



TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

STIRRING EVENTS OF THE CONFLICT

Such a Fourth of July Has Not Been Known in Years.

The Capture of Admiral Cervera with 1300 Prisoners; the Ladrone Islands, the Surrender of a Spanish Gunboat, Are Among the Events That Have Helped to Arouse the Enthusiasm of the Public.

Washington, July 4.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock noon on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured, that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered, that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this in part is the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at 1 o'clock when amid the wildest cheering which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet, was given to the public.

The white house was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the president has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officers of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream and as each hour brought its added lustre to the American arms, the crowd of officials increased.

The president had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war. The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4 from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defenses of the city of Santiago, and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy.

The admiral's dispatch is as follows: Playa, via Havil, July 4.—Secretary of Navy, 3 1/2 p. m., Siboney, July 3.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 2 30 a. m. and at 1 p. m. the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had taken her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Duquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago, the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably seven hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

(Signed) Sampson.

Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the tremendous prowess of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailor seems to have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors, a yeoman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude is without a parallel in naval annals save in that unparalleled record which Dewey made at Manila. With the Spanish fleet destroyed, the way is partly cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago.

PORTS TO BE REDUCED.

If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merfinae, at the entrance to the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island forts still to be reduced but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago from the land and Sampson's from the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question. The authorities here, military and naval, say that Santiago has already made its best fight and that its occupation is only a question of time and very brief time.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feeling of confidence and strength was that dispatch given out late in the day in which General Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment. This dispatch is as follows:

Playa, del Este, July 4, 1898.—Hon. R. A. Alger, secretary of war, Washington; Headquarters Fifth army corps, July 2.—

The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

Headquarters United States forces, near San Juan river, Cuba, July 3, 1898. 8 30 a. m.—To the commanding general of the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba.

Sir—I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. R. Shafter,  
Major General United States Army.

Following is the Spanish reply, which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6 30 p. m.:

Santiago de Cuba, 2 p. m., July 3, 1898.—His excellency, the general commanding forces of United States, San Juan river.

Sir—I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8 30 a. m., and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city. In the contrary base announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message.

Very respectfully,  
Jose Toral,  
Commander in Chief Fourth Corps.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if combatants can occupy the town of Caniaguas and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of fifth instant before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caniaguas, which is fifteen miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

The commanding general, Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir—In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the fifth, providing during the interval that you make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own army.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
W. R. Shafter,  
Major General U. S. A.

Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of fronting American guns on the other. In another dispatch General Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

DEMAND BEING CONSIDERED.

In another dispatch General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event, 12 o'clock Tuesday marks the limit of Shafter's concession and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour, the great siege guns now brought to the front and the batteries, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The pressing need of reinforcing Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A considerable number of men, however, are already on the way and others will follow.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet which has halted at the entrance of the Suez canal. Secretary Long made the official statement today that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment and although he did not go into details as to its purpose, it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

It has been Acting Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Admiral Sampson in fact as well as in name is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory reported by the American admiral.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring today. It may now come

about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval official. Until today the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, they have one of the foremost admirals of Spain and among the 1,300 other naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish admiral for an American naval constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it will be done without any begrudging by the authorities here and will be particularly appropriate in view of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him. The dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attaches excited much indignation among the military authorities here. It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreign gentlemen had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, etc., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that these gentlemen should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicket under a blazing sun with a thousand dead or wounded and under the fire of an entrenched enemy.

There is no disposition here to extend the most complete hospitality to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents or attendants than our own officers and men receive.

WHAT WILL DEWEY DO?

Another Fourth of July Celebration May Have Taken Place.

Hong Kong, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavite, with the report that the American troops arrived at Cavite on June 26, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrone, the Charleston brought fifty soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat Hugh McCulloch captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined because they feared to be court-martialed and shot.

DISAPPEARED WESTWARD.

Spanish Version of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Madrid, July 4.—(6 p. m.)—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "Admiral Cervera's fleet sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet, it then disappeared westward, followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo boat destroyers." The dispatch then announces as follows: "To General Shafter's demand for the surrender of the city, expiring at 10 o'clock the next morning, the Spanish commander replied: 'It is my duty that orders me to defend the place to the end.'"

The ministers on leaving the cabinet council, said they knew nothing of Admiral Cervera's squadron further than the dispatches received.

Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, said he believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana.

