

Dayton Herald

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Record of the Doings of the Week and All the News of the City and County.

Thursday a detachment of 120 Cuban soldiers, with the Spanish flag, marched from Santiago to the city. The Cuban flag was not seen.

The navy department has received a cablegram from Santiago, dated June 28, stating that the Spanish fleet is now in the bay.

Thursday night, the American army of invasion has reached the city. The Spanish army is now in the city. The Spanish army is now in the city.

Admiral Sampson is now in command of the fleet. He is now in command of the fleet. He is now in command of the fleet.

General Lander's brigade, which landed at Santiago, is now in the city. The Spanish army is now in the city. The Spanish army is now in the city.

A dispatch to the New York World from Santiago, dated June 28, says that the Spanish fleet is now in the bay. The Spanish fleet is now in the bay. The Spanish fleet is now in the bay.

On the morning of the 28th, the Spanish fleet was in the bay. The Spanish fleet was in the bay. The Spanish fleet was in the bay.

A dispatch from San Juan says: An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the Spanish fleet was in the bay. The Spanish fleet was in the bay. The Spanish fleet was in the bay.

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LATER NEWS

Gen. Shafter reports that at 9 o'clock Monday night the army was within three miles of Santiago and in plain sight of the city.

The United States embassy has reports from several sources to the effect that Spain has purchased the powerful Chilean armored cruiser, O'Higgins, last built at Cape Verde, where a transport, with Spanish soldiers is said to have gone to take her over.

Admiral Sampson reports that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived off Santiago Monday and discharged her troops. Captain Sigbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, he was attacked by a Spanish torpedo boat and the Spanish torpedo boat was destroyed.

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By proclamation issued Tuesday the president gave notice of the intention of the government to assume the blockade of the Cuban coast line in addition to the action already taken, and also to blockade San Juan, Porto Rico. This increases the extent of the blockade on the Cuban coast fully four miles.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of another large expedition to reinforce Shafter. The soldiers will sail from Tampa and will number 10,000 men. It is understood they will be taken from General Snyder's second division of the Fourth army corps. Eight transports will carry the expedition to Key West, where they will be joined by a strong naval force and proceed to Santiago. Preparations have been made for the expedition to leave Tampa on Wednesday. The expedition is now being equipped with the most modern war equipment. The expedition is now being equipped with the most modern war equipment.

A belief exists that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

The navy department on Monday issued the following bulletin: "Commander Watson sailed today on the New York to join Sampson, whom he will take under his command an armored squadron with the cruisers and proceed to the Spanish coast." Watson's "Eastern squadron" consists of the Newark, Iowa, Oregon, Yosemite, Kansas, Dixie and three colliers. They leave Santiago immediately.

Four batteries of American artillery and a galling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last Sunday night. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 24 lines of entrenchments and 10 lines of trenches. The Spanish are in the city. The Spanish are in the city.

A dispatch from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few minutes ago, a Spanish torpedo boat was seen. The Spanish torpedo boat was seen. The Spanish torpedo boat was seen.

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ACROSS TO SPAIN

A Mighty American Squadron About to Sail.

MAY LEAVE ON JULY FOURTH

Magnificent Opportunity to Strike a Crushing Blow—Carrying the War Into Africa and Thus Securing a Naval Base at Ceuta.

Washington, June 29.—The administration finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean. Several times since the war broke out, rumors to this effect have been circulated, but the project had not materialized—it required the Spanish movement toward the Philippines by Camara's squadron to decide the navy department to adopt this bold stroke. This first announcement, today through a bulletin posted at the war department of the government's intention was received with incredulity. There was a suspicion that the story was given out to deceive the Spanish government. However, when later in the day, the detail of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's eastern squadron was announced, and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months, it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in this purpose to dispatch the fleet to Europe.

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require a week to get them down to the coast. It is not to be made from this point. It is impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the fourth of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will for the first time in the world's history start from the New World to attack Continental Europe. No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Spanish fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus afforded them to strike a crushing blow at Spain, and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advice reaching the state and navy departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advisers give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Strait of Gibraltar, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd's. The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V, Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Pantoja, Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco.

