

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Historical Name for the Engagement is "Battle of La Quasina."

AMERICANS WERE AMBUSCADED

They Won a Brilliant Victory--Incidents of the Heroic Conduct of the Officers and Men--The Spanish Killed far Exceeds That of Our Army--Splendid Charge That Swept Away the Spaniards.

Thirty Nine Dead Dagos Found and Buried by our Men--Our Dead Buried on the Battle Field.

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies.

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Juraguá, Cuba, June 25, 4 p. m., per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26, 10 a. m.--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 plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambushade 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 the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right of 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 sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that there was far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

THE AMERICAN LOSS. A complete list of the killed, wounded and missing on the American side, revised up to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows: KILLED. Captain Allan K. 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 Governor Hill's staff. Private Leggett, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry. Private Harry Heffner, Troop G, First United States volunteer cavalry. Private Milden W. Danson, Troop L, First United States volunteer cavalry. Private W. T. Irvin, Troop F, First United States volunteer cavalry. Private Sennoc, Troop K, First regular cavalry. Private B. Work, Troop B, First regular cavalry. Private Krupp, Troop B, First regular cavalry. Private Stark, Troop A, First regular cavalry. Private ... Troop K, First regular cavalry. Private Kelbe, Troop K, First regular cavalry. Private Barlin, Troop K, First regular cavalry. Corporal White, Troop E, Tenth regular cavalry. WOUNDED. Major James Bell, First cavalry, shot in the leg. Captain Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, shot in the stomach, serious. Lieutenant Bryan, First cavalry. Private Frank Booth, Troop F, First volunteer cavalry. Private George Brixton, Troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private E. J. Ishler, Troop C, First volunteer cavalry. Private Joseph Dole, Troop B, First volunteer cavalry. Private John R. Keene, Troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Private M. L. Newcombe, 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 Theodores Bryce, Troop D, Tenth cavalry. Private Kelly Mayberry, Troop I, Tenth cavalry. Private James Russell, Troop B, Tenth cavalry. Edward Marshall, correspondent of The New York Journal and Advertiser, serious. Private Schuiter Whitsey, First volunteer cavalry. Private Nathaniel M. Foe, Troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Corporal J. M. Dean, 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 L, First volunteer cavalry. Private George Roland, Troop G, First volunteer cavalry. Private F. A. Miller, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

them by the Spaniards and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran quail, presented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard under the unfortunate Captain Capron, was almost surrounded, and but for the reinforcement 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 machine 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 guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about fifteen men killed or wounded. The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate indeed that it surprised me and their firing was fearfully heavy." "I want to say a word for our men," continued Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the hilt. Not a man flinched."

A GALLANT CHARGE. From another officer who took part in the fighting more details were obtained. "When the firing began," said he, "Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt took the right wing, with Troops G and K, under Captains Llewellyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Captain Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Colonel Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Colonel Wood then took the right wing and shifted Colonel Roosevelt to the left. "In the meantime, the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given and with a yell the men sprang forward. Colonel Roosevelt, with his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier and cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them. They in turn some poured forward. On the right wing, Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna, of Troop F, lost nine of his men. Then the Spaniards, from a position advanced up, Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse 80 yards away and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends, and never stopping to return fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse. "That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure which the Spaniards had been experiencing although the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight."

DEEP LAID PLOT. That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement toward Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of Spaniards was posted on a hill, the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular trenches of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads along which Lieutenant Colonel 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.

HOW THE BATTLE BEGAN. The fight was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry under General Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina and early in the morning Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Sibony to attack the Spaniards on their right flank. General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About two and a half miles out from Sibony, 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. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong force of the regulars moved forward cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troopers, 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 husky warrior of the Tenth cavalry, 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 right. That's been there for sometime."

In the meantime, away off to the left could be heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men and the regular, 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 flankers, went squarely into the trap set for

THE SEAT OF WAR.

How the War Officials at Washington View the Situation in Cuba.

PLEASED WITH SHAFER'S WORK.

The Cuban Invasion Progressing to Suit the President and the Secretary of War--No Important Developments Were Looked for Yesterday--The American Army Moved Forward and Ready to Attack Santiago--Blustering News From Spain has no Effect--Shafter will Connect His Headquarters With Washington by Wire.

Washington, June 26.--Though there were the usual number of officials for a Sunday at the war and navy departments, there did not seem to be any expectation of important news from the seat of war. Secretary Alger explained this readily. In his view the army has been removed to one of these stages incident to the progress of a campaign and is now affecting a new formation. The reports show that there is only one road, and that a poor one, from the sea, where the troops landed, leading to Santiago. Along this the army necessarily has been obliged to move in a single column. Strong reconnoitring forces were prudently thrown out ahead and it was these that engaged in the action of Friday morning. They developed the presence of the enemy in force directly ahead and drove in their advance guard. Before the undertaking of a set battle our own army must be formed in regular battle array, not single column front as it advanced along the road, but in broad open order across the country, the only feasible manner of conducting a battle successfully. As part of this plan, the advance must halt and wait until the rear guard comes up. In the secretary's opinion this work was going on yesterday. The forces left at Baiquiri were hurried to the front near Sevilla, where the Spaniards are supposed to be in force, the field artillery being dragged up the rough mountain roads and the quartermaster was hurrying along the stores as fast as they could be landed from the transports. All this is very necessary work but, not such as would call for an official report from General Shafter.

