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SANTIAGO CITY IN SIGHT

OPPOSING ARMIES ARE NOW ONLY FOUR MILES APART

PICKET LINES AT PLACES ALMOST WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE

A GREAT BATTLE ALMOST CERTAIN WITHIN A WEEK

Troops Are All on Shore With Horses and Supplies, and Shafter Expects to Press on to the Spanish Stronghold With No Loss of Time—Satisfactory Reports Received From the Division Commanders Who Are at the Front—Work of Troops Remarkable.

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JURAGUA, June 25 (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26).—The troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face and only four miles apart. Tonight the picket lines at some places are almost within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems almost certain the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

The troops are all ashore and at Baiquiri, with the exception of a few scattered companies that have gone forward. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's campaign at both landing places. One week's rations are already landed, and it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore by Tuesday, the 28th.

The landing of troops, horses and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, Gen. Shafter has landed over 16,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules, and thousands of dollars' worth of supplies on the exposed beaches, and only two men have lost their lives. No more than fifty animals have been drowned, and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost. The officers generally are surprised at the small loss of life and property.

SHAFTER SATISFIED.

Gen. Shafter said today: "I am satisfied with the progress being made. The disembarkation is slow, but, considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing place, the men have done well. I now only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place. I am much pleased with the gallant conduct of our men in the action of Sevilla yesterday and with their cool work. Their success was complete."

Many troops are here at the front in the vicinity of Sevilla. The force at the latter point, about nine miles from Santiago, numbers 9,000 Americans and 1,500 Cubans. Gen. Wheeler is in command there with Gens. Young, Lawton and Chaffee. Gen. Wheeler will remain at Sevilla, which will be made a rendezvous for the troops landing at Baiquiri and at this point, the artillery and cavalry being put forward from Baiquiri. The cavalry have been sent ahead to cut out a wagon road through the underbrush.

From the American position at Sevilla, Santiago is plainly visible, and the fortifications can be seen.

REPORTS TO SHAFTER.

The following reports to Gen. Shafter from generals at the front show the following conditions:

To Gen. Shafter: I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning (Saturday). They report that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing young horses for food, and those in the hospitals are subsisting on bread and milk, made of rice flour. Three Spanish generals took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagons of wounded were carried into Sevilla yesterday, and many others wounded got there on horses and on foot. We can see Morro castle flag very distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the report as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Several lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts.
—Wheeler.

To Gen. Shafter: We can plainly see Santiago, less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city, except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. These hills appear deserted. The country is fairly open, and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. Gen. Chafee occupies Sevilla today.
—Young.

Dated Saturday evening.

TRAPPED INTO AMBUSCADE.

Affair at La Quasina Might Have Been a Disaster.

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JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25 (per Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26).—The initial fight of Col. Wood's rough riders and the troops of the First and Tenth cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina.

That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscarriage in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache was formed, and Col. Wood and his men walked square into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Col. Wood at the right and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills towards Santiago.

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, though it is known that they were much larger than the Americans as regards actual loss of life. At present thirty-seven bodies have been recovered and buried, while others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, or the slope of the hill where the main body of the enemy was located. The injured were all removed. A complete list of the killed, wounded and missing on the American side, revised to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows:

KILLED.

Capt. Alyn Capron, First United States volunteer cavalry.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish Jr., Troop L, First United States volunteer cavalry.

Sergeant Doherty, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry.

Sergeant Marcus D. Russell, Troop G, First United States volunteer cavalry. Sergeant Russell lived in Troy, N. Y., and was formerly a colonel on Gov. Hill's staff.

Private Leggett, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry; Private Harry Hefner, Troop A, First volunteer cavalry; Private Milden W. Danzon, Troop L, First United States cavalry; Private W. T. Erwin, Troop F, First United States volunteer cavalry; Private Slennoc, Troop K, First regular cavalry; Private D. Work, Troop B, First regular cavalry; Private Krupp, Troop B, First regular cavalry; Private Stark, Troop A, First regular cavalry; Private ——, Troop A, First regular cavalry; Private Keibs, Troop K, First regular cavalry; Private Barlin, Troop K, First regular cavalry; Corporal White, Troop E, Tenth regular cavalry.