The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said, and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Strait of Gibraltar. Such a heavy load will take some time. It is disclosed also that the admiral expects to make a long sail, and is doubtless headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat, in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships and is the only battle ship in the Spanish navy. She is 9,900 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries 35 guns of various caliber, and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the 12-inch Horontias, one forward and one aft, and 11-inch Horontias, one on each beam. The Carlos V is of 9,000 tons, with a speed of 19 knots. She has 28 guns, the largest being 11-inch Horontias, worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has six torpedo tubes. The Audaz and Osada are torpedo-boat destroyers, finished in England just before the war began. They are 400 tons each and are 30 knots. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Eastern squadron which the United States will send against Spain far outranks the Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The war board had a mass of this information before it, and spent most of the day studying Spanish charts and fortifications with a view of outlining the series of blows which are to be delivered to Spain at home.

The Spanish coast is divided into three captain-generalies, namely, Ferrol on the north, Cadiz on the south, and Cartagena on the east. At Ferrol is the naval school and the school of naval application. At Cartagena is the school of ordnance, and the torpedo school. Cadiz is the point where most of the fortification guns are made. Each of the three naval provinces has a certain number of ports and coast towns under its care. The total artillery of these ports under the normal conditions prior to the war is as follows: One hundred and nineteen Krupp guns, 55 Armstrong guns, 90 Ordonas guns, and a large number of Horontia guns.

The information is in minute detail as to the defense of each port.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

ARE UNDER WAY.

Coastals Will Be Rushed to Manila at Top Speed.

San Francisco, June 29.—Another fleet of transports, has sailed out through the Golden Gate, to the broad Pacific. This afternoon the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines hoisted anchor and amid the screaming of 100 whistles and the clanging of bells and the booming of cannon, proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and by tonight will be well on their way to the Philippines.

The first movement of the vessels comprising the fleet was the signal for the crowds which had gathered along the docks to commence cheering the departing soldiers, and for the steam whistles along the city front to scream their good-byes to the ships and men who are going to Manila to protect the interests of their country, and to spread the doctrine of freedom on the other side of the world. Steamboats, yachts and small bay craft of all kinds hovered around the big steamers, and some even went close enough to permit their passengers throwing oranges and other things to the soldiers gathered on the decks of the transports.

The scene on the transports was a thrilling one; the men were perched in the rigging like so many insects, and handkerchiefs and flags waved and fluttered from every porthole and spar. As the vessels proceeded slowly down the bay the noisy demonstrations of the people on the shore became more pronounced and increased until the din was awful and added to the noise of whistles and bells, was the booming of many cannon from the batteries at Fort Mason, but the farewell given the soldiers was no less hearty than the welcome given them when they first landed within San Francisco's limits.

The ships which left today carried about 4,000 men, under command of General MacArthur, who has made the steamer Indiana his flagship. The City of Para, the Ohio and Morgan City were the other vessels to sail with the fleet. The steamer Valencia was not ready for sea today, and will probably sail with the steamer Merritt on Wednesday. General Merritt and his staff will proceed to the islands in the Newport, which has been especially prepared for the service.

Army officers in this city are much perturbed regarding the movements of the Spanish squadron, which is reported to be bound for the Philippines via the Suez canal. It is said that the transports which left here today will be rushed through to the islands at top speed, in order to have as large a force as possible ready to receive the Don's, should Manila be the ultimate destination of the Cadiz fleet.

CERVERA RESTLESS.

It Is Thought That He Contemplated Sneaking Out.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 29.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated making a dash out of the harbor late tonight. Four columns of smoke were seen at sundown advancing toward the mouth of the harbor, and two small boats, believed to be torpedo-boat destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac. Consequently, Rear-Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken. The torpedo-boats Ericsson and Porter stood very close into the harbor all night, but no ships came out. Shortly after midnight, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three gunboat shells in the direction of Morro castle. They exploded on the ridge behind the eastern hills. The damage done is not known. The blockade continues without incident.

The Cubans, with the advance forces in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps, and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles under the sky at night.

Accident to the Yankee.

Washington, June 29.—The details of the accident on the Yankee on Decoration day have just reached the navy department. While the ship was at sea, a trial was made of the guns. One, a six-pounder, using English smokeless powder, hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner, without awaiting, threw open the breech just as the charge exploded. The rear blast killed Corporal J. J. Murray and severely wounded Private Jesse Fuller, both of the marine corps. The powder is believed to be defective, as other hand-grenades have been had with it, and it used at all in the future it will be with great care. None of the naval militia, who in large part man the Yankee, were hurt.