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT. Through its agents in the West Indies the state department has discovered a suspicious craft lying at Fort de France, Martinique. She is a collier and presumably is trying to convey coal either to Cervera at Santiago or to Blanco at Havana via the Isles of Pines and Batabano. Captain Sigbee of the St. Paul and some of the other commanders of the American scouting vessels have been notified and are expected to defeat this purpose. SAN JUAN BLOCKADED. Captain Sigbee yesterday warned a British ship from seeking to enter the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico, on the ground that it was blockaded. No formal notice has yet been given of the blockade of this port but the captain's action is in line with the construction of international law published by the navy department, namely, that a blockade may be initiated without formal notice by simple warning from a naval commander. It is fully expected that this construction will be combated if the Spanish government can interest any of the European powers to do so, but the navy department is sure of its ground, having had the aid of the best minds in the state department in framing the blockade regulations. CAMARA'S WILD GOOSE CHASE. Notwithstanding the report of the arrival of Admiral Camara's squadron at Porto Said, the westerly entrance to the Suez canal, the officials here still doubt that the vessels are bound for the Philippines. Rumors reach here, unconfirmed as yet, that the only ironclads in the squadron, the Pelayo and the Carlos V., have left the squadron and returned to Spain so that Camara no longer possesses a force that would threaten Dewey. If this be so either the Spaniards have realized the folly of leaving their home ports unprotected or they have received information from the English government that the navigation of the Suez canal cannot be jeopardized by allowing such a deep draft, unwieldy ironclads to attempt the passage. Some attention has been attracted at the state department by the dispatch from Madrid to a British paper stating that Camara's purpose is not to attack Dewey but to seize and hold with his ships and troops another island in the Philippine group. It is suspected that if this be the object it is purely diplomatic, the Spanish government being anxious to truthfully assert, in the event that peace negotiations are forced upon it, that the United States is not in such complete occupancy of the Philippines as would justify a demand for their retention as one of the terms of peace.

PLEASED WITH SHAFER'S PROGRESS. To say that the president and secretary Alger are gratified with the success that has so far attended the progress of General Shafter's campaign would be stating the case mildly. The president in quick appreciation of General Shafter's energy has sent a cablegram congratulating him and the men composing his army on the excellent work they have done. The message could not be obtained here, the official taking the ground that it would be proper for General Shafter alone to make it public, but it is known to be couched in terms of praise. Secretary Alger added his tribute today in the course of a short talk with an Associated Press reporter. He said he felt sure that Shafter would prove himself to be a wise, brave and prudent general. He was particularly impressed with one short statement in Shafter's dispatch received yesterday, stating that he wanted nothing, which the secretary regarded as an evidence of self-reliance and character of the man. Nevertheless the secretary is sending along reinforcements with all possible promptness. It is a good deal better to have 1,000 too many soldiers than one too few, in his opinion. He believes that General Duffield's troops, the number of 1,300 which embarked four days ago from Newport News, will arrive at Baiquiri tomorrow and within four days 3,000 more troops, which leave Fortress Monroe today will be at the scene of action. In addition there will be a further movement of troops to Santiago just as soon as the men and transports are ready. Possibly General Miles may go with these. If the troops are not needed when they arrive, nothing will be lost, for they can be very well employed elsewhere and will have the advantage of seasoning.

SHAFER'S FIELD TELEGRAPH. General Greeley, chief signal officer, received a dispatch last night from Lieutenant Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal corps with Shafter's army. He said nothing about the military operations but stated that he was about to extend his line of telegraphic communication westward from Playa del Este to Aqueodores which is only half a dozen miles east of Morro castle and very much nearer the advance of the American army. This will be done by a short cable, which already exists between the two points. A field telegraphic service has already been dispatched from Tampa, so that in the course of a few days at most General Shafter will have a telegraphic instrument in his own tent putting him in direct communication with Washington. The little band of signal corps men has been doing some of the most energetic and exhausting work of the campaign. The cable operators are also deserving the the greatest praise. There are only two at the cable terminus which means turns of twelve

Hunger Everywhere--No Food Arriving From the Southern Ports--Advancing of a Party of Refugees on a Brig. Key West, June 25--10:30 a. m.--A two masted vessel, the Amapala, of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this evening, flying the American flag and in charge of Ensign Zeca, of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday afternoon at sunset, while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sickness on board, but she is detained in quarantine. The Amapala is a small wooden brig and belongs to Manuel Montesino Monteros, of Trujillo, Honduras. She had been lying at Havana since before the blockade. Her crew numbers eleven men, besides the captain, but almost all were male refugees. Gerome Baze, a French citizen, who for three years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel and got together over forty people eager to embrace any chance to escape from Havana. He is in charge of an expedition, made up of all nationalities, including Spanish, French, Venezuelan, Cubans and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but the conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poorer classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapala came out of Havana openly and without resistance. All of the captives are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were on board at the time of the capture and no cargo or contraband articles were found, and she may not be held as a prize. They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city since business and traffic are at a standstill. The banking firms of H. Upmann & Co., J. M. Borjes & Co., Varcisco, Ruez & Co., and N. Gelats & Co. are the only ones doing any business. All other firms are either closing up or dragging on, waiting for the end of the war, having discharged all employees. Hunger and starvation stare the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted distress will be general as there is no further source of supply. The stories regarding the relief through southern ports are denied. Nothing has gone into Havana for over a month, and the situation, consequently, is very grave. Murder and robbery are daily occurrences in Havana, prompted in every case by want and hunger.

Had Typhoid Fever. "My system was very much run down by typhoid fever. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was most invigorating. It gave me a new lease of life, and I have enjoyed good health ever since taking it, and have been able to follow my usual business." J. A. Conner, Jr., Rockbridge Baths, Virginia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.