INJURED:

Maj. James Ball, First volunteer cavalry, shot in leg; Private Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, shotin stomach, seriously; Lieut. Bryan, First cavalry; Private Frank T. Booth, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry; Private George T. Brixton, Troop B, Tenth cavalry; Private S. F. Ishler, Troop C, First volunteer cavalry; Private Joseph Dole, First volunteer cavalry; Private John R. Keene, Troop L, First volunteer cavalry; Private W. L. Newcomb, Troop D, First volunteer cavalry; Private Martin Prell, Troop G, First cavalry; Private Samuel Redd, Troop G, First cavalry; Private Arthur Wheeler, Troop B, Tenth cavalry; Private Theo. Grice, Troop G, Tenth cavalry; Private G. L. Mayberry, Troop I, Tenth cavalry; Private F. A. Miller, Troop B, Tenth cavalry; Private D. V. Watson, Troop G, First cavalry; Private J. M. Damat, Troop L, First volunteer cavalry; Capt. J. H. McClintock, First volunteer cavalry; Private T. W. Wiggins, Troop B, First volunteer cavalry; Private Robert Z. Bailey, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry; Private R. W. Reid, Troop G, First volunteer cavalry; Private Gaines, Troop B, Tenth cavalry; Private Reilly, Troop B, First cavalry; Private James Russell, Troop B, Tenth cavalry; Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, serious; Private Schulter Whitney, First volunteer cavalry; Private Nathaniel M. Poe, Troop L, First volunteer cavalry; Corporal J. McDean, Troop E, First volunteer cavalry; Private J. N. Deal, Troop D, First volunteer cavalry; Private C. L. Reed, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry; Corporal J. B. Rhodes, Troop D, First volunteer cavalry; Sergeant Thomas Ryan, Troop K, Tenth cavalry; Private E. J. Albertson, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry; Trumpeter I. F. Meagher, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry; Private J. L. Roland, Troop G, First volunteer cavalry.

MISSING.

Private Merriam Camp, Troop G, First volunteer cavalry; Sergeant D. W. Bell, First volunteer cavalry; Trumpeter D. R. Donald, First volunteer cavalry; Private Fred Chilcot, First volunteer cavalry; Private J. S. Miller, First volunteer cavalry; Private W. S. Sharp, First volunteer cavalry; Private J. E. Steadman, First volunteer cavalry; Private D. C. Penish, First volunteer cavalry.

Capt. McCormick and Capt. Luna, of the First volunteer cavalry, who were reported yesterday as among the dead or wounded, were unharmed, as was also Col. Wood, whom Adjt. Hall reported as mortally wounded.

DESPERATE BATTLE.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movements towards Sevilla is evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill on the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable.

In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them, and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush, was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry, under Gen. Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff, back of Siboney, to attack the Spaniards on their right flank, Gen. Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly entrenched.

SCOUTING LINE.

Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, and a quick scouting line was put out and quickly and silently the troops moved. A bend in the road disclosed a hill on which the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position while the men crouched down in the road waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 a. m. Gen. Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the signal for a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired the hillsides gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled Gen. Young, and the men obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fire of the Spaniards the troopers watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard be-

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CAMPOS WOULD RULE SPAIN

VIENNA HEARS HE WILL SET UP A DICTATORSHIP

Tone of the Madrid Press an Indication That Serious Developments Are Expected at the Spanish Capital in the Near Future—Another Story Says That Sagasta Has No Idea of Resigning.

LONDON, June 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The latest advices from Madrid indicate that there is ground for apprehension that Marshal Martinez Campos will soon issue a pronunciamento and attempt a dictatorship.