Sagasta Will Resign.

London, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: When the cortes closed, married Sagasta was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government, which will open negotiations for peace.

Suspicious of Insurgents.

London, June 29.—A dispatch to the News from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: The Americans appear to be suspicious of the insurgents, who could be used in bushwacking. "But how can we be sure," says an American officer, "that any one of them is not a Spaniard ready to lead us into trouble? We can't talk their nigger Castilian, and when they guide us we have to go to blind. We should trust them completely or not at all."

Camara's Squadron.

London, June 29.—The Times, commenting on the movements of Admiral Camara's squadron, says: "This singular naval promenade is probably of a theatrical character, designed to serve the double purpose of impressing the United States and satisfying public opinion in Spain. It will certainly fail to attain the first of these objects. The money required to pay for the passage of the squadron through the Suez canal might be more profitably employed than in a demonstration that alarms nobody, and it is too late to relieve Manila."

A WRECK AT SEA

Two River Steamers Bound for Alaaska Destroyed.

UNDER TOW TO THE YUKON

Sternwheelers Gamecock and Stag-hound Rood—All Provisions Were Washed Overboard—No Lives Lost—Property Damage, \$125,000.

Astoria, June 28.—When the Elihu Thompson, towing the sternwheelers Gamecock and Stag-hound, started for Alaska Friday afternoon, the prediction was freely made that they would never reach their destination. This prediction has come true, and the three vessels put back into port this afternoon. The sternwheelers are total wrecks; their decks are awash, and, but for the cordwood stored between decks, they would have gone to the bottom.

Early this morning the lookout at Cape Disappointment reported that the steamers had crossed in and anchored. The report also stated that the river boats were badly battered. When the tide began flooding the Thompson got under way and slowly towed the disabled steamers into port, reaching the city at 4 o'clock. News of the disaster was received at the city at 4 o'clock. The vessels were three feet under water and huge gaps had been rent in the steamers' sides. The upper works had caved in, and were carried away by the seas. Baggage washed about on the lower decks and broken timbers were scattered over the vessels. They were docked near the western extremity of the city, whither a crowd of nearly 5,000 people flocked to view them.

The expedition met disaster at the very start. Friday evening, while crossing the bar, the hogchairs on both the Gamecock and Stag-hound parted. Despite this the Thompson continued on her course. The river steamers began breaking almost immediately. The situation was not serious, however, till about midnight, as the weather was comparatively calm. Soon after 12 o'clock the passengers, of whom there were 87 on the two steamers, became alarmed. The holds began to fill and the timbers would strain and give away with every wave. About 1:30 Captain Fisher, of the Gamecock, signalled the Thompson with a red light, but she continued on her course.

By 4 o'clock in the morning, all the lower works of the boats were rent apart and there was two feet of water in the holds. Boats were sent back from the Thompson, and the passengers, who had provided themselves with life-preservers, were ordered to jump into the sea. Mr. Knapp, the Kansas City promoter, as the first man to obey the command, and the others soon followed. Captains Lane and Fisher, each with three men, remained on the steamers. By 6 o'clock, the boats were leaking badly, and it was decided to put back to port, after having proceeded 35 miles up the coast. They crossed in at daybreak this morning.

REAR-END COLLISION.

Several Members of Torrey's Rough Riders Killed.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, by which five members of Torrey's regiment of rough riders from Cheyenne lost their lives and others received injuries. The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road. The first section stopped to take water and had whistled. Co start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached, and dashed into it. The rear car of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his 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. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris. In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt, and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to save their imperilled 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 quenching the fire, which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

New York, June 28.—The torpedo-boat Talbot left today for Key West, and will call at Norfolk.

May Abandon Calmanera.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 28.—It is believed in camp here that the town of Calmanera, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition, owing to lack of food. The report is that they will leave this town and fall back on Guantanamo.

There is a clock in Brussels which has never been wound by human hands. It is kept going by the wind.

Third Manila Expedition Sails.

