

## SECOND SANTIAGO FIGHT RAGED ALL THE DAY LONG

### Meagre Reports Received Up to Three O'clock This Morning Indicate That the Fighting Was Severe.

## PRESSING THE ATTACK AGAINST THE CITY'S DEFENSES

### American Troops Advancing From Every Direction and Slowly but Surely Closing in Upon the Spanish Lines.

## FIRST DAY'S FIGHT WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY

### Gave Attacking Army Great Advantage of Position for Further Operations.

### Furious Bombardment of Forts by Sampson's Ships—Report That Morro Castle Has Fallen Not Confirmed. Rough Riders Cover Themselves With Glory—List of Killed and Wounded in Friday's Battle Foots Up Eight Hundred—Cubans Lost Heavily—Spanish Losses Were Enormous.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Late this evening the first news of the American army outside Santiago since the official dispatch from General Shafter this morning, came to Washington in the form of an unofficial message, sent by an officer of the Signal Corps to another officer here. It said the fighting was severe; that it continued today; that the Red Cross was doing good work, and at the time the telegram was sent, was engaged in landing cots for the wounded, and that soldiers worst wounded had not been brought up in up to that time.

### FIGHTING SINCE DAYBREAK.

### Killed and Wounded in Friday's Battle Foot Up Eight Hundred.

Plaza del Este, Cuba, July 2.—The official list of killed and wounded in yesterday's fight aggregate 800. The losses of the Spaniards were enormous. Some idea of their loss can be gathered from the fact that 150 dead were found in one intrenchment.

It is rumored that Morro Castle has been taken by our troops, but the report cannot be confirmed.

Fighting has been going on since daybreak. Troops are advancing upon Santiago on all sides, slowly but surely closing in. It is estimated that in the Spanish intrenchments an average of only twelve Spaniards out of every thirty escaped.

Three hundred of our wounded are now in camp. Many of them were able to walk in. The steamer Iroquois will start with many of the wounded for Key West tonight. All of the tents on shore are being used for the wounded, and the Red Cross Society has a special hospital.

At daylight today, the Oregon, New York, Gloucester, Brooklyn, Massachusetts and Indiana bombarded Morro Castle. Boles were punched in the fort and shells from the warships fell inside the works. The Spanish staff was hit, but the fort was not shelled. At 8 o'clock in the evening, when the warships withdrew, the Spanish gunners gave evidence that their guns were still in commission by firing two parting shots.

The attack of the troops and ships on Aguadores was made merely for the purpose of occupying the attention of the garrison there and preventing it from marching to the relief of the forts directly in front of Santiago. This strategem has not only isolated Aguadores, but leaves it at Shafter's mercy, to be taken whenever he wishes, and to be used afterward against Morro Castle and the powerful Estrella battery.

### A GREAT VICTORY.

### Rough Riders Make a Valorous Charge up San Juan Hill.

Siboney, Cuba, July 1.—10 p. m.—The victory of the Americans in the fighting before Santiago today was greater than early reports indicated, and losses are also much heavier than first reported. It is yet too early to form an estimate of the number killed and wounded, but certainly it runs high up into the hundreds.

Among those known to have been killed are privates Skinner, Emmons and Schofield, of the Seventy-first New York; Colonel Wickoff, Twenty-second Infantry; Captain Morrison, Fifteenth Infantry. Among those reported dead are Captain O'Neill, Rough Riders; Colonel Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; and Sergeant Borrower, Rough Riders, who was in charge of a dynamite gun. Besides capturing El Caney and Aguadores, we have taken, after a terrific fight, the hill of San Juan which commands the barracks at Santiago, and tomorrow Santiago itself must fall.

Soldiers are sleeping on their arms tonight, after fighting from dawn until dark. Kent's division and Wheeler's Cavalry are occupying slopes before and ridges overlooking the city. After Grimes' Battery had silenced the first Spanish redoubt, Wheeler's command advanced up the valley supported by Kent.

The most glorious achievement of the day was the charge up a hill 600 yards from the city by the Rough Riders. Spanish shells were pouring down upon them, but they never wavered. Men fell on every side, but they kept steadily on until they captured the position of San Juan, which was supposed to be occupied by 1,000 Spaniards. The Spaniards were strongly intrenched with heavy artillery back of them and an open field before, but the Riders and First, Second, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Infantry drove them out.

The Rough Riders, Seventy-first New York and Tenth Cavalry swept everything before them. They captured three block houses, defended by artillery, with irresistible dash. Spanish sharpshooters constantly fired at litters upon which our wounded were borne to the rear. Once during the fight the Seventy-first New York was flanked by Spaniards. They beat the enemy off, but with heavy loss, mostly in wounded.