Minute directions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubowski, regarding the personal safety of the queen regent. The latest news from Madrid is that the situation is so serious that several cabinet meetings have been held in a desperate attempt to avoid a crisis.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The agitation which attended the closing of the cortes is already forgotten in view of anxiety in regard to events in Cuba. The air is full of rumors, but I am assured by all competent authorities that for the present, at least, neither Senor Sagasta nor any other minister will resign.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The government is exceedingly anxious, and ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation is of the gravest character. The government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that, while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Senor Sagasta yesterday said: "The rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are entirely groundless. The time has not yet arrived for ending hostilities."

PRESS TONE DESPONDENT.

Papers of Madrid Bemoaning the Country's Hard Fate.

MADRID, June 26.—The cabinet held a long session today for the purpose of devising national defenses, Senor Sagasta, the premier, endeavoring to persuade his colleagues to defer the consideration of domestic questions. Changes in the ministry were discussed.

The tone of the newspaper press is despondent and many journals bemoan the fact that the powers have abandoned Spain while she is defending their cause. They say that France having received commercial concessions from Washington remains indifferent, while Germany keeps in the back ground and Russia uses Spain as a cat's paw in her diplomacy. Spain must in no case, the papers declare, accept the intervention of Europe. It would be better to treat directly with the enemy.

It is hoped in official circles that the Spanish forces will be able to defend Santiago until Gen. Pando's reinforcements arrive there by forced marches. The Americans are advancing in three columns via Alcares, Firmga and Juragua, flanked by insurgents, in order to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Granpena.

Capt. Gen. Blanco telegraphed from Cuba that the American troops engaged in the Santiago combat were the Twelfth and Seventh infantry, four mounted squads of the First cavalry; four squads of the Twelfth and eight bodies of regular troops.

The Americans, Blanco's dispatch said, had twelve killed, including a captain. The Spanish losses are not announced.

The government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade."

The queen regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the cortes.

ALL OVER IN A WEEK

SANTIAGO SHOULD BE TAKEN WITHIN THAT TIME

Fleet Patiently Waiting for Shafter to Do His Share of the Work and Then Sampson Will Proceed to Make Short Work of Cervera and the Spanish Squadron Under His Command.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 25 (by Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Kingston, Jamaica, June 26).—While the army advances, the main portion of the fleet lies patiently in front of Morro castle awaiting its opportunity. Before the end of next week the fate of Santiago and Admiral Cervera should be decided.

By that time, it is believed, the Spanish troops will have been forced back upon the city and defeated in a decisive engagement. Simultaneously, the forts at the mouth of the harbor should be captured, under cover of a naval bombardment. Three things will then be left to Cervera—to surrender with his ships, to surrender after destroying his ships, or to make a dash out to sure destruction.

He may forestall fate by making an attempt to get out of the harbor before the army accomplishes its end. The first Spanish ship to appear off Morro castle would be sunk within fifteen minutes. Nothing in Admiral Cervera's fleet could survive the concentrated fire of all the battleships in the navy and three of the best cruisers.

The general opinion of naval experts is that Santiago town will be burned by the Spanish troops before they surrender; that Admiral Cervera will destroy his ships, and that he will then submit to the enemy. If this supposition is correct, the whole work should be accomplished within a week.

