

SANTIAGO SURELY OURS.

All of the Outer Fortifications Taken by the Americans.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DEMANDED BY SHAFER.

Sampson Achieves a Glorious Victory—The Loss in Dead and Wounded to the Americans Over a Thousand—One Company Almost Swept Away by a Bursting Shell—Re-enforcements for Shafter to Be Sent Immediately—The Spanish Loss Very Heavy.

In addition to the splendid work accomplished by Admiral Sampson, the General Shafter, in command of the land forces before Santiago, had so far progressed in the carrying out of his plans for the reduction of the city that he demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, which is expected shortly.

Friday's Battle.
An Associated Press dispatch from Juraguá, Friday, 3 p. m. via Port Antonio, Saturday, July 3, says: The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night. At 4 o'clock hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguaduro bridge by train. Next to the northeast was General King's division, a unit and a half from sea, and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by a cavalry division, which until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner.

SCENIC MAP OF THE BATTLE GROUND AROUND SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



Owing to General Young's illness, Col. Wood, of the Rough Riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First Regulars, the First Volunteers and the Tenth Regulars and one battalion of the Ninth Regular Cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under General Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a front of attacking Aguaduro in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First Artillery under command of Captain Allyn Capron. The first shot was fired from the battery at 5:45 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing con-



WAR MAP OF EASTERN CUBA, SHOWING THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH LINES AND THE POINTS FROM WHICH SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS WERE EXPECTED.

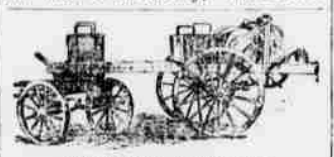
tinued for 20 minutes without response. Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second Artillery under Capt. Grimes. The movement of this battery was a hard-fighting task, owing to the steep hill. Under the heavy fire of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the fit of a company of El Paso retreated. After this enemy had been driven from El Paso, 21 shots were fired by Capt. Grimes and Capt. Brown, 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 18-ib fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships, and mounted behind the

Crops Ruined and People Killed.
The Vienna correspondent of the Standard, says: There have been terrible thunder and hail storms, with cloud bursts, in Hungary, especially in the north and northwest districts. Property and crops to the value of 40,000,000 francs have been damaged or destroyed. Many persons and innumerable animals have been killed. There have been similar storms in Austria, where, also, there have been fatalities, and the crop losses serious.

A Proposition Made to Deliberate.
The following dispatch was received at Berlin, July 1, from Hong Kong: "According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish government general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Dufriedrichs the commander of the German naval forces in the far East, in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Dufriedrichs, in view of the American blockade."

ly 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 leading the troops with bravery and good judgment.

Reconnoitering With Balloons.
The military balloons used by the signal corps for the purpose of obtaining accurate information of the location of the enemy and the character of their defenses, proved of inestimable service yesterday's engagement. The balloons sent up yesterday floated just over the three miles of the road toward the lines of the enemy. Whenever it



ARMY BALLOON FIELD WAGON. (The balloon is connected with the reel at the end, from which it ascends to survey the defenses and operations of the enemy.)

halted for the purpose of taking a photograph of the fortifications below, the Spaniards seized the occasion for taking potshots at the balloon. At one time the big balloons hung over San Juan, not over 500 yards from the enemy, and for five minutes the Spaniards below tried in vain to puncture it.

Spanish Loss Heavy.
The American army is not alone feeling the effect of the three days' shock of arms. Definite, positive information is at hand, that Santiago has been literally torn to pieces, and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1,000. This is a fitting offset to any gains raised by the reports from the American lines. This information comes from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his



GENERAL LISANES. (The Spanish General in command of the forces protecting Santiago.)

country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet. The bursting shells from our fleet done the greatest damage inside of the city. Buildings were obliterated with rifle shot and mowed down with the huge shells and solid projectiles from the monitors. Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, General Lisanes, occupying a place similar to that of General Shafter in the American army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted from Madrid.

Saturday's Battle.
Four batteries of artillery, which were placed in position this morning, began the day with bombarding the San Juan quarter of Santiago and the Spanish position in front of our right. After a quarter of an hour's shelling, General Lawton's troops, which had been re-reinforced, pressed forward upon the enemy's left flank, pouring in an exceedingly hot fire, which was continued during the greater part of the afternoon.

A Great Report From Dewey.
The Navy Department made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey: Hong Kong, July 1. Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guam, Marianas Islands, on June 21. No resistance. Brought the Spanish officers from the garrison, six officers and fifty-four men, to Manila. On June 21 a river near Maullana surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in retreating attack. General Gato, I find in command fifty-two officers and ninety-four men, naval and military. (Signed) Dewey.