STRUCK BY A SQUALL.

Steamer Surf City Sinks Near Beverly, Mass.

Beverly, Mass., July 4.—The steamer Surf City, while on her trip over from Salem Willows, was struck by a squall at 6 o'clock tonight and sunk about a quarter of a mile off her wharf here. There were from a hundred to one hundred and fifty people on board at the time and a large number were rescued by boats from the shore. It is believed that between twenty and thirty went down with the boat.

Winthrop, Mass., July 4.—The Winthrop line, which formerly leased the steamer Surf City, received a message at 7 o'clock this evening from the steward and stating that the steamer was struck by a squall between Salem Willows and Beverly. The crew reached shore, but a number of passengers are believed to have gone down with the boat.

OMAHA'S FOURTH.

Big Celebration at the Exposition Grounds.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—The biggest Fourth of July celebration ever observed in the west, was given on the exposition grounds here today. The crowds were greatly enthused by the glorious news from Santiago, and added the celebration of Shafter and Sampson's victories to the original object of the day. The parade was one of the unique features, being made up of the midway denizens and every nation under the sun but Spain represented. One hundred thousand people were on the grounds when the parade moved. After the parade there were old fashioned exercises on the grand plaza, where the Declaration of Independence was read, Hon. James Beck, of Philadelphia, delivering an oration.

ALLIANCE AT BURLINGTON.

Canadian Troops from Ottawa Are Tendered an Ovation.

Burlington, Vt., July 4.—A grand ovation was tendered the five hundred visiting Canadian troops from Ottawa today. Many thousands of people welcomed them on the route of march, which was profusely decorated with flags. The English and American colors carried side by side in the marching column, were continuously cheered. When Colonel Heathwood, commanding the visiting troops, called for three cheers for President McKinley, the enthusiasm was unbounded. This was followed by the Burlingtonians and the Canadians cheering lustily for Queen Victoria.

MISSION OF THE PRESENT.

St. Clair McKelway's Speech at Glen Summit.

Wilkes-Barre, July 4.—St. Clair McKelway, at Glen Summit today, delivered a speech replete with much thought. In speaking of the United States' new relations he said: "We are Americans all. Some of us are for small America and some of us are for large America. Some of us are old Americans and some of us are for young America. The young Americans are the masters of the future. The old Americans are the worshippers of the past and the fearers of the present. The wheel goes round. The world moves and the nations move with it. Our own has just joined the

THE SINKING OF CERVERA'S FLEET

Desperate Attempt of the Spanish Admiral to Escape from Santiago Harbor—His Ships Are Pursued and Destroyed by Admiral Sampson's Squadron—Lively Chase After the Cristobal Colon—Capture of Cervera.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]

Ten Miles West of the Entrance of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 3 (4 p. m.), by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday morning, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4 (4 1/2 a. m.)—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the fleet and troops on July 4.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted. Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced

their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But, they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran their ships on the beach and rocks where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men of war and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the innumerable bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillsides, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten to fifteen miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion and

the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled and pitched forward or sidelong ways, with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been around and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

FLIGHT OF THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor but escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever for her to escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words

of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 240 prisoners from the Viscaya just as the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda was leaving the Spanish flagship.

In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago and the Oregon was giving her a chase. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago tomorrow."

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Viscaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report, saying it was believed no man was injured on board the American ships, though another report is that one man was killed on board the Brooklyn, which could not be verified as this dispatch was sent.

SPANISH LOSSES.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor, Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, was seven miles away steaming to the eastward toward Juraguon, the military base, 9 miles east of Morro.

The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the others.

WATSON WILL SAIL.

The American Commodore Selected to Strike Terror to the Hearts of the Spanish People Along the Coast.

Washington, July 4.—The war board was in session with President McKinley for considerably over an hour today. Secretary of State Day, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Navy Long, General Miles, commanding the army; Admiral Sicard and Captains Mahan and Crowninshield were present.

The most important action taken was a decision to expedite the departure of the fleet under Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast.

With all opposition to Sampson's fleet removed, Watson will sail at the earliest moment. This announcement was made by Secretary Long with great satisfaction. The matter of reinforcements for the American position at Santiago was taken up by the board. The troops, it is stated, will be dispatched as early as possible, but whether they will go direct to Cuba or Porto Rico, the next point of attack, is yet a matter of some doubt.

NO BULLETINS POSTED.

