

FIERCE BATTLING.

The Vigorous Attack of Our Soldiers on the Spanish Lines.

THEIR EARTHWORKS CAPTURED

The Fighting Desperate—Infantry, Artillery and Warships Engaged— The American Soldiers Advance with Spanish Shot and Shell Flying Around Them Until They Drive the Enemy Out of Their Breastworks—Spaniards Retreat Upon the City—Their Last Trenches Attacked Yesterday—Wonderful Marksmanship.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Siboney, July 1, 3:30 p. m., via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

Washington, July 1.—In a high diplomatic quarter it was stated tonight that word had been received, indirectly, but in such manner as to receive credit in that quarter, that the American forces had taken Santiago. There is of course no means of verifying this statement, but it is given in view of the fact that the diplomatic sources, who credit the report, usually are in a position to have accurate information. The fact that their information is indirect must be further taken into account.

Later information in the same quarter was not as favorable and left the outcome of the engagement open to doubt. The first dispatch came from Havana and in effect stated that the American troops were advancing rapidly toward the city, driving the Spanish before them. The later information raised a question as to what had been sent earlier, and it was said that the reported occupation of Santiago was at most a rumor based on the earlier advice of the rapid advance of the Americans on the city. The same advice were to the effect that all of the American army had not been brought to bear in the action.

Press has developed a situation which if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack on Santiago, may result in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Azucareros, on the west end of Baiquiri on the east, to join General Linares.

The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defenses of the city now number 11,000—7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. Concerning the latter, the Cubans allege that they will not fight with the main army, but will lay down their arms. According to Spanish soldiers captured yesterday and held in the camp of General Perez, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships had been landed with all the rapid fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,500 men in addition to the protection from the earthworks and forts and the assistance of the ships in the harbor.

To meet this force or at least to invade its stronghold, the American forces now have 17,500 men and 4,000 Cubans—the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movements at the expense of the Americans. Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the situation. Marching from Manzanillo, 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress is General Pando with seven battalions, aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is General Jesus Rabi with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying wait seventeen miles from Santiago and on two roads.

Of course it would be perfectly possible for General Pando to take his command to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin and numbering, it is said, 9,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans, under General Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

General Castillo admitted in camp yesterday, as he smoked his cigar and sipped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his forces would do if flanked, he gravely said he did not think of that, but he supposed he would have to retire. The object of the Spanish advancing to Manzanillo may be to elude Rabi and effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city, General Rabi's forces combined with those of General Castillo would only give a combating force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Nor is that all the menace. Leaving Guantanamo camp of marines and plunging into the wood to the west, the Associated Press correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans under command of Colonel Perez. This force had variously been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 Cubans, but there were certainly not more than 800, as Colonel Perez admitted in the course of conversation, although he had distinctly claimed to have about 2,000 men. This force of 800 is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops who are in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it, so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west on the flank of the American army. In other words, there are to the northeast and west of the army of invasion flanking forces of Spaniards, comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans whose fighting qualities are as yet rather enigmatical.

In an interview with General Garcia the correspondent called attention to this situation. General Garcia replied: "I believe that we should be left to the west and north to prevent Pando from making a junction with Linares. We can do that."

In spite of this warning General Garcia and his force were taken to the east and landed with the army, only to be transported in part back again to prevent the very movement which General Garcia had predicted. The solution of the difficulty evidently lies in a brilliant and quick attack.

The reliability of the Cuban statements as to force may be better understood when it is known that 1,200 men Perez promised to send to help solve the matter, exacting 82 of whom many were on the sick list from over-eating.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 1, via Kingston, Ja., 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 o'clock "general quarters" was sounded, and the flagship headed in toward Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations. Along the surbeaten shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altaires was seen. It was composed of open cars full of General Duffield's troops. At the cut, 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 yellow

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.

SIGNALS BETWEEN FLEET AND ARMY.

From the quarter of the flagship there was a signal by a vigorously wig-wagged letter, and a few minutes later, from a clump of green at the water's edge came an answer from the army. This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the army and the navy. With the flag in his hand the soldier ashore looked like a butterfly.

"Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson to the army.

"General Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship.

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 most as near during the forenoon and the daring way she was handled by Captain Chadwick within sound of the breakers made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment.

The Swaneau was in company with 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 along side of the flagship and was told to disembark the troops at Altaires.

Then Admiral Sampson signaled to General 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 car loads of troops came puffing along from Altaires.

By 9:30 o'clock the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad tracks, disappearing in the thick brush that covered the eastern side of Aguadores inlet. The water in the sponge tubs 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 extreme left the western arm was an old castellated fort from which the Spanish flag was flying and on the parapet on the eastern hill commanding the gully, two stretches of red earth could easily be seen against the brush. These were the rifle pits.

THE FLEET BEGINS FIRING.

At 10:15 o'clock 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 Swaneau and the Gloucester joined in the echoes which tumbled around and under the clouds of stored up rounds of the guns 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.

THE INFANTRY AT WORK.

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 hills with clouds of red earth rose above them.

LEVELING SPANISH FORTS.

An 8-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 Swaneau 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 American troops were suffering the cheer crew, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the flagstaff was bending toward the earth. Apparently the flagstaff has been caught firmly in the wreckage of the fort.

PINE SHOTS BY THE SUWANEAU.

A few more shots leveled the battlements until the old castle was a pitiful sight. When the firing ceased, Lieutenant Delhanty, of the Swaneau, was anxious to finish his work, so he signalled to the New York asking permission to knock down the Spanish flag.

"Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, "if you can do it in three shots." The Swaneau then lay about 1,600 yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieutenant Blue carefully aimed the 4-inch gun and the crew of the ship watched the incident amid intense excitement. When the smoke of the Swaneau's first shot cleared away, only two red streamers of the flag were left. The shells had gone through the centre of the bunting. A delighted yell broke from the crew of the Swaneau. Two or three minutes later the Swaneau fired again. A huge cloud of debris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence and the Swaneau had only one chance left. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun at such a distance and such a high target.

There was breathless silence among the watching crews. They crowded on the ships' decks and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of what once had been a grand old castle. But it was only bending, not yet down. Lieutenant Commander Delhanty and Lieutenant Blue took their time. The Swaneau changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side, and up went a spouting cloud of debris from the parapet and down fell the bill from the parapet and down fell the bill from the parapet and down fell the bill from the parapet.

Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. There was more excitement than it witnessed at the finish of a college boat race

or a popular race between first-class thorough-breds on some big track. The Swaneau's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it.

"Well done," signalled Admiral Sampson to Lieutenant Commander Delhanty.

At 11:30 o'clock General Duffield signalled that his scouts reported that no damage had been done to the Spanish rifle pits by the shells from the ships, and Admiral Sampson told him there had been hit several times, but there was no one in the pits. However, the Swaneau was ordered to fire a few more shots in their direction.

SENDING SHELLS INTO SANTIAGO.

At 12:15 o'clock p. m. the New York, having discontinued firing at Aguadores, commenced firing 8-inch shells clear over the gully into the city of Santiago de Cuba. Every five minutes the shells went roaring over the hillside. What destruction they wrought it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hid everything.

In reply to General Duffield's question: "What is the news?" Admiral Sampson replied: "There is not a Spaniard left in the rifle pits." Later General Duffield signalled that his scouts thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort and Admiral Sampson wig-wagged him: "There is no Spaniard left there. If any come, the Gloucester will take care of them."

A train from the Oregon joined the New York sending 8-inch shells into the city of Santiago. This was kept up until 1:40 o'clock p. m. By that time General Duffield had sent a message saying his troops could not cross the stream and would return to Altaires.

On the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gully the New York and the Gloucester shelled it once more and the Newark, which had not fired, signalled "Can I fire a shot?" "No," replied the New York. "Have had no previous opportunity." Permission for her to do so was signalled and she blazed away, shooting well, her 6-inch shells exploding with remarkable force among the rocks.

