publication at the earliest moment, and it was announced that no paper could be published today. The publishers are acting together and will do so. Already they have received a large number of applications from stereotypers in other cities, and it is the general belief that since something like 200 employees are directly involved, the suspension will not be long. An immediate influx of stereotypers from other cities is expected and has in some measure begun. The intense interest in the battle at Santiago renders the situation a peculiar one, and this fact was undoubtedly seized upon by the operatives. There is no little public feeling aroused against the operatives because of this phase of the case.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Boise Will Talk to Governors of Three States.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., July 2.—The Idaho Inter-Mountain fair, to be held here a week, commencing October 3, will be opened by telephonic messages from the governors of California, Oregon and Washington. By Oct. 1, the most extensive long-distance telephonic system in the world will be in operation in the northwest connecting Boise with San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Puget Sound, Spokane, British Columbia points, the Coeur d'Alenes and Butte. The longest talk provided for is from Butte to San Diego, 1,050 miles.

THE BLOODY TIDE OF BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Garcia, were started to cut off the retreat. No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid General Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

WHEELER TO THE FRONT.

All this time General Sumner had commanded the center, owing to General Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 o'clock General Wheeler started on the two miles' journey to the front with an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and, after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the lines. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and center of the line, and still holds his position.

The hardest fighting om the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and General Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan river, close to the line of outer fortifications.

At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it.

At that hour General Shafter, while his headquarters for the day had been three miles in the rear, went forward to assume personal control of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, as the siege guns are still on the beach at Baiquiri, but he decided yesterday that they were unnecessary, and determined to strike at once.

DUFFIELD'S FAILURE.

The only movement that did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suanee and Gloucester shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity, and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but owing to the blowing up of the railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to bo back to Juragua. It is probable that an effort will be made tomorrow to repair the bridge, and a complete movement attempted. Today it was reported at Juragua that General Duffield had been defeated, but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid personal bravery of the American officers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps and the fierce tropical sun, which hammered down upon them the greater part of the day.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor, and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and the other Cuban generals led the troops in person, and showed great coolness in tight places.

SPANISH BRAVERY.

The Spaniards fought stubbornly throughout, and the retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way, and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago, and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be within the city's walls, with the exception of 7,400 under General Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have been frustrated.

RESERVES ORDERED UP.

8 p. m.—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 our way to Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong.

A THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over 1,000 men. Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops.

During a lull in the fighting an impressive incident occurred. The Twenty-first infantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sung "The Star Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

9 p. m.—At this hour, 9 a. m., the fighting has practically stopped. It will be resumed in the morning. Our troops have gained several breastworks and have advanced nearly to the city. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high. Their losses are estimated at over 1,000 killed and wounded.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

At 6:30 Friday evening General Shafter said to the Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters:

"We have Caney in our possession and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney. We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago. General Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with General Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city, and tomorrow we will take and enter it."

This statement was fully confirmed by what the correspondent had seen a half hour before from Captain Grimes' artillery position, which was still the best point of vantage from which to survey the field. At sundown, as the correspondent stood on the summit, behind the cannon that had done such gallant execution during the day, our infantry in possession of the blockhouse opposite our original center, were yet persistently and cheerfully popping away at the Spaniards, who were skulking behind the lesser retrenchments and the refugees between them and the city.

It appeared when darkness came that not a Spaniard would be found outside of the city proper in that particular vicinity. Most noticeable was the lack of any responsive fire from the Spaniards, a further evidence, added to that of the afternoon, that their ammunition was greatly reduced. At this time all the firing had ceased on the right of our position, and General Lawton's artillery is already moving past Caney.

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT.

A general movement by the right flank on Caney and Santiago de Cuba began yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, and by midnight all the troops were at the bivouac positions ready for today's battle, about three miles from the Spanish line of defense, extending from Caney, on the enemy's left, to Aguadores.

Meanwhile, against Aguadores, General Duffield had moved out on our extreme left.

Our formation in line was approximately this:

General Lawton's division on the right, to operate directly against Caney; General Kent to his left and General Wheeler's division, under command of General Sumner, forming the left of the line.

The battle began by the discharge of guns of the fleet off Aguadores before 6 o'clock, followed in about 15 minutes by the opening of General Lawton's artillery, posted to the east of Caney during the night. In another 15 minutes Captain Grimes' battery of the Second artillery began to fire upon the center and the Spanish defenses east of the city of Santiago de Cuba. There was no return fire until the battery to the left front of the barracks and the hospitals, in the upper end of Santiago, had been located. Then the Spanish gunners rallied with surprising accuracy, sweeping the brow of the hill on which the artillery was posted, forming the left of General Sumner's division. The artillery duel became effective, and after we had got the range our shells proved very effective. A majority of the Spanish shells fell back of the hill among the infantry there. The casualties at this point were between 30 and 40 killed or wounded.

A portion of the Cubans of General Garcia's command, and also three or four artillerymen on the hill, deployed rapidly in front, and in half an hour double lines of battle were ready for the advance, extending half a mile north and south.