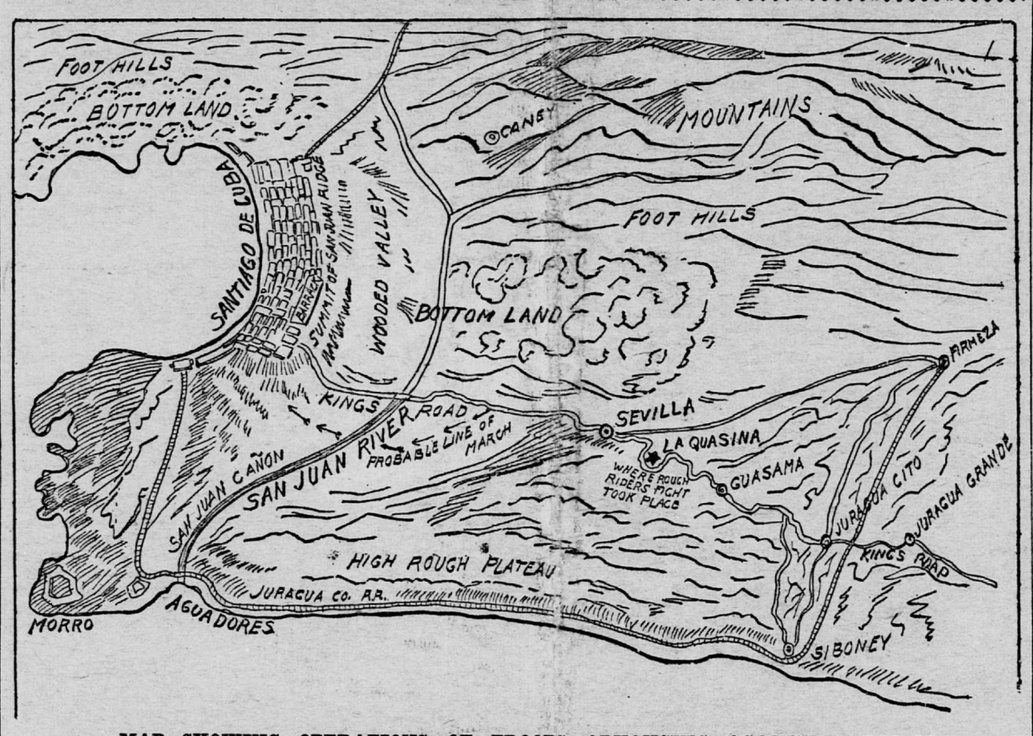
It is hardly likely the army can effect its purpose without considerable loss, although its superiority in numbers, caliber and generalship insures a comparatively easy work. There is a possibility that the Spanish troops may surrender independent of Admiral Cervera.

If the Spanish admiral should then insist upon continuing the conflict, he would be subject to a fire from his own forts, manned with his own guns. If this should prove ineffectual, the harbor mouth would be dragged, the mines removed, Admiral Sampson enter and Cervera would be finished off.

When the Americans captured Baiquiri, they found a letter in the house of a Spanish commander. It was addressed to the Spanish commander at Santiago, and was full of braggadocio. It read, in part, as follows: "I am well fortified and am well prepared to resist all the forces the Yankee pigs can bring against me."

Wellman Sails.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsie, Norway, June 26.—The Arctic expedition under Walter Wellman, the explorer, sailed today.



MAP SHOWING OPERATIONS OF TROOPS ADVANCING AGAINST SANTIAGO.

With Topography of the Country and Probable Next Moves.

The above map, made by a civil engineer who knows every inch of the Santiago country, explains the position of the American and Spanish troops. The map, together with the following notes, gives a good idea of the operations up to date, as well as what is likely to be the future movements.

"After passing Guasama the road on which Shafter is advancing ascends on to the plateau on which Sevilla, where the Spaniards are making a stand is situated, through a winding canon. The ascent by the road is not too precipitous, but on both sides the walls are of considerable height, and those passing through this canon would be under the direct fire of soldiers along the sides. It is here, after passing through Guasama, that the American advance, composed of the rough riders, was ambuscaded, and, until they forced themselves to the summit, were at a great disadvantage. Immediately upon the summit the land is comparatively clear, being an old, abandoned sugar plantation, and from there on to Sevilla, the Spanish position, there are no particular physical obstacles.

"It hardly seems probable that the Spanish would make a stand at Sevilla, for there the land pitches off suddenly down to the alluvial wooded plane or bottom extending to the base of the ridge upon which Santiago is situated. With this steep hill at their back, if once forced from their position, the Spanish army would be lost. It is more reasonable to suppose that they have retreated, skirmishing as they went, and have taken up their position upon the ridge back of which Santiago lies, extending down to the bay.