Tonight the entire Spanish army has been driven into the city proper. The Americans are in full possession of the batteries on the hills, and the city seems to be at their mercy. Guns which were landed from Cervera's ships, as well as the heavier guns on board the vessels, fired shells into the American ranks which inflicted great damage. The losses of Cubans were proportionately as heavy as Americans.

### CAPTURE OF EL CANEY.

### Artillery and Warships Played a Conspicuous Part in the Battle.

Guantanamo, July 1.—The Spanish stronghold, El Caney, has been captured by American troops, and Aguadores has also fallen into our possession. Santiago alone remains and the attack is only a question of a few hours. Gen. Shafter moved against Santiago this morning. The second division under Lawton attacked El Caney. In the valley was Grimes' Battery, while the Second Artillery took possession of a hill 1,600 yards from the first defenses of Santiago.

Captain Capion's battery on a cliff a mile and a half from El Caney, opened fire at 6:10 this morning. At 6:40 Grimes' Battery opened fire upon Spanish works on the side of the hill and worked the fire upward. Spaniards opened fire after the tenth shot had been fired, and their shells exploded over Wood's Rough Riders, who were stationed in the bushes along the hillside.

The Spanish batteries were silenced in half an hour. The damage done by American shots could not be seen. Of the Americans, Artillerymen Helm and Underwood were killed and many wounded. Firing on the extreme right was heavy. At 9:30 Wheeler's Cavalry was ordered to advance, the General, who was ill, being carried on a litter. The cavalry were advancing when notified that the battle of El Caney had been won.

Meanwhile another division of Americans was engaged before Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee and Gloucester bombarded the Spanish batteries from 6 to 9, protecting the Third Michigan and Twentieth regulars, who were marching up the railroad track. After a few minutes of heavy firing, the forts failed to reply, and before the morning's work was finished, the forts were in ruins and the hills and valleys had been swept by iron hail. The Suwanee aroused great enthusiasm by bringing down the Spanish flag, and part of the fort as well.

### SPANISH ADVICES.

### Dispatches From Blanco and Linares Before Friday's Battle.

Madrid, July 2.—A dispatch received by Correa, Minister of War, from General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, says:

"Yesterday the enemy advanced a league toward Santiago. I expect they will make an attack upon the city today. Cannonading began at El Caney, which was held by Colonel Veradereys with four companies, the squadron approaching into action with signals flying, to cover advance of the enemy from Aguadores. The balloon survey of the Americans yesterday was not repeated. I have received no intelligence of General Escario's column, which left Manzanillo nine days ago."

Captain General Blanco telegraphs General Correa under yesterday's date as follows:

"This afternoon, three warships approached Manzanillo. The garrison there is preparing stronger defenses. Our loss in the encounter at Manzanillo June 30th was two killed, three wounded and four men bruised. Among the latter was the commander of the gunboat Delgado Panzi."

Another telegram from General Blanco says:

"At 3 p. m. June 30th three vessels of the enemy approached Tunas and bombarded the fort at Tayabacoa. It is believed they landed arms and men at Punta Caney. General Struch has been sent against them."

### DISPATCH FROM AUGUSTI.

An official dispatch from Manila, under date of June 28th, says the

situation there is unchanged. Captain General Augusti says:

"General Monet has fought his way through and arrived with 1,000 men at Macabebe, where he is intrenched. If the enemy assaults Manila I have ordered him to force his way to my assistance, though I believe that would be difficult."

### PANDO'S ADVANCE.

### Garcia Attempts to Burn a Bridge to Cut Him Off.

El Pozo, Outside of Santiago, Thursday.—A Spanish prisoner, captured this afternoon, says that General Pando has arrived at San Luis by Sanilla Railroad and is moving toward Santiago. At the same time Garcia, with a force of Cubans, is trying to burn the Purgatorio bridge at the West End of Santiago, to shut off Pando's entrance to the city.

### BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED

### Examination of Her Papers Showed She Was Sailing Under False Colors.

Siboney, Cuba, July 2.—The British steamship Adula, which sailed from Kingston June 28th for Guantanamo was seized by Commander McCalla. A preliminary search disclosed a batch of letters and dispatches addressed to many persons in Santiago.

The charter of the steamship recites that she was hired to bring away from Cuban ports such residents as may desire to flee from the island, and also to carry provisions. A search of the vessel showed no cargo of provisions. Her papers were seized and brought to Admiral Sampson. The messages addressed were not opened, but one letter, unsealed, showed that the Adula was sailing under false colors. In all probability the Adula will be sent to New York, on account of her charter and her dispatches.