Dispatches from Shafter Last Evening Were Not Published.

Washington, July 4.—Several messages were received by the war department tonight from General Shafter but no information concerning their contents was made public.

When the dispatch announcing the arrival of General Pando and a force of 5,000 men at Santiago was exhibited at the war department it was ascertained that the department was already in possession of the fact, indicating that the officials had received confirmation of the press dispatches. No bulletins were posted tonight.

WYOMING MASSACRE.

The 120th Anniversary Celebrated at the Monument.

Wilkes-Barre, July 4.—The 120th anniversary of the massacre of Wyoming was celebrated at the monument today. The band played patriotic airs and Rev. Dr. Gilpin, of Scranton, made the invocation.

George Conway read an original poem and Fred W. Halsey, of New York, delivered the principal address.

WATSON'S REPORT.

Three Hundred and Fifty Spaniards Killed; 160 Wounded; 1600 Are Prisoners.

Washington, July 4.—At 11 1/2 tonight the navy department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received today from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured.

Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

Playa del Este, July 3.—To the secretary of the navy, Washington. At 5 30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, except Cristobal Colon, which was chased sixty miles to westward by the commander in chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, returning to Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men were injured, except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers and 1,000 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded, being carried to the shore. The remainder were just arrived off Santiago in Marchwood to take charge while commander in chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon. (Signed) Watson.

Judge Porter Appointed.

Wilkes-Barre, July 4.—The Record learns from Governor Hastings at Glen Summit that he today appointed Judge William D. Porter, of Pittsburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Generally Fair; Northerly Winds.

- 1 General—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet.
2 General—Spaniards at Santiago Considering Terms of Surrender.
3 Local—Lively Time at the D. & H. Station.
4 Editorial—Washington's Vision.
5 Local—Fourth of July Games and Other Amusements.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 News Round About Scranton.
8 General—Thirteenth Regiment Celebrates Our Naval Victory.

Judge Wickham, of the Superior court bench. Judge Porter is at present one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county. Albert Lewis, of Bear Creek, is also appointed a member of the state forestry commission.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

A List Furnished by the Chief Surgeon Near Santiago.

Washington, July 4.—The following dispatch at the war department from General Shafter contains an additional list of officers wounded in the battle at Santiago: Playa, via Havil, July 4.—The secretary of war, Washington. In camp near Santiago, July 3.—The following is the list furnished by chief surgeon of some of the wounded officers. All the official reports from regiments are not yet in. Will forward them as they arrive:

- James P. Huskell, lieutenant colonel, Seventh infantry; Theodore Mocher, captain, Twenty-second infantry; D. H. Wells, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; H. J. Hawkins, brigadier general, United States volunteers; John Robertson, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; L. H. Gross, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; James E. Brett, captain, Twenty-fourth infantry; A. R. Seaburn, first lieutenant, Eighth infantry; G. H. Ellis, major, Third infantry; W. S. Worra, lieutenant colonel, Thirteenth infantry; R. T. Eskridge, major, Tenth infantry; Doc Danforth, acting assistant surgeon; R. E. Turman, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; H. C. Ebert, lieutenant colonel, Sixth infantry; H. C. Duca, captain, Twenty-fourth infantry; Charles B. Parkhurst, captain, Fourth artillery; J. J. Breveton, captain, Twenty-fourth infantry; E. H. Lacombe, lieutenant colonel, Twenty-fourth infantry; James Fernandez, captain, Thirtieth infantry, since died; Zenas W. Torrey, captain, Sixth infantry; L. C. Woodbury, captain, Sixth infantry; R. L. Steene, second lieutenant, Sixteenth infantry; Thomas E. Roberts, second lieutenant, Tenth cavalry; George D. Walker, captain, Sixth infantry; Clarence W. Purdy, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; W. H. Simmons, second lieutenant, Sixth infantry; John Bigelow, captain, Tenth cavalry; J. H. Hughes, second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth infantry; Lincoln, major, Tenth infantry; The following were wounded: Sixty-four infantry; Theodore J. Wint, major, Tenth infantry. (Signed) Shafter, Commanding.

WEATHER FORECAST.

- New York, July 5.—(Herald's forecast.) In the middle states, fair and cooler and less sultry weather and light to fresh northerly and northeasterly winds will prevail.
Washington, July 4.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and cooler, with northerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair weather; warmer; light northerly winds becoming southerly.