Latest From Shafter.
The War Department gave out the following: "Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Near Santiago, July 3. Fourteen lines completely surround the town from the bay on the north of the city to a point on the San Juan river, on the south. The enemy holds from the west bank of San Juan river, at its mouth, up the railroad to the city. General Gato, I find in command, is some distance away, and will not get into Santiago. (Signed) 'SHAFER'."

Wounded at Fort Macon.
At Fort Macon, in firing the annual National Fourth of July salute of forty-six guns, the eighth shot exploded prematurely, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded Artilleryman Charles Rosier. His eyesight is destroyed, and his face, arms and chest badly burned.

Can't Land the Cargo.
The governor general of Porto Rico cables the Madrid government that it will be difficult to save the cargo of the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, which was run ashore at Salinas, near the entrance of the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico, to escape the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul.

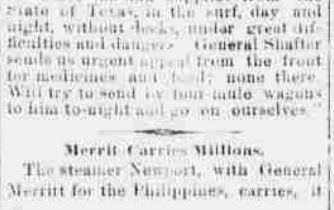
Madrid Greatly Disturbed.
The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: "The official dispatch with reference to the fighting at Santiago has caused a painful sensation. The Queen Regent has sent an expression of her sympathy to Senora Linares, wife of Gen. Linares, who is residing in Madrid. The greatest anxiety is felt by all classes. The press of all sections is angry because no proper measures have been taken to re-enforce General Linares, the Queen Regent is deeply concerned and has requested her ministers to send her all dispatches, no matter at what hour they arrive."

London Comment.
The editorials in the Daily Graphic and Times fairly represent the opinions of the London newspapers. There is no word of blame, but rather a just admiration for General Shafter's bravery, yet all remark that America finds Santiago a tougher task than she anticipated. Spain, it is suggested, might now sue for peace on honorable terms, but it is not thought she is likely to do so.

Re-enforcements for Shafter.
A special from Chickamauga says an order came from the War Department to General Brooke, to designate about 20,000 men for immediate departure to the South, and at once there was excitement and haste in camp. General Brooke declined to make public the order, but it is understood that he has selected the First Division of the First Corps and two legions of the Second Division to be moved at once. A special from Savannah, Ga., says the railroads have been ordered to arrange for the transportation at once of 3,000 troops from Texas to Savannah. They will be brought here for the purpose of embarking them on the Atlantic transports to go as re-enforcements to General Shafter.

Miss Barton and Nurses at Work.
Chairman Barton, of the Red Cross Society, has received the following cablegram from Clara Barton, the dispatch coming through the War Department from Havana, del Este, and bearing date July 3: "Lesser and his force are landing supplies from the state of Texas, in the Gulf, day and night, without stops, under great difficulties and dangers. General Shafter sends us urgent appeal from the front for medicines and food; none there. Will try to send by four-mile wagons to him to-night and go on ourselves."

Merritt Carries Millions.
The steamer Newport, with General Merritt for the Philippines, carries, it is said, between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 in gold for the payment of soldiers and purchase of supplies.



GENERAL MERRITT.

Transports Arrive at Manila.
A special dispatch from Hong Kong, July 4, says: The United States dispatch boat Zaido, which left Cavite, Manila harbor, on July 1, has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking and Australia, conveyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 20th, having taken the Ladrones islands on the way, and having left there other. The Spanish Governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United States troops commenced to disembark at Cavite on July 1st.

Trying to Explain the Matter.
The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: German public opinion and the German press, which are not always identical, are now thoroughly awakened to the inconvenience of the position in which Germany's policy has been placed by the unfortunate articles of the annex of the Philippines. The papers are now trying to explain the matter away.

Newspaper Editor's Ashore.
A newspaper dispatch from the Philippines says: A newspaper editor, near the western end of Zamboanga, Langkat, Manila, a correspondent, was on board of one of the ships.

One New Case of Yellow Fever.
Official dispatches from Malibon, Mindanao, about the yellow fever situation, report one new case.

Robert Brown's Suit Now on Trial.
Robert Brown's suit now has left behind for the railroad business. It is a matter of fact.

A Soldier Noted for Bravery.
A soldier had rendered creditable service in the war and had spent his time in study and home life. He is now in the Philippines. He is a native of New York in the Philippines. He is a native of New York in the Philippines. He is a native of New York in the Philippines.

A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.



BY LULO JAMISON.

nothing of the sort, but I do know that the woman's influence is being continually extended. I don't know how far it will go, but I do know that it will go far. I don't know how far it will go, but I do know that it will go far. I don't know how far it will go, but I do know that it will go far.

CHAPTER I.
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"It is very well to say that while your face is covered, my dear, but unfortunately I know you don't mean it. My love has been so completely and completely with me in my sweet songs that I am glad to see you at last. Now as the personality of the subject is so important, I shall proceed to take matters in my own hands."

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