

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, Guantánamo 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. Erwin, of troop F. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, 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 McChintock, 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 Charley, Dailey, Halvers, E. G. Atherton, Clifford Beed and Sergeant G. W. Aringo. Troop C, Sergeant Joseph P. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. F. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reed, M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Heen, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calver, Nathan P. Poe.

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

Edward Marshal, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the middle 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 a 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 Chinse, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

DASH TO SPAIN.

Crushing Blow Fully Decided Upon If Cadiz Fleet Goes East.

Washington, June 27.—The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolhardy enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal, an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, straight to the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people.

There is no doubt that Dewey can take care of himself against the Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will have the shore batteries with him, instead of against him, in the struggle. It has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that which it is proposed to administer, if the Spanish persist in this last project.

After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will divide the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first, a flying squadron, to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command, either under Sampson or Schley, composed of battle-ships, which Captain Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted on for the voyage across the Atlantic.

With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, all battleships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful vessels of the flying squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

MOVEMENTS OF CAMARA.

Probability That He Will Not Venture Beyond Port Said.

Washington, June 27.—That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no longer doubted here. Trusted agents of the government on the shores of the Mediterranean are watching every movement of the ships, and availing themselves of every reliable source of information. So when word came from one of these agents today that the squadron was sighted off Pantelleria day before yesterday, the officials were bound to accept the statement as beyond question. The first report to that effect, which came through an Italian newspaper, was taken with some reservation, owing to the known efforts of the Spanish government to mislead our naval authorities by just such publications in friendly neutral newspapers. By reckoning of the naval officers, the squadron should be now nearing Candia, south of Greece. At the rate they are progressing, the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez canal, about Tuesday or Wednesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace and particularly the clerical party that something should be done to save the emperors to Spain.

There is a question whether the naval authorities will allow the heavy Spanish armored ships to risk the passage of the canal, even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draught is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of the ability of Dewey to successfully resist attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculation, the splendid double-turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila, under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. There is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her.

NO CHEERS FOR THE KING.

Session of the Spanish Cortes Suspended by a Decree.

Madrid, June 27.—The queen regent signed the decree suspending the cortes, which adjourned tonight.

The decree of the queen regent was read in the senate this evening.

Prior to the reading of the decree in the chamber of deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Senator Salmoner, the republican leader, said that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. The president said the omission must be attributed to the uproar which had probably prevented the reporters from hearing the remarks.

The chamber then adjourned, without the customary cheers for the throne.

Not in Fort Morris.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 27.—This morning a flag of truce was taken in by Assistant Chief of Staff of Stanton to ascertain the whereabouts of the Merrimac prisoners. He was met by Captain Conas, who stated that Hobson and his men were confined in Santiago town, and were all well.

The University of Chicago expended more than \$1,000,000 in the year 1897. Of this \$300,000 was in the salaries of the faculty.

CUBAN BLOCKADE

It Will Be Tightened by Sampson on the Southern Coast.

BLANCO'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF

The Complete Investment of Santiago de Cuba by Land and Sea—Blockade Runners Have Landed Under the Lee of the Isle of Pines.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 25.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and sea but few days off, the admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast, west of Santiago de Cuba to Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been simply on paper, in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade, and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, etc., have been taken in small boats to Tabarca, whence the railroads run to Havana, only 30 miles distant.

The admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape de Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

REPORT FROM MADRID.

As Usual, a Glorious Spanish Victory Is Claimed.

Madrid, June 25.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated June 25, says:

The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated a landing force in front of Punta Berraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast.

Another official dispatch from Havana says:

The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Daiquiri and at Punta Berraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded.

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

MORE SOLDIERS.

New National Guard for Oregon Ordered by Governor Ladd.

Portland, Or., June 25.—The Oregon National Guard will be reorganized and placed on a war footing at once.

Orders to that effect were issued yesterday by Adjutant-General Tuttle by direction of the commander-in-chief. The orders are as follows:

"The Oregon National Guard, pursuant to G. O. No. 18 c. s., this office, consists of four independent organizations, as follows:

"Battery A, troop B and separate companies A and E.