San Francisco, June 28.—Four thousand men, comprising the third expedition to the Philippines, embarked early this afternoon, and soldiers now swarm in the holds and on the decks of the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para and Morgan City. Tomorrow, the steamer Valencia will receive her complement of the military, and these five transports, bearing the bulk of the expeditionary force, will probably sail tomorrow afternoon, to be followed by the Newport, upon which General Merritt is expected to depart.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Some More Details of the Battle of La Quasina.

Juragua, Cuba, June 28.—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular 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 miscalculation in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambush as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, and many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush. The wounded were all removed.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their advance toward Sevilla was evident as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill in the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Colonel Roosevelt and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of foot howitzers, advanced. These roads are little more than gullies, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney, some Cuban, breathless and excited, rushed into the camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front, and strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in a road disclosed the hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched 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., General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hillside commanders of the road gave forth volley after volley from the Manners of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired. Never for an instant did they falter. One dusky warrior of the Tenth, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right; that's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men, and then the deeper toned volley firing of the Spaniards. Over the American losses were the greatest. Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flangers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, troop L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capron, was well surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt today, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road, over which we were advancing. Our advance force was stuck in the men in ambush and drove them out, but we lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded."

"I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the hilt. Not a man flinched."

Prairie Ordered to Key West.

New York, June 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been at Tompkinsville loading and taking on ammunition and stores, has received orders to proceed at full speed to Key West. She will sail tomorrow.

Province Town, Mass., June 28.—

The ram Katabdin left today for Hampton Roads. She was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The collier Southern accompanied the latter.

Spanish Cruiser Bound West. London, June 28.—Lloyd's agent at Gloucester says the British steamer Discovery, from Rosario, May 11, reports that June 10 she sighted, in latitude 34:32 north, longitude 14:55 west, a double-funnelled cruiser, presumably Spanish, escorting a tramp steamer with a black funnel with a white band. The vessels were steering west and were proceeding at a speed of eight knots.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consist of nearly 350,000 specimens.

AN ENGAGEMENT

Spaniards Had Twice as Many Men as Americans.

ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK

Twelve Spaniards Known to Have Been Killed—Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Thick of the Fight—Spaniards Opened Fire From Thickets.

Off Juragua, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 27.—This morning four troops of the first cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but left the following dead upon the field:

Rough riders—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of troop L; sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, of troop L; Private Dougherty, of troop A; Private W. T. Edwin, of troop F; First cavalry—Privates Dix, Yark, Bejork, Kolby, Berlin, Lennox. Tenth cavalry—Corporal White. At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve Spaniards, dead, were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that. General Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders, several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thickets and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from their station, stormed the blockhouses around which they made a final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry and the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold a position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The officers wounded were: Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. T. Thomas, troops L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough riders. Other officers who were wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious. Major Bell, Lieutenant George L. Bryan. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers who were wounded:

Rough riders—Troop M, Privates E. M. Hill, Shelly, Fisher, M. S. Newcomb, Fred Beale and Corporal Rhodes. Troop E, Corporal James F. Bean, Privates Frank Booth, W. Bert Chart, Dailey, Halvers, E. G. Atherton, Clifford Beed and Sergeant G. W. Aring. Troop C, Sergeant Joseph F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. H. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. F. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reed, M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Heen, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calvers, Nathan P. Poe.

Tenth cavalry—Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton, Wheeler. Troop I, Privates Ridd, Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back. It is probable that at least 10 in the list of wounded will die.

Hamilton Fish, Jr. New York, June 27.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., one of the killed, was a young New Yorker of good position and family, who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city.

Captain Capron.

Washington, June 27.—Captain Capron, of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was among the killed, is the son of Allyn Capron, of the First artillery, and was well known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry, and was recently promoted to be a captain of volunteers.

A New York infant has just been condemned to stagger through life under the name of Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen.

Lieutenant Bryan.

Denver, June 27.—First Lieutenant George L. Bryan, of the First cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, is about 44 years of age, and until about a year ago was military adviser on the staff of the governor of Colorado.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

Bloody Double Tragedy.

Washington, June 27.—One of the bloodiest tragedies enacted in Washington in years occurred last night in a little room in the rear of 924 Twenty-second street, Northwest. William H. Brooks, a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner, and until recently a watchman in the navy department, was killed by his wife, Martha, with a hatchet, she in turn being fatally injured with the same weapon. The old couple, Brooks being 76 and his wife 63, lived alone, and there were no witnesses.