

AGUADES IS IN RUINS

BATTERED DOWN BY SHELLS FROM THE FLEET

GENERAL QUARTERS SOUNDED ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIPS

WALLS TURNED INTO DUST BY THE WELL-DIRECTED MISSILES

Spanish Flag Brought Down by the Final Shot After the Defenses Had Been Reduced to Ruins by the Fire of the Fleet—Sound of the American Rifles in the Interval Between the Roar of the Big Guns the Only Thing to Locate the Land Forces.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 2, 8 a. m.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship were astir, eating a hurried breakfast, and at 5:50 "general quarters" was sounded, and the flagship headed in towards Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations. Along the shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars full of Gen. Duffield's troops. At the cutting, a mile east of Aguadores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad track. The troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long, thin line, standing out vividly against the shallow rocks that rose perpendicularly above, shutting them off from the main body of the army, which is on the east side of the hill, several miles north.

From the quarters of the flagship there was a signal by vigorously wig-wagged letters and a few minutes later, from a lump of green at the water's edge, came an answer from the army. This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the

the flagship and was told to disembark the troops at Altares.

Then Admiral Sampson signalled to Gen. 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 fifty carloads of troops came puffing along from Altares. About 9:30 the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad, 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, castellated 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.

FLEET OPENS FIRE.

At 10:15 a signal flag ashore wig-wagged to Admiral Sampson to commence firing, and a minute later the New York's guns blazed away at the rifle pits and at the old fort.

The Suwanee 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 of the army floated out to sea during the occasional lull in the firing of the big guns, which peppered the rifle pits until clouds of red earth rose above 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 Suwanee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like a mummy exposed to the air after long years. Amid the smoke and debris, the flagstaff was seen to fall forward.

"The flag has been shot down,"

FIGHTING DESPERATE BEFORE SANTIAGO CITY

Americans Gained Ground at Heavy Cost, and Only by Stubborn Persistence and Unequaled Valor.

LIST OF CASUALTIES SWELLED TO 1,000

From the Firing of the First Shot to the Close of the Day the American Forces Fought Gloriously, and Disheartened the Enemy by Their Irresistible Pluck—Spaniards Gave Way Only When Absolutely Compelled to—Fighting Was Fierce in and About Caney, Where the Spanish Troops Were Strongly Entrenched—Americans Were Eager and Undismayed by Heavy Casualties—Gen. Duffield's Diversion at Aguadores Supported by the Fleet.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

JURAGUA, Cuba, July 1, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 2, and Kingston, Jamaica, July 2.—The battle of Santiago has raged all day and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city. Since daybreak Gen. Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country, and the entire line, from left to right, is within gunshot of Santiago town. The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital corps headquarters at twenty killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death roll can be accurately given.

Lieut. Col. Patterson, of the Twenty-second infantry, is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

The Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds.

CANEY AND EL PASO FALL.

The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops, who are guarding Baiquiri and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of Gen. Garcia's Cuban troops.

The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended today's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's walls on Sunday. Officers and men are thoroughly convinced the city will be theirs by tomorrow night.

The battle occurred at daybreak at a point seventeen miles from Juragua and four miles from the outer fortifications of Santiago.

The general order for an advance was issued by Gen. Shafter last night, and by midnight every man in the army knew a desperate struggle would come with dawn. The news put the troops in a fervor of excitement, and the night was spent in cheering and the singing of the popular strain: "There'll be a hot time in Santiago tonight."

ADVANCE BEGUN.

Hundreds of bugles at daybreak rang out the reveille, and before the sun was up the advance had begun. To the extreme left was Gen. Duffield with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next to the northeast was Gen. Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until Gen. Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by Gen. Sumner. Owing to Gen. Young's illness, Col. Wood, of the rough riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First volunteers and the Tenth regular and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right under Gens. Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that Gen. Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores, in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock Gen. Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First artillery, under command of Capt. Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and ammunition to match, and every one knew he was not expected to camp until Santiago was captured.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Away to the left Gen. Lawton's division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery, was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in, and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back upon and beyond Caney. About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Capt. Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line, and a retreat began towards the outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road, and Capt. Grimes' battery immediately began pitching shells after the retreating men, while detachments of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, were started to cut off the retreat. No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of Gen. Kent's reserves were sent to aid Gen. Garcia in this work, and it is probable fierce fighting occurred.