The Spanish batteries at Santiago were silenced at about this time, and thence for an hour and a half the fight was largely between the infantry columns. The situation is now very favorable for our side. There is a lull in the firing, which, both on the part of the infantry and artillery, has been very heavy.

The advance of our regulars along the center and left was steady and their fire was deliberate and magnificently sustained. The Spanish fired in volleys in rapid succession, while the Americans discharged few shots, but with definite aim. It is thus that the Spanish losses are exceedingly heavy.

SECOND DAY OF BATTLE.

General Shafter Expected to Capture Santiago Yesterday.

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Headquarters on the Field, July 2.—The army drove the Spaniards back at every point in every engagement yesterday. General Shafter expects to capture Santiago today or tomorrow. Caney will be taken, with 2,000 prisoners, it is now sure. Our loss is probably close to a thousand. The total of killed in proportion is very large, about 25 per cent. One part of the line of American forces sleep on the captured ground and will renew the fight at sunrise. A hot day is expected.

General Wheeler's cavalry, commanded by General Sumner, and General Kent's division advanced at noon and carried the San Juan battery by storm before sunset.

General Lawton's division and Captain Capron's battery drove the Spaniards from Caney. The enemy was shut up by an American cross-fire while retreating in the direction of Santiago.

THE GALLANT SIXTEENTH.

The Sixth and Sixteenth infantry stormed the eastern rifle pits and, after a bitter fight, drove the enemy into Santiago. The Sixth cavalry captured the first Spanish flag. Captain Parkhurst's batteries commanded the east side of Santiago from a hill. The eastern line of defense is practically wrecked.

The fighting yesterday was steady, though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defense. Most of the Spanish firing was by volley, while our was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

The hospital service is admirable, though lacking sufficient accommodations.

NEWS AT MADRID.

Americans Were Checked and Many Were Captured.

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

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 contain only extreme brevities 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 here, but thus far perfect tranquility prevails.

An official dispatch from Santiago, dated July 1, and just made public here, 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 Varade de Ruey. Simultaneously the American squadron approached flying fighting flags, and no doubt for the protection of the movements of the troops.

"Captain General Blanco telegraphs that nothing is known of General Escaros' 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 Escarana and his troops.

General Linares and Captain Blanco reports that the Americans are using captive balloons for reconnoitering purposes.

American Infantry About to Fire From Hasty Entrenchment Pits.

COULD ANNIHILATE SHAFTER.

Twenty Thousand Spaniards to the North, East and West.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Santiago de Cuba, June 30, 2 p. m.—A two days' visit to the Cuban lines and outposts by a correspondent of the Associated Press has developed a situation which if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack on Santiago, may result in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Acerraderos on the west and Baiquiri on the east to join General Linars.

The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defenses of the city now number 11,000, 7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. Concerning the latter, the Cubans allege that they will not fight with any heart, but will lay down their arms. According to Spanish soldiers captured yesterday and held in the camp of General Perez, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships had been landed, with all the rapid fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,500 men, in addition to the protection from the earthworks and the forts, and the assistance of the ships in the harbor.

To meet this force, or at least to invade its stronghold, the American commanders now have 17,500 men and 4,000 Cubans—the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movements at the expense of the Americans. Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the situation. Marching from Manzanillo, 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress, is General Pando with seven battalions, aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is General Jesus Rabi, with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying in wait 17 miles from Santiago and on two roads.

Now, of course, it would be perfectly porsible for General Pando to take his column far to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin and numbering, it is said, 9,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans under General Castillo, who claim to hold the passes.

General Castillo admitted in camp yesterday, as he smoked his cigarette and supped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his forces would do if flanked, he gravely said he had not thought of that, but supposed he would have to retire. The object of the Spanish advancing from Manzanillo may be to elude Rabi, and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army facing the city, General Rabi's forces, combined with those of General Castillo, would only give a combating force of 3,700 Cubans and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Nor is that all menacing. Leaving the Guantanamo camp of marines and plunging into the wood to the west, the Associated Press correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans under command of Colonel Perez. This force is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops who are in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it, so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west of the flank of the American army. In other words there are to the north, east and west of the army of invasion, flanking forces of Spaniards comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans, whose fighting qualities are as yet rather enigmatical.

In an interview with General Garcia, the correspondent called attention to this situation. General Garcia replied: "I believe that we should have been left to the west to prevent Pando making a junction with Linares. We can do that."

In spite of this warning General Garcia and his force were taken to the east and landed with the army, only to be transported in part back again to prevent the very movement which Garcia had predicted. The solution of the difficulty evidently lies in a brilliant and quick attack.

The unreliability of the Cuban statements as to force may be better understood when it is known that the 1,200 men Perez promised to send to help the marines numbered exactly 82, of whom 21 are on the sick list from over-eating.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Whereabouts of Pando's Force.