"The bottom is of alluvial soil and in time of rain is boggy and the road bad. There are a few farms scattered through it, but in the main it is heavy wood. When the Americans arrive at the San Juan river, about a thousand feet from the base of the Santiago or San Juan ridge, they will have to pass over at least a thousand feet of perfectly levelled, cleared land, and to cross this space and carry the ridge, which is at least seventy-five feet high, in the face of the Spanish army armed with the efficient Mauser rifle, would be a hazardous project. The San Juan river south of the road flows through this lowland for a mile and then enters a canon, through which it forces its way to the sea at Aguadores. Should the American army pass down the river on the ford and then move in the direction of Morro castle at the entrance of the harbor in about four miles from the road they would be well upon the summit of the Morro plateau, which is elevated above the Bay of Santiago from 150 to 250 feet, and which approaches close to the bay and declines precipitously to the water.

"An army, once in possession of this plateau, would not only be able to assault Morro from the land side, approaching it almost on a level with the rear fortifications which are slight, but would also have possession of Aguadores, where the railroad from Siboney leaves the sea and passes over to Santiago bay. There is no town of Aguadores. It is simply a name represented by the railroad water tank. Here there is a good beach, where in ordinary weather small boats could land, and the command of the railroad would make possible the easy transportation of artillery, which, once on the heights overlooking the Bay of Santiago, would command not only anything in the bay, but the whole city.

"It is at Aguadores that the French cable to Hayti and South America leaves the shore. Once in command of the Morro it would be possible to cut in shallow water the only cable now connecting Cuba with the outer world—that of the English company running to Jamaica. Its landing place is in a little cove between the base of the cliff the Morro is on and the Estrella fort inside the harbor.

"Should the American army not advance to occupy this plateau lying between Santiago and the Morro, the low northern elongation of which Santiago is built upon, they could turn to the right, moving along the bottoms of the San Juan river to the north and get into position on level ground north of Santiago. Or they could skirt this lowland and get into position on the foothills north of Santiago, which are almost within rifle shot of the city. This lowland to the right of the Sevilla road and circling Santiago to the north and then to the west, is of alluvial, swampy ground, and cut up by small streams, making it difficult to operate in.

"The Spanish army as it now exists in Santiago will probably have to depend on itself. There is talk of it being reinforced by a large body of troops from Holguin, under Gen. Pando. This seems almost an impossible proposition. By the nearest road which troops could march, and they must follow the roads, for the country is heavily timbered, it is at least 130 miles from Holguin to Santiago. This country never was, for eighty miles, either settled up or under any cultivation. It is devoid of water, and there is absolutely nothing upon which an army could subsist. A column of Spanish troops trying to make this passage would be harrassed and held at bay by a comparatively small number of active Cubans, and long before Gen. Pando could reach Santiago no doubt his provisions would be exhausted. Should the Cuban leaders, who thoroughly understand the situation, exercise ordinary vigilance and activity the probabilities are greatly against Gen. Pando reaching Santiago except with his army in a wrecked condition.

"Another advantage in gaining possession of Aguadores would be this: that it would obviate the necessity of marching our troops over the King's road, through Juragua and Sevilla, and they could be transported, together with all provisions, by the iron company's railroad either from Firmeza or Siboney to Aguadores, just behind Morro."

THIRTEENTH IS ON BOARD

MINNESOTA MEN WILL LEAVE FOR MANILA TODAY

Thousands Out to Cheer the Boys on Their Way From the Camp to the Transports and the March of the Volunteers Turned Into a Triumphal Procession by the Golden Gate Patriots.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26. — Four thousand men, comprising the third expedition to the Philippine islands, embarked early this afternoon, and soldiers now swarm in the holds and upon the decks of the steamers Ohio, Indiana, City of Para and Morgan City. Tomorrow the steamer Valencia will receive her complement of the military, and the five transports, bearing the bulk of the expeditionary force, will probably sail in the afternoon, to be followed on Wednesday by the steamer Newport, upon which Gen. Merritt is expected to depart.

Camp Merritt presented a busy scene this morning. The orders issued to the troops which are to compose the third expedition to the Philippines last night served to keep many of the men awake, so anxious were they for a start to the Philippines.

All night long the camp cooks worked to prepare the last breakfast in the camp for the departing soldiers and to get the one day's cooked rations with which the order to embark said the men must be supplied.

This work required the aid of many privates, and the noise caused by hurried preparations made sleep almost impossible.

