

BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Our Generals Reconnoitre to Become Better Acquainted.

WHEELER CLIMBS A TREE.

Veteran Cavalryman Went Up to Get a Better View.

THE SPANISH FORCE INCREASED.

Spanish Pacificos Who Went to the American Soldiers to Obtain Food Declare That Since the Advance Began Twenty Thousand Spanish Troops Have Joined General Linares' Forces—It Is Believed That General Pando's Army Has Arrived. No Aggressive Move Anticipated by Our Forces For Several Days.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—A newspaper boat has arrived here with the following dispatches from the front, on the Rio Guama:

The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama about a mile and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish entrenchments. General Lawton's brigade rests on the road to Santiago de Cuba. The Third brigade, under General Chaffee—the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventh regiments—holds the trench, with his command lying across the road and river. The First brigade—the Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts—under General Evan Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear, and the Second brigade—the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth—occupies the opposite position, on the right flank. General Wheeler, with his cavalry, is in the rear, between the Sevilla hills and the Rio Guama. A strong line of outposts is maintained ahead.

General Chaffee's brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under General Aguirre and several hundred under Colonel Gonzales, was skirmishing towards the city Monday morning, when the dispatch boat left.

The Cubans had slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the American right flank, and our auxiliaries occupied the blockhouses in that vicinity which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated towards Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

General Lawton, General Chaffee and General Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitred the Spanish position, and with the aid furnished by the Cubans have very good maps of the roads and defenses.

Much information has also been obtained from Spanish pacificos, who have slipped out of the city and gotten themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations, and that all the supplies are being held for their use. The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos say, are suffering for lack of food, and they say 77 Spaniards were killed and 89 wounded as the result of the engagement on Friday last with Colonel Wood's and Young's commands.

The most startling information obtained from the pacificos is that since the advance began almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago. This statement is made on the authority of General Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that General Pando has been enabled to effect a junction with General Linares at Santiago.

There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines, Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Ursula, at the southeast corner. On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around them are nine barbed wire fences, 50 yards apart, while just inside these are lines of rifle pits.

Outside this, to the eastward, about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of entrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro Castle. A little west of south, at a distance of about seven miles from General Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro, was reconnoitred Sunday afternoon by General Chaffee and several members of his staff.

General Wheeler, who made a reconnaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines Monday morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A major general of the United States army in the irks of a tree, surveying Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This feat of agility in a man of 62 years of age puts to blush many a young officer of his own staff.

No aggressive move by the Americans is anticipated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made. At present it taxes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition.

Bankruptcy Bill Reaches the President

Washington, June 29.—In the house yesterday the conference report upon the bankruptcy bill was adopted by a vote of 134 to 53, and the measure now goes to the president.

THE BATTLE OF LA QUASINA.

Sixteen of Our Men Killed—Spanish Put to Flight With Heavy Loss. Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Later reports from Juraguá, Cuba, brought by a newspaper dispatch boat, give details of last Friday's fight at La Quasina, when 16 of our soldiers were killed and some 60 wounded or missing. The Spanish loss must have been much heavier. Already 37 Spanish dead have been found and buried, while many other bodies are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush.

That the fight did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculations in the plan of the Spaniards, for as per-



CAPTAIN ALLYN K. CAPRON.

fect an ambushade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his rough riders 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 and 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.

General Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles west.

A complete list of the Americans killed is as follows: Captain Allyn K. Capron, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant Doherty, Sergeant Marcus Russell, Privates Leggett, Harry Heffer, Milden W. Danson, W. T. Irvin, Siennoc, B. Work, Krupp, Stark, Dix, Keibe and Barlin and Corporal White.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded. He was shot in the first firing line, and though the bullet passed within an inch of his spine and threw him into frequent and terrible convulsions, he continued in his intervals of consciousness to write his account of the fight, and gave it to a wounded soldier to be forwarded to his paper.

It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

ST. PAUL DEFEATS TERROR.

The Dreaded Torpedo Boat Destroyer Rendered Useless.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department posted the following bulletin: Captain Sigbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon, while off San Juan, Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul.

The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others.

The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired.

Later a cruiser and gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts.

Rewards For Deeds of Valor.

Washington, June 28.—The president sent messages to congress yesterday urging the thanks of congress to all and promotions and other rewards for valorous deeds, as follows: Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, to be transferred to the line and "promoted as the president and senate may determine." Cadet Powell, who watched for the Merrimac party on their perilous mission, to be made an ensign; Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb and his crew of the Hudson, who rescued the disabled Winslow at Cardenas, a gold medal for Newcomb and silver medals for his crew; Captain Hodgson, commander of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch at the battle of Manila, retirement at full pay.

Pennsylvanians for the Front.

Chickamauga Park, June 29.—The order issued Sunday to equip and prepare immediately 15 regiments of the First corps to form an expeditionary force was revoked by Major General Brooke yesterday. This does not change the plan to prepare for an expedition, however, since the revoking order affects more especially the transfers that were named in the former order. It provides further that instead of 15 regiments being equipped and prepared the entire First corps of 27 regiments is to be hastily prepared for active field service. These include the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

Egypt's Warning to Camara.