New York, July 2.—A special dispatch from Playa del Este to the Evening World says that General Garcia is authority for the statement that General Pando has entered Santiago with 6,000 soldiers for the reinforcement of General Linares.

General Pando left Manzanillo on June 22, with 8,000 or 9,000 men and a large train of provisions and ammunition.

General Shafter sent 2,000 Cubans back to Acerraderos on the transports to the west of Santiago to head off Pando, but they evidently failed to accomplish that end.

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Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica, Friday, July 1, 9:30 p. m.—A Cuban from the insurgents near Manzanillo province of Santiago de Cuba, landed near here today from a sail boat brought the intelligence that the Spanish troops, numbering about 5,000 men, which left Manzanillo on June 23, to march to Santiago, were called back by General Pando. It appears that when the 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 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.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Were In the Center.

New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from headquarters of the army, before Santiago, July 1, via Playa del Este, says:

On the right at Caney now is General H. W. Lawton, with three brigades—the First, under Colonel J. J. Van Horn, commanding the Eighth United States infantry and Twenty-second United States infantry, and the Second Massachusetts, Colonel E. P. Clark, commanding. The Second brigade is composed of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. The Third brigade, under General A. R. Chaffee, is composed of the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth United States infantry.

General Joseph Wheeler, with four light batteries, is strung out in the rear of Lawton's division. General S. B. M. Young is attached to Colonel Wheeler's command. This cavalry force is dismounted and is composed of eight troops of the First cavalry, eight troops of the Third, eight troops of the Sixth, eight troops of the Ninth and eight troops of the Tenth.

On the left of Lawton, in the center, resting on the second crossing of the River Guama, just back of Sevilla, and moving toward Aguadores, is a force composed of the First brigade, under General H. S. Hawkins, with the Sixteenth and Sixth United States infantry and the Seventy-first New York, under Colonel Wallace Downes. The Second brigade, Colonel Pearson commanding. Second infantry, Tenth United States infantry, Twenty-first infantry. Third brigade, Colonel Worth commanding, Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth United States infantry.

General Bate has the Thirty-third Michigan, Colonel Charles L. Boynton commanding, and a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Colonel John P. Peterman commanding.

ROUGH RIDERS' LOSSES.

Roosevelt's rough riders were also in this fight, and bore themselves with as much credit as in the last four days' battle in the bush. Several of the rough riders were wounded, among them the following: Devore, S. G., sergeant, troop K; Armstrong, W. A., corporal, troop J; McSparron, corporal, troop G; Ash, Alvin C., private, troop G; Freeman, W. A., private, troop F; Long, B. A., private, troop K; Mitchell, Mason, private, troop K; Horton, M. D., corporal, troop I. Third U. S. cavalry, was also wounded.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Preparing to Fall Upon Shafter's Right Wing.

London, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says: The last officials 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 hopes to overthrow the American forces. Meanwhile the Spaniards from Guantanamo will effect a meeting at Altacogne with the reinforcements from Holguin, making 8,000 men, who are now marching to fall upon the Americans' right flank, and they can give General Shafter much trouble.

General Pando, with 9,000 men, is now at Romanganagua and Palm Soriano. It is the general belief that the Santiago operations will last a long time.

STARTED FOR OGDEN.

Penniless Old Woman In Distress at Butte.

(Special to The Herald.)

Butte, Mont., July 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Kautman, 87 years old and blind, was put off the train at Butte a few days ago and is in the county jail, as she has no other place to go, being friendless, alone, and without means. She says she left Dayton, O., six weeks ago to go to her sister, Mrs. Mary Hoover, living near Ogden, Utah, and was by mistake carried to Vancouver, B. C., then to Seattle and was finally brought to Butte, where her money became exhausted. The authorities doubt her story and believe the woman has purposely strayed away from her home.

Leprosy at Chicago.

Chicago, July 2.—A case of genuine leprosy is causing a dispute between City Health Commissioner Reynolds and the officials of the federal immigration service. The leper is Constantine Chipuras, a Greek fruit pedler, 27 years of age, who has lived in Chicago for three years. Dr. Reynolds wants the government to send Chipuras back home to Europe, where friends are willing to care for the patient.

The government officials argue that they cannot act, because they were not given proper notice.

Proud of His Lineage.

Washington Star: "Are there many people in this country who are proud of their lineage?"

"Well," replied Mr. Cumrox, "I don't like to boast. But I may say that our own family owns as many railroad lines as any in our part of the continent."

A Diagnosis.

Detroit Journal: Mentally he was a pitiful wreck. "Here is a black bass I bought of a boy on the road," he gibbered. "It weighs one pound." It made us weep, almost, to hear him go on thus; for we knew that he had caught the bass himself and that it weighed five pounds.

The smallest cows in the world are to be found in the Samoan islands.

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Your ice cream in a machine that requires a large amount of labor. The weather is too hot for such hard work. But use a "SHEPARD'S LIGHTNING FREEZER." It makes the cream wonderfully quick. Call and inspect them.

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