FIRST SHOT FIRED.

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

HEAVY CASUALTIES EXPECTED. The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy casualties are expected from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and Gen.

musketry fire of the cavalry men, the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated, and Capt. Grimes' battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery. The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire. After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, twenty-one shots were fired by Capt. Grimes and Capt. Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from three and five-inch rapid fire guns, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's ships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands, and which had been the headquarters of the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Rabi. The first shot struck a large sugar house on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell, and all the Cubans were wounded, and three of them will die.

GALLANT CHARGE.

A detachment of 300 Cubans went forward from El Paso, and then Col. Wood, with the rough riders, the First and Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications. Capt. Grimes' battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush, and half way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries kept up a warm fire, and Grimes sent shot and grapnel down into the fortifications, and the Spaniards pounded away at the hilltop with vicious persistency. Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltop and fell into the ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were standing as reserves, and before they could be moved seven insurgents were killed and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder, and shot with a great deal more accuracy than in the previous engagement. The wonder is that there were not more lives lost, as the opposition batteries were only two miles apart. Col. Wood's brigade behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed the guns were dismantled or the gunners driven off.

RELIEF HAS SAILED. NEW YORK, July 2.—The United States hospital ship Relief, fitted out by the Women's War Relief association, sailed from this port today for Santiago. She flies the Red Cross flag. Maj. George H. Torney is in charge of the Relief. One of the passengers is Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of the private secretary to President McKinley. With Maj. Torney are Maj. William C. Gorgas, Capt. Francis McCall of Buffalo; Capt. Randolph of Washington; Llewellyn P. Williams, of St. Louis; Dr. Wm. M. Gray, of the Medical museum at Washington; microscopist Dr. Ernest G. Schultz, Dr. Thomas C. Smith and Dr. Frederick McE. Hartsock. There is a nursing force capable of caring for 300 patients.

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 it and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour Gen. Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command 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 they were unnecessary and determined to strike at once. The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was Gen. Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee 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 broken railroad bridge Gen. Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juragua. It is probable an effort will be made tomorrow to repair the bridge and a complete movement made.

DUFFIELD NOT DEFEATED.

Today it was reported at headquarters that Gen. 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 and mental 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.

Gen. Garcia and other Cuban generals led their troops in person and showed great coolness in tight places.

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, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open.

All the retreats were towards 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 4,000 men under Gen. Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have been frustrated.

NO WORD FROM SHAFTER.

So Gen. Corbin Stated Late Last Night.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At 11:15 o'clock tonight Adj. Gen. Corbin, in leaving his office for the night, announced that no word had been received from Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Corbin said there should be no concern over the absence of advices from the first expedition to the Philippines, as it might take a week after its arrival at Manila for word to reach the department.

FLEET JOINS IN.

Admiral Sampson Again Bombards Santiago Fortifications.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 2 (via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 3).—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifica-

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS

MANY SPANIARDS CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS

THE ENEMY SKULKING BACK INTO THE DOOMED CITY

GEN. SHAFTER EXPECTED TO BE IN SANTIAGO LAST NIGHT

Gen. Lawton's Troops, Especially the Second Massachusetts, Said to Have Suffered Heavy Losses—Advance of Americans Has Been Steady—Their Fire Was Deliberate and Well Sustained Throughout the Engagement—Partial List of the Killed and Wounded—American Troops Jubilant.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press. SIBONEY, July 2 (via Juragua, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 2).—On Friday evening Gen. 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. Gen. Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with Gen. 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 Capt. Grimes' artillery position, which was still the best point of vantage from which to survey the field. At sunset, as the correspondent stood on the summit behind the cannon that had done such gallant execution during the day, our infantry occupying the blockhouse opposite the original center were still cheerfully and incessantly peppering away at the Spaniards that skulked behind the entrenchments. It was thought when darkness came that not a Spaniard would be found outside of the city proper in that particular locality.