During the morning hours carloads upon carloads of people were landed near the regimental camps, and it is safe to say at least 5,000 people visited the camp before orders to march were given. Very few of the visitors to the camp went out empty handed. Many were the packages containing little necessaries and delicacies packed up with the luggage of the departing troops. Many of them who had not received "comfort bags" were supplied with this little necessity to healthful soldier life this morning, and the absolutely necessary abdominal bandages were furnished to the departing men who were without them.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the sounding of bugles announced to the civilians and soldiers alike that the time for parting had come, and the soldiers must form for the march to the water front, where the transports awaited them.

Along the entire extent of the five-mile march an escort squad of police was obliged to force back the throngs of people to make a narrow lane for the progress of the parting companies. The soldiers were cheered at every step, good-byes and good wishes were momentarily shouted; hand flags were waved, flowers were thrown and everywhere emotion was visible, as when the First California regiment of San Francisco boys marched away.

When the triumphal march ended, the soldiers were taken on board their respective transports. They were given a tremendous ovation by thousands of citizens, who swarmed on and around the wharves. It was an emotional as well as a physical relief when the embarkation was an accomplished fact.

The assignment of the troops to the various transports was as follows:

Steamer Morgan City—The First Idaho volunteers and the First Nebraska recruits.

Steamer City of Para—The Thirteenth Minnesota.

Steamer Indiana—One battalion of the Eighteenth United States infantry, one battalion of the Twenty-third United States infantry, the signal corps and a detachment of engineers.

Steamer Ohio—First Wyoming volunteers, Batteries G and L, Third artillery, and recruits of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

The steamer Valencia, which is taking on coal today at the Union works, will be ready tomorrow morning for its assignment of troops—the First North Dakota volunteers.

The Newport on Wednesday will take on Batteries H and K, the Third artillery, the Astor independent battery and Gen. Merritt and his staff. This steamer is at the Pacific mail dock.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of the surgeon-in-chief of hospitals in the field, the Red Cross league has undertaken to start the collection of $300,000 for the purchase of a hospital ship for the troops at Manila. The plan is to raise this sum by popular subscription in all the states west of the Rocky mountains, and then to present the ship to the government.

ROUGH RIDERS WRECKED

FIVE OF THE REGIMENT KILLED AND ONE WILL DIE

Torrey's Cavalry From the West in a Railway Smash-Up in Mississippi and the Result Fatal or Serious for a Large Number of the Volunteers — An Engineer to Blame for It.

TUPELO, Miss., June 26.—A railroad accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, in which five soldiers lost their lives and others received fatal injuries. Everything was done to relieve the wounded by the local physicians and citizens, who were soon upon the scene.

This afternoon Col. Torrey's regiment of rough riders from Cheyenne, Wyo., reached this place via the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start on when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached and dashed into it. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper "Seville," containing Col. Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried Troop C, from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats and other debris.

Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water, they worked like demons tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the sleeper "Seville," which was a mass of broken wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in town.

The sections contained Troops A, C, E, L, G and M, forming a part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Fla. It is the second United States volunteer cavalry, and was raised by Col. Torrey, its commander, in the Rocky mountain region, including the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. The killed and mortally wounded are from the first named state. The regiment had the misfortune to meet with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by being suffocated and falling from the train in a long tunnel at that place.

The fault of this accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and near the first section. The name of the engineer is Rawls, and he has disappeared. The soldiers have threatened to lynch him if found.

KILLED.

WILLIE B. WALLACE, Troop C.
SAM JOHNSON, Troop C.
——GORDAN, colored, porter.
——GRIMMER.
CORNELIUS LENEHAN, Troop C.

FATALLY INJURED.

Henry S. Mapes, Troop C; both legs cut off.

INJURED.

R. D. Staley, Troop M; elbow dislocated. E Perkins, Troop L; both hips jammed. Wallace Hodge, Troop G; ankle broken. George Gardner, Troop C; hip hurt. Rudolph Widemar, officers' mess cook; back strained. Hiram F. Davis, Troop C; ankle sprained. Henry Steltz, Troop C; leg broken. Will Grovener, Troop L; leg bruised. Joseph Aaron, Troop C; back sprained. W. H. Robbins, Troop A; ankle dislocated. Arthur Evans, Troop E; hip dislocated. Joseph Wilkinson, Troop L; slightly injured. —— Schenck, Troop C; leg badly bruised.