Cairo, Egypt, June 28.—The Egyptian government has instructed its authorities at Port Said to prevent the 150 stokers engaged there by Admiral Camara for his fleet from embarking on Spanish ships, and has courteously informed Admiral Camara that so doing would be an infringement of the laws of neutrality, which Egypt intends rigorously to observe. The Adauz's machinery requires repairs, and Camara has signified his intention of remaining at Port Said for three days.

German Interference Impossible.

London, June 29.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "I have consulted with the German authorities, who declare unambiguously and emphatically that the reports from Manila of German interference are impossible. Whatever the Spanish may have done, the German admiral has held out no such hopes or promise."

Four Alleged Spanish Spies.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Four supposed Spanish spies reached Fort McPherson yesterday. One of them is a private, Frederick J. Glenhurst, of the Fourth army corps. He is supposed to have entered the army to enable him to carry on his secret operations without attracting suspicion. The three other suspects are officially known as Spanish Nogrín, a deserter from the Spanish navy; Jose Martinez and Juan Rodriguez, alias "Spanish John."

SHAFTER'S REPORTS

Of the March on Santiago Give Satisfaction.

HE IS MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

Meantime the President's Proclamation Extending the Blockade to the South Coast of Cuba and to San Juan Will Aid the Military Movements.

Washington, June 29.—It was very late yesterday when the first dispatch within two days came to the war department from General Shafter, but the news was regarded as so good that there was no disposition to complain. It disclosed a very satisfactory rate of progress on the part of General Shafter towards the town of Santiago itself, and apparently he has gained all this ground and has come within three miles of Santiago without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Friday last. As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatch the American army is now at the fork in the road, one branch of which leads to Santiago and the other to Morro Castle at the entrance to the harbor. General Shafter is thus free to move in either direction according to the demands of the campaign.

With the 1,200 men who reinforced him on Monday on the Yale and the additional brigade that will reach him before tomorrow night on the Harvard, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in advance upon Santiago, as these men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Baiquiri. Meanwhile further reinforcements are being prepared and dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct, and it is believed several thousand men sailed from Tampa yesterday directly for Santiago.

The department has had in mind the difficulties of the campaign that are just before the public eye, such as the use for the first time in civilized warfare of barbed wire fencing as a means of defense, and acting upon the advice of our army officers who were in Cuba when the fighting was confined to the Spaniards and the insurgents, a certain number of men in each regiment have been provided with wire cutters and charged with the duty of cutting down these fences so as to permit the advance of the troops. It will probably be necessary to shell out the force defending these wire chevaux de frise before they can be cut, and this will involve a larger use of field artillery than would be required in ordinary warfare. The officials here have provided for the use of barbed wire by our own forces, having sent about 150 tons of this wire with General Merritt's expedition.

The lines are being tightened about Cuba, and it will soon be impossible for even small quantities of food or war supplies to reach the Spaniards there. A proclamation issued by the president yesterday extending the blockade to the south coast of San Juan, it is believed, will accomplish this result. On the south coast the Isle of Pines will be cut off as a transfer depot for cattle and food supplies coming from Jamaica and Central America. By closing San Juan harbor the Spaniards will lose the last chance of smuggling war supplies to Cuba, and the future operations of the Island of Porto Rico will be materially advanced by the establishment of a successful blockade.

The Cadiz fleet, under Admiral Camara, is known to be lying at Port Said under pretext of repairing one of the torpedo boat destroyers. The delay on the part of the Spanish fleet has not stopped the preparations for the sending of the eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, to the Spanish shores. The commodore is hastening with all speed southward on the Newark to join and confer with Sampson off Santiago.

It has been known to our government for some time past that the Spanish government was trying to obtain possession of the splendid modern armored cruiser O'Higgins. Our agents, however, have been watching these negotiations carefully, and our government has been finally satisfied that they have failed.

Blood Spilled in Sham Battle. Washington, June 29.—Blood was spilled at Camp Alger yesterday. During a sham battle Harvey Reed, of Company B, Sixth Massachusetts, was shot in the head with a blank cartridge at close range. He lost part of one ear, and it is feared his eyesight is permanently injured. An exciting encounter between two brigades occurred yesterday a few miles from the camp. The second brigade was returning from its march to the Potomac when it encountered a column on the road composed of the First Rhode Island, Third Missouri and Second Tennessee. The Second Tennessee refused to give way, so that the Second brigade might pass, and finally charged the brigade with fixed bayonets. Two or three men were slightly injured.

Wade to Command at Chickamauga.

Washington, June 29.—It was stated at the war department yesterday that Major General James F. Wade, commanding the Third army corps at Chickamauga, will be in charge of all the men at that place when Major General Brooke and Wilson proceed to Tampa. This they are to do with the 15 regiments of troops which have been designated to be ready to move at the shortest possible notice. The probability is that these regiments will not be sent to Tampa for some days, as their original orders contemplated that they should not move before eight or ten days, there being no necessity for their presence at the Florida ports before that time.