At 2:40 o'clock p. m. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal to cease firing and the flagship returned to the blockading station.

On the railroad a train load of troops had already left for Altaires.

OUR LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 8 p. m., via Playa del Este, (delayed in transmission).—At this hour the fighting still continues. The entire reserves of the American army have been ordered to the front at once, apparently with the intention of forcing our way into Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong. Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at 1,000 men.

Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops. During the morning a very impressive coincident occurred. The Twenty-first infantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner" even the wounded joining in the singing.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY DEARLY PURCHASED.

New York, July 2.—A copyright dispatch to the Evening World dated July 1, 11:30 p. m., via Playa del Este, July 1st, and cabled from Playa del Este, says:

San Juan Heights have fallen, and the way is now opened for an advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but very dearly purchased.

The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and gallantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep, and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the American troops were very brave and Spanish valor had to yield to the bull dog tenacity and courage of the Anglo-Saxon.

As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind and our troops have suffered severely, but the enemy's works are in their hands, and they do not count their cost. El Caney is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 o'clock p. m., has been successful all along the line.

After driving the enemy out of El Caney, the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish fort by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they are now. The losses on both sides were very heavy. Burning Spanish shells almost annihilated an entire company of our troops.

BARBED WIRE FENCES.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 2 p. m., via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission).—At this hour, 9 p. m., the fighting has practically stopped. It will be resumed in the morning. Our troops have gained several breastworks. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high.

ATTACK BY LAND AND SEA.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
Juraguá, Friday, July 1, Noon, via Guantanamo, delayed in transmission.

The forward movement of the American troops on Santiago was started at daylight when there was a general movement all along the line. The order of battle was the First and Tenth cavalry, the Third, the Sixth and Twenty-first infantry, one squadron of the Ninth cavalry under General Lawton, with the rough-riders, Capote and Rabi. One shell struck a large storeroom 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.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso and then Colonel Wood, with the rough-riders, the First and the Tenth cavalry started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes' battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their

through the southeast corner and the tower, bearing the Spanish flag, fell with a crash. Several shells were thrown into the rifle pits to the right of the fort, but the Spanish apparently fled at the first fire. No shot was fired from the shore.

THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, Off Juraguá, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., via Porto Rico, Ja., Saturday July 2, 5 a. m., and Kingston, Ja., 7:11 a. m.—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 General Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified county 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. Lieutenant Colonel 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.

SPANISH STRONGHOLDS CAPTURED.

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 1,000 troops who are guarding Baiquiri and Juraguá, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously and if the same measure of success which attended today's operations follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours the American flag will fly from Santiago's wall on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs tomorrow night.

"A HOT TIME IN SANTIAGO TOMORROW."

The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juraguá, and four miles north of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night and by daylight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news that the troops in a fever of cheering and singing, the popular strain being "There'll be a hot time in Santiago tomorrow."

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

At 4 o'clock this morning 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 Aguadores bridge by train. Next to the troops in a fever of cheering and singing, the popular strain being "There'll be a hot time in Santiago tomorrow."

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



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 banged away. Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hill-top with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved, seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Colonel Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys with the enemy's shells screaming 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 was presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

CONTESTING EVERY INCH OF GROUND.

Away to the left General 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 Captain Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road and Captain Grimes' battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from Caney. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid General Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

JOE WHEELER TO THE FRONT.

All this time General Sumner had command of the centre, owing to General Wheeler's illness. At 11:30 o'clock 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 by the surgeons, immediately assisted the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the line. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front, the centre of the line and still holds his position. The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and General Wheeler'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 was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General 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 these guns are still on the beach at Baiquiri. He decided yesterday that they were unnecessary and determined to strike at once.

THE ONLY REVERSE.

The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Swaneau and Gloucester shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity and beyond the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but, owing to the broken railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juraguá. It is probable that an effort will be made tomorrow to repair the bridge and a complete movement attempted.

Today it was reported at Juraguá that General Duffield had been defeated, but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

SPLENDID BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS.

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid bravery on the part of our troops.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)