### PRIZES BROUGHT INTO PORT.

Key West, July 2.—The steamship Benito Estenger has been brought into port as a prize. She was captured off the southern coast of Cuba while attempting to run the blockade. She was under the British flag when caught. A Spanish smack has also been brought in as a prize. The Hornet made both seizures June 28th, off Carbo Cruz.

### SPANISH TROUBLES AT HOME.

### Dynasty in Serious Danger of Overthrow—Republic in Favor.

London, July 2.—The Spanish Government has decided to await the fall of Santiago before adopting a policy in regard to the war. The only point settled in regard to the Sagasta ministry is to make support of the present dynasty the supreme object. Sagasta will resign, sue for peace, or prosecute the war, according to which seems best to defeat plots against the throne. Conservatives are inclined to co-operate in this policy.

It can no longer be denied that the dynasty is in serious danger. Opposition to the Austrian Regent and even the young King is outspoken, especially in northern Spain, where the Carlists are strong. The Republican following has made the greatest strides in popularity. Within the past week or two it has taken the form of a federation movement which is extremely popular, especially in Catalonia, and it would be by no means surprising if the revolutionary spirit should lead the country into territorial disintegration.

Spain is the least homogenous nation in Europe, difference in dialects, custom and lack of intercommunication tending to tear the province asunder.

The latest and most significant development is the speech of Robledo yesterday, indicating that he intends to join the Republicans.

So far as can be seen, Sagasta will initiate peace negotiations as soon as the news of the fall of Santiago is received. Then if there is popular disturbance, as expected, he will resign in favor of a national cabinet or a military dictatorship under Campos.

### LATEST CAMARA IDEA.

Few persons in Spain believe that Camara will ever go to the Philippines, but put his vessels in some neutral port where Watson can't attack them, and thus save his ships from capture by the Americans and avert the demand of the United States for them in the event of negotiations.

### TRANSPORTS OVERDUE.

### First Expedition Should Have Arrived at Manila a Week Ago—War Department Worried.

Washington, July 2.—Some concern has been manifested with the War Department today over the failure of troop transports of the first Philippine expedition to reach Manila on time. The transports under convoy of the Charleston were due to reach Manila June 26. The Navy Department has had advices from Admiral Dewey up to June 27th, at which time the expedition had not arrived. It is frankly admitted at the War Department that some anxiety is felt about the expedition. But officers say there is no real alarm, as a margin of two days is very small indeed and should not cause worry to those who had relatives and friends aboard.

Officials of the War and Navy Departments told a reporter that the vessels had not reached Manila up to June 27, but beyond that time they know nothing.

At the Navy Department officials profess to have no concern. It is hinted by them that the expedition had some work to do which might delay its arrival at Manila for a week beyond scheduled time. This is supposed to refer to instructions, said to have been given the commander of the Charleston, to reduce the Spanish fortifications on the Island of Guahan, in the Ladrone, in order that the Monterey and Monadnock might not meet with any interference when they put in there to coal. The expedition is now about seven days overdue, counting time from its anticipated arrival at Manila, and only two or three days overdue, granting that a dispatch boat would be sent from Manila as soon as the transports and Charleston reported to Dewey.

As vessels bound for Hong Kong do not leave Manila every day, officials of the War and Navy Departments say it may be a week after the transports reach Manila before news of their arrival is received.

### THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

### No Credence Placed in Report of Alliance to Dictate to Uncle Sam.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Nothing to confirm the cable report that Germany, Russia and France have entered into an alliance to dictate the future of the Philippines has come to the Government, and officials place no reliance in the statement. The State Department has not heard of any overtures being made in European capitals, and the opinion is expressed that something would have leaked out if such an important arrangement were on foot. Germany is the only country that so far has appeared to manifest any great interest in the Philippines since Dewey's victory. In view, however, of unsolicited assurances given this Government by Germany that she held the friendliest sentiments for the United States, Washington authorities are satisfied that for the present, at least nothing to indicate a hostile purpose on the part of the Imperial Government will be undertaken.

The Administration is not misled, however, into believing that Germany intends to allow the United States to have the entire disposition of the Philippine question, but its general understanding here that Germany's interest in the matter is not of a hostile nature, and only seeks to preserve what she construes to be her rights.

### FIRE AT WINSTON.

### Several Firms Burned out With Losses Amounting to Nearly Forty Thousand Dollars.

Winston, N. C., July 2.—(Special.)—Winston was visited by a disastrous fire early this morning. It started in a furniture store on Trade street. In two hours this and three other stores were destroyed.