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WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Commodore Watson to Sail With a Fleet For Spain's Coast.

Washington, June 29.—On Wednesday of last week Admiral Sampson and General Shafter established direct telegraphic communication with Washington, having removed the cable station from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este to be nearer the landing place of the invading army. As the government controls the cable but little news is allowed to slip through. Both the general and the admiral cabled that the landing of the army was proceeding satisfactorily, with no resistance from the Spaniards. Our war vessels shelled the vicinity before the landing. A dispatch from Havana states that Captain General Blanco has not decided against the exchange of Hobson and the other Merrimac heroes, but he will not consider such a proposition at present, owing to the knowledge these men have acquired of Cuba's defenses. Mothers of this section who have boys with General Lee's troops in inland Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, are officially informed that the health of the camp is excellent, there being but 1 per cent in the hospital, and there are no hardships.

On Thursday came the news of the landing of General Shafter's full force at Baiquiri, 12 miles from Santiago, which was accomplished without the loss of a man and with little or no resistance on the part of the Spaniards, the landing being protected by our warships. Two hundred Americans and 50 Cubans had a skirmish in inland Cuba Libre. The enemy's fight was shameful. Sixty Spaniards were killed and 16 wounded, besides 16 being captured, including one officer. The Cuban-American loss was two killed and three wounded. President McKinley's nephews, J. D. Barber and J. F. McKinley, have entered the army as privates in an Ohio regiment. Efforts were made to have them made second lieutenants, but the president declined to use his authority in placing relatives above trained soldiers. Another expedition, 1,500 men, left Newport News on the cruiser Yale to join Shafter's army. All non-combatants who have been captured on Spanish vessels during the war are to be turned over to the French and German ambassadors, who will send them to Spain. Arrangements have been perfected for promptly forwarding mail to our soldiers in Cuba.

On Friday there was some desperate fighting within five miles of Santiago, resulting in victory for our troops, though 15 of our men were killed and 60 wounded or missing. The Spanish loss was much heavier. Roosevelt's rough riders played a brilliant part in the fight and left half a dozen of their number dead on the field. Among the killed in that regiment was Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. Secretary Long wrote a letter of thanks to Naval Lieutenant Victor Blue, who at great risk examined Santiago harbor and located Cervera's fleet. It was announced that if Admiral Camara's Spanish fleet should enter the Suez canal, en route for Manila, a number of our warships would at once cross the Atlantic and bombard Spain's principal ports. The Spanish cortex dissolved without the customary cheers for the throne.

On Saturday it was announced that the capture of Havana will be made by at least 75,000 troops. The movement will be in the nature of a peaceful siege, which will end in the fall of the citadel. There is still one cable connecting Cuba with the outside world. Senator Castelar, the great Spanish republican leader, is quoted as saying that Santiago's fall will mean Spanish collapse. Three or four hundred of the soldiers encamped at Mobile are in the guard houses for riotous conduct. Officials at Washington highly praise the bravery of the Americans in attacking a superior force of Spaniards, ambushed in the thickets near Santiago.

Sunday's dispatches gave fuller details of the fight near Santiago, and in Washington the department officials were busy perfecting plans to hasten reinforcements to General Shafter. Three thousand more troops left Fort Monroe, and may arrive on Wednesday. The 1,200 which left last week are undoubtedly there now. Fifteen regiments at Chickamauga, including the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, are under orders to prepare for actual service, and it is believed they are to be sent to Cuba. Regarding the threat of our government to attack Spain's coast a Spanish official said: "Let them come; we will receive them as they deserve."

The great news of Monday was the definite announcement that Commodore Watson had been ordered to sail at once for Admiral Sampson's squadron off Santiago. Thence he will proceed at once with a fleet and attack Spain's ports. The vessels of Commodore Watson's squadron will be the flagship Newark, cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, battleships Oregon and Iowa and colliers Scandia and Abarendo. It is probable that the fleet will leave about July 4. The captured Spanish prizes at Key West were sold by auction, and all brought good prices. The steamer Argonauta was bid in by the government for \$17,000, and will be used as a transport.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

During a fire in Philadelphia two firemen were killed and another fatally hurt.

Thomas W. Clark, for complicity with Boggs, the Dover (Del.) defaulting bank teller, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Ex-Congressman Justice R. Whiting, Democrat, was nominated for governor of Michigan by the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

The launching of a battleship at Blackwell, England, a frail structure which had been crowded despite warnings collapsed. Fifty were drowned.

Thursday's variety boat race at New London was easily won by Cornell, with Yale second and Harvard third. Yale won the freshmen race, with Harvard second and Cornell third.

At Norristown, Pa., James A. Clemmer was convicted of murdering Mrs. Emma F. Kaiser, and sentenced to die. The husband of the woman is now under death sentence for the same crime.

George Herbert Stevens, dismissed professor of Lafayette college, at Easton, Pa., confesses that for revenge he fired and destroyed Pardee Hall and another building, and committed many acts of vandalism. He is under arrest.

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