"The organization of the Oregon National Guard, as authorized by the military board, contemplated for the infantry, one regiment, to consist of three battalions, each of four companies, the companies to have a minimum enlisted strength of 56 and a maximum of 72 in peace, and in war a maximum of 106 or such number as may be prescribed by the war department for the volunteer army, to be designated Third regiment, Oregon National Guard.

"One battalion will be organized in each military district, that is, one in Eastern Oregon, one in the Willamette valley and one at Portland.

"The organization contemplates a practical military one, based on the requirements of actual war, as regards physical qualifications, etc., that the organization may be available as a whole for muster into the service of the United States.

"On account of the expense relative to equipping companies with the necessary lockers, gunracks, targets, desks, etc., places where companies were located prior to the consolidation to form the Second Oregon volunteers, having these articles, will be given preference in accepting new companies in the reorganization."

Refugees From Havanna.

Kingston, June 25.—It is understood the British warship Talbot, which brought 34 refugees from Havana five days ago, sailed from Porto Rico yesterday for Havana, to bring away the British consul and any British subjects who are desirous of leaving the Cuban capital.

Typographical Union.

Indianapolis, June 25.—Complete returns officially announced today at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union show that Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, is elected president over W. B. Prescott, the present incumbent by a majority of 8,000.

Occupation of Manila.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says: Senor Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies today that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. Senor Salmoner, in a bitter attack on the government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that has happened, and he warned the ministers that if they suspended the cortes, justification would be afforded for the use of other means.

His speech roused a tempest and the sitting was suspended.

WHERE THE TROOPS LANDED.

Description of the Country Around Santiago.

Washington, June 25.—Army officers were intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago today with a view of locating the troops and fixing their formation on the eve of the advance. Daiquiri is about 15 miles east from the mouth of Santiago harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Daiquiri to the entrance of Santiago harbor, and thence along the harbor to the city of Santiago. Besides this road, a railroad starts a few miles west of Daiquiri, running along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

Juragua, the other point mentioned in these dispatches, is midway between Daiquiri and Santiago harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing, and the railroad appears to take its start along the coast from that point.

Back of this railroad and highway, the maps show a mountainous formation, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It seems evident, from an examination of the army map, that General Shafter's troops at Daiquiri and Juragua will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad and approaching Santiago from the southeast.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of General Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatches state that a demonstration was made against Cabanas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth. Farther to the west is Aceradillo, where General Rabí and General García have a large force of Cuban troops. It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make an inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a junction with General Shafter to the east of Santiago harbor.

Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west at Aceradillo, cooperating with such of General Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Aceradillo to Cabanas. No road is shown along the west line of Santiago harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laborious, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rock.

BOUND FOR MANILA.

Monitor Monadnock and Collier Nero Sailed From San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 25.—The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila via Honolulu this afternoon. The collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first. The warship followed in a few minutes. The men on the Monadnock think that the ship will make the trip to Manila in about 23 days.

The Monadnock has sufficient coal to carry her to Honolulu, and will make that port under her own steam. From Honolulu the Nero will tow her to Manila, and the best appliances for that purpose have been put on both vessels. The Nero has at least 5,000 tons of coal. The vessels were given an enthusiastic send-off, all the steam vessels on the water front blowing their whistles, and the crowds on the docks cheering and waving adieus.

Reinforcements Hurried to Santiago.

Newport News, Va., June 25.—The auxiliary cruiser Yule, with the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The troops, 1,600 in number, are in command of General Drilled, Colonel Boynton, of the Thirty-third, second in command. The men arrived from Washington early this morning. A large crowd assembled to see the troops embark, and when the Yule weighed anchor and headed for the capes, a mighty cheer went up from the soldiers and civilians on the government pier.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday, with another expedition.

Oil Works Burned.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining Company, at Point Breeze, in the extreme southeastern part of the city, was destroyed by fire tonight. Through the efforts of the fire department, the flames were held within \$300,000. Two barges made fast to the dock burned to the water's edge and one ship, the County of Dumfries, was slightly scorched. Within the dock buildings containing paraffine, valued at \$38,000 and 2,000 cases of crude oil, valued at \$20,000, and 30,000 barrels of lubricating oil. The company carries its own insurance.

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