The names of the merchants with losses and insurance are as follows: B. H. Hartley, loss \$4,000 with \$1,000 insurance; Martin & Rice, loss \$7,500, insurance \$4,500; Winston Hardware Company, loss \$4,000, insurance \$1,500; J. A. Roberson, loss \$18,000, insurance \$10,500; R. A. Mills \$8,000, insurance \$6,700. The last named owned the building he occupied. The other store rooms were the property of T. L. Vaughn. His loss is \$5,000 with \$1,000 insurance. Mr. Roberson was paymaster for the Piedmont and Farmers' Tobacco Warehouses and the books and about \$2,000 cash of this business were destroyed.

All of the firms will engage in business again. Two have already rented rooms. Winston sold 716,620 pounds of leaf tobacco during June for \$60,754.32.

### TAX AS PEACE MEASURE.

London, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times believes that the next taxation which came into force yesterday (July 1) will do more than anything else to influence the people in favor of peace.

The Times, commenting editorially on the situation, says: "People who play bowls must expect to meet rubbers. If America sends a fleet to Spain it will only be what everybody expected Admiral Cervera to do to American ports."

## RELIEF FOR WOUNDED

### Hospital Ship is Dispatched With all Haste.

## MORE MEN FOR GEN. SHAFTER

### Reinforcements Will Be Sent Forward Rapidly—Miles Says There is Good Reason for Encouragement—Glowing Tribute to the Bravery of the Men Who Fought at Santiago.

Washington, July 2.—With great promptness the government arranged today to send medical relief for the wounded American soldiers in front of Santiago. A ship bearing army surgeons and medical supplies is already on the way to Cuba, the steamer Relief having left New York this afternoon. It was ordered that the ship should stop at Norfolk, Va., where she is expected to arrive tomorrow morning, to make final arrangements for her trip to southern Cuba. A dispatch from General Shafter this morning, which caused hasty preparations for sending the ship to Santiago said:

"I fear I have underestimated the casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once. The Chief Surgeon reports that he needs forty more medical officers."

The anxiety of the administration on account of the heavy losses will, if possible, still further hasten the dispatch of reinforcements from the Florida coast.

General Shafter assured the War Department last night that a number of transports sent to Santiago with the first expedition would return to Tampa immediately. As soon as these arrive they will be loaded with troops and supplies now waiting, and reinforcements will be sent forward with all speed.

Major General Miles was in army headquarters all day, wearing for the first time since the war broke out the uniform of the General commanding the army. Late this afternoon he said to your reporter that so far as official dispatches and press reports indicated, there was good reason for encouragement. He was depressed by the news that Shafter's losses have been heavy, but this, he said, was to have been expected in attacking a city so strongly defended.

"The conduct of the soldiers in yesterday's battle," he said, "and in their difficult advance from the ocean, must command the admiration of the country. Shafter's force is the flower of the American army. Men were picked from among thousands for this campaign, and like the rest of the army, they have no superiors as soldiers anywhere in the world. I believe they are without equals in patriotic devotion, in alertness, in bravery, in fortitude, in self sacrifice and in all qualities of loyal, enthusiastic fighting men. The only regret in thinking of yesterday's engagement is that so many fine fellows were killed or wounded."

General Miles believed the death roll was not long. The usual ratio of dead to wounded in battle, he said, was one to five.

### PETTIGREW READS.

### Threatens to Give the Senate More Entertainment of the Same Kind.

Washington, July 2.—Mr. Pettigrew did the talking for the opponents of Hawaiian annexation in the Senate today. He taunted the majority for not expressing their views occasionally, and charged the President with lobbying the Newlands resolution through Congress. He wanted to have Stewart's pamphlet on the functions of money printed as a Senate document, and when objection was made began to read the volume, and at the close of the debate threatened to read more of it next week. An effort to have the Senate adjourn over the Fourth failed, anti-annexationists refusing to set a time for vote, causing Mr. Davis to insist on continued discussion.

Among other business transacted was agreeing to the conference report on the deficiency bill.

### SOLDIERS RECEIVE MAIL.

### First Letters Delivered to Our Troops on Cuban Soil.

Balquair, July 2.—Mail Agent Eben Brewer rode to the front, three miles from the Spanish outposts, last night, and delivered the first mail to our troops on Cuban soil. He carried 150 pounds of mail matter. He returned this morning.

In the building next to the one to be occupied by the postal department there is a family of five persons, three of whom are ill with a disease said to be yellow fever. Our troops have burned all of the infected buildings except the one mentioned. At Siboney, several men were reported ill. They were brought from camp and put on board the hospital ship Oliveite today.