Col. Torrey was in the state room of the sleeping car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped, Col. Torrey found himself outside beneath the wreckage, and, although his feet were badly bruised, he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries were several bruises about the head. The wounded are receiving all possible attention.

CAMARA AT PORT SAID

SPANISH FLEET AT ENTRANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL

NEWS OF ARRIVAL CONFIRMED BY ADVICES TO LONDON

NO REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO COAL HAS YET BEEN MADE

No Surprise Expressed at Madrid Over the Arrival of the Fleet—In Official Circles It Is Again Stated That Camara Is on His Way to Manila to Attempt to Win Back the Rich Prize Won by Dewey—Make-Up of the Fleet.

PORT SAID, June 26.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, the ironclad Emperador Carlos Quinto, two armored cruisers, two troop boats and five transports carrying 4,000 men.

Admiral Camara has not yet asked permission to coal at Port Said.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 26.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said telegraphs that the squadron consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos Quinto, the torpedo boat destroyers Osado, Mugaz and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres, and the Isla de Panay, Colon Covadonga, Rapida and San Francisco.

EXPECTED AT MADRID.

MADRID, June 26.—The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

The threat of the American government to attack the Spanish coast has had no effect. A third squadron is preparing for the defense of the coast.

A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, said: "Let them come; we will receive them as they deserve."

In view of the American threats to send a fleet to the peninsula, the government deems it advisable to be prepared for eventualities. Lights at certain ports have been extinguished, torpedoes have been prepared and additional guards have been mounted.

An article in El Imparcial, which has caused a sensation, urges direct negotiations with the United States for a peace when that time comes, on the grounds that Spain can get better terms of peace from America's generosity, as "America will only be too glad to dispense with Europe's intervention."

The torpedo boat destroyer Terror has satisfactorily finished repairing at San Juan de Porto Rico. Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez canal. The canal dues will amount to 52,000 pesetas ($26,000). It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out.

AT THE CANAL.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, states that the Spanish squadron, with transports, has arrived at Port Said. Port Said is at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez canal.

PUZZLE FOR CAMARA.

Camara's squadron probably is waiting for fresh instructions from Madrid. Few believe that he will ever reach Manila or Iloilo, which is regarded as a more likely destination, owing to coaling difficulties.

A dispatch from Cairo says: "If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said, he would not, under the neutrality law, be allowed to enter the Suez canal. It is supposed, if he traverses the canal, that he will endeavor to obtain coal at Obeock on the Gulf of Aden.

"In any event, the matter is regarded as of no importance, since it is recognized that he can do nothing to interfere with the American operations or retard the fall of Manila."

SPAIN'S THIRD FLEET.

The Times correspondent at Gibraltar says: A third squadron, it is reported, will leave Cadiz, July 15. The ships there include the Vittoria, only fit for coast defense; the Alfonso XIII., which cannot be ready for sea in a long time and is incapable of more than twelve knots, and the Havel, which has just been armed by the Armstrongs and should be efficient. The Numancia, at Barcelona, ought to be ready in a fortnight. The armored cruis-

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WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Camara's squadron at Port Said, and Madrid officials protest it is going to Manila.

Great battle at Santiago expected within a week. Opposing armies are only four miles apart.

Americans were led into an ambuscade at La Quasina. The affair might easily have been a disaster.

Blanco in telegraphing Madrid claims a victory over Americans.

Second Manila expedition is embarked at San Francisco and will sail today.

Washington advices show Shafter is reforming his army for an attack on Santiago.

Cruiser Harvard sails from Newport News with reinforcements for the army of invasion.

Fifteen regiments ordered from Camp Thomas to the front.

By way of Vienna it is reported that Campos is preparing to declare himself diotator of Spain.

Indications are that the senate will not reach a vote on Hawaii this week.