Most noticeable was the lack of any responsive fire from the Spaniards, further evidence, added to that of the afternoon that their ammunition was greatly reduced. At that time all firing had ceased on the ridge of our position and Gen. Lawton's artillery is already moving past Caney.

HOW VICTORY WAS WON.

Both Artillery and Rifemen Did Effective Execution.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press. HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER IN THE FIELD, near Santiago de Cuba, July 1 (via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 2).—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 fight, three

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

American troops victorious all along the line in the attack upon Santiago City.

Two thousand Spanish prisoners captured by American forces.

American killed and wounded variously estimated at between 500 and 1,000.

Gen. Duffield's attack upon Aguadores a diversion.

Spaniards stubbornly contested every foot of ground yielded to United States forces.

Fighting at El Caney was fierce.

American troops laugh and sing patriotic songs in the face of the withering fire of the enemy.

Shells from Cervera's ships did great damage.

Casualty list is largely wounded, though the number of dead is great.

Cubans rendered efficient service, fighting valorously and judiciously.

tion of Santiago for the fourth time this morning. The bombardment lasted from 4:56 to 5:12. The damage was more serious 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 on the fleet.

The enemy's fire was slight, though several of their shots came near. One of them passed over the focussing of the flagship while Admiral Sampson was on the bridge.

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

The battle began with the discharge of the guns of the fleet off Aguadores about 6 o'clock, followed in about fifteen minutes by the opening of Gen. Lawton's artillery posted to the east of Caney during the night. In about ten minutes the battery of the Second artillery began to fire upon the center and principal Spanish defenses east of the city of Santiago. There was no return fire until the battery to the left front of the barracks and the hospital in the upper end of Santiago had been located. Then the Spanish gunners replied with surprising accuracy, sweeping the brow of the hill on which our artillery was posted, forming the left of Gen. Sumner's division. The artillery duel became active, 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 posted there. The casualties at this point were between thirty and forty killed and wounded. A portion of

BATTLE WAGING FIERCELY. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The president and secretary of war, through a private dispatch coming from the battlefield, learn that the engagement was resumed this morning and has continued all day. The wounded are coming in rapidly, and the indications point to heavy losses. The dispatch does not indicate a decisive result in any direction.

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 came looking like a butterfly, with "Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by the rear admiral to the army. "Gen. Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship. AMERICAN DARING. By this time it was 7 o'clock and the admiral ran the flagship's bow within three-quarters of a mile of the beach. She remained almost as near during the forenoon and the firing way she was handled by Capt. Chadwick, with in sound of the breakers made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment. The Suwanee 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 up and took a position to the westward. Her decks were black with 1,600 or more troops. She went alongside of

- TODAYS BULLETIN. 1-Shafter Storming Santiago. Aguadores Is in Ruins. First Day's Battle Desperate. Two Thousand Prisoners Taken. 2-Germany Is Not Aggressive. Washington Officials Anxious. 3-Minnesota Men at the Front. Camp Ramsey to be Revived. 4-Pettigrew Discusses Annexation. Financial Week Reriewed. Maxwell's Mission (Story). 5-Von Arnold Heard From Again. East's Attitude Uncertain. Walker Taken East. Fourth in St. Paul. 6-Wade Will Succeed Brooke. 7-Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. 8-Editorial. "Cowboys" of Arizona. 9-Princess Christian's Charities. Week at the Theaters. Musical Melange. Dynamite as a Weapon. 10-Social News of St. Paul. Underwear in Colors. 11-In Woman's Realm. Literature of the Day. 12-Minneapolis and K. City Break Even. Rain Prevents St. Paul Game. White Bear Yacht Win in Wisconsin. Surprise in Mahomed's Races. New Three-Mile Rowing Record. 13-Scorchers Must Beware. Scratch Man Tied in Golf. Jimmy Michael Beaten. Feminine Naval Raids. Telegraphing Through the Air. 14-The Wonderful City of La Paz. Hamilton Fish's Grandson. 15-When It Was Another War. Suburban Social News. Wants. 16-Wants of the School Board. Evasion of Stamp Duties. Slackness of a Legislature.

Continued on Sixth Page.