DESPERATE BATTLE.

American Victory Over Spaniards Close to Santiago.

FOUGHT IN THE THICKETS.

Americans Attack Double Their Number of Spaniards, and Drive Them Back.

TWELVE DEAD, FIFTY WOUNDED, OUR LOSS

Rough Riders Suffer—Men from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona Among the Dead and Wounded.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Juragua, June 24, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—This morning (Friday) four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, now thus 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,500 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba. The Americans forced the enemy back into the city, but left the following dead upon the field.

Rough Riders.—Capt. Allen R. Capron, troop L; Sergt. Hamilton Fish Jr., troop K; Corporal Tom Isbell, troop L, Troopers Jesse Daugherty of troop A, Private W. T. Erwin of troop F.

First Cavalry.—Privates Jos. York, troop A, Kelly, troop D, and Lemmons.

Tenth Cavalry.—Corp. White.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, the number are uncertain. Several of the wounded will die.

Many Spanish wounded were found in the brush after the fight, but they were not numerous for in excess of their numbers the Spaniards were driven out of their trenches and were with the exception of one, not wounded. Wood detected the operations of the Spaniards and advised his men that they would attack the Spaniards next morning, and the fight came on the same time, and the fight lasted all day.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thickets and had every advantage of position, but the Americans drove them back from their shelter, around the thicknesses, around which it is reported they rallied, and said their wounded over the mountains.

The cowboys were afforded no assistance by the Seventh, Twelfth and Nineteenth infantry, part of the Sixth cavalry and the Second Massachusetts and Second New York.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba with the troops going forward very cautiously and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The names of the rough riders were wounded:

Sergt. Hodie, shot through the right forearm. Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg. Lieut. J. H. Parker, troop B, shot through the right hip. His condition is serious.

Other officers wounded: Capt. Kock, whose condition is serious; Maj. Bell and Lieut. Brown. All these officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers who were wounded:

Rough Riders—Troop B, Privates E. M. Hill, Dailey, Fisher, M. P. Newcomb, Fred N. Beale and A. Cutpent Hodge, Troop E—Corp. James F. Boyd, Privates Frank Booth, W. Hill Chaffin, Dodge, Halbrek, R. E. Ableton, Clifford Beal and Sergt. G. W. Armon. Troop C—Sergt. Joseph W. Cowgill, Corp. Tom A. Stewart, Privates George Copeland, H. J. Haefner, Michael Cuyle, R. M. Bell and M. Russell. Troop F—Privates J. Sean, John F. Dermit, Thomas F. Dougher, Edward Calvere and Richard P. Fox.

Tenth Cavalry—Troop H—Privates Russell Gaines, Miller, Cross, Hunter and Whelan. Troop I—Private Bald and Sergt. Perry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent for the New York Journal and Advertiser, was severely wounded in the small of the back.

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

NO NEWS AT WAR BUREAU.

Washington, June 25.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning neither the President nor Secretary Alger had received news concerning the last engagement near Santiago which occurred yesterday morning. When the Associated Press inquiry relative to the engagement was shown to Secretary Alger at 1 o'clock he expressed the belief that news had reached the President and requested that he be given further information as soon as they were received. Shortly before 2 o'clock the story of the engagement was read to the secretary through the telephone as the message of Mr. Ward and another were read the secretary counted the numbers aloud, apparently making note of those as he purchased him.

While the secretary expressed the deepest regret for the loss of the officers and men, he did not greatly alarmed in view that the American force held a defined ridge opposite to be so defended as to make it and extremely difficult for a couple for the navy engagement. It was confidently reported to-day that in a few days the great force in central Secretary Alger manifested in a battle that he expected would take place within the between of the hour. Details to be given any further particulars of the night be received.

Capt. W. Capron of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was among the dead, was a son of Allen Capron, the Civil artillery and was well known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry and was recently promoted to be a captain in the volunteer service and was given command of troop L of the rough riders. He was a young and dashing officer and was regarded by his superiors as one of the most promising officers in the service.

Major A. S. Bradle, who was injured in the battle near Santiago, is a graduate of West Point and a noted Indian fighter.

Lieut. J. H. Thomas of Judge Torrey's staff, is a son of Federal Judge Thomas.

Capt. J. J. McClintock of Phoenix, Ariz., is a former newspaper man, formerly reporter of the Associated Press for several western states.

Lieut. Parker is a noted scout and "Indian" of Arizona.

LIEUT. BRYAN FROM DENVER.

Denver, June 24.—Lieut. Louis George L. Bryan of the First cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, is about 31 years of age and until recently was a lieutenant in the 9th cavalry and was military attaché on the staff of the governor of Cuba.

His wife and little son are now residing in this city.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque, N.M., June 24.—Private Frank Booth, one of the men wounded at the battle of Santiago, is a son of W. A. Booth, wholesale liquor dealer. When he enlisted he was assistant bookkeeper for A. J. Post & Co. Hugh A. Dwyer, one of the wounded, is a son of a well known surveyor of this city. M. T. Erwin, reported killed, is believed to be Jesse T. R. Erwin, who enlisted here in troop F. Sergt. G. W. Armijo, wounded, thought to be Antonio Armijo, son of an influential Mexican of this city.

Big Whisky Still Burned.

Peoria, Ill., June 24.—The Great Western distillery, the second largest in the world, was burned this afternoon during a storm, shortly after sunset, and is now burning. The indications are that it will be a total loss. Its contents were worth $70,000, fully insured.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID.

New Government Will Negotiate for Peace at Once.

Spain Will Lose All Her Colonies—Cabinet Becomes Premier—Spaniards are Sadly Disappointed.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: When the Cortes closed martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government, which will open negotiations for peace.

The Madrid correspondent of the Financial News publishes this morning a report of an interview with an ex-member of the ministry, practically confirming the Daily Telegraph's Madrid dispatch, and adding:

"Pinar Quemado will be the new premier, with Senor Moret, the Cuban minister, as minister of foreign affairs. Moret was with Pinar Quemado when he was in Cuba and was with the Pretender when exile. Moret detected the operations of the Spanish fleet, advised his men and with Lacoba attack the Spaniards near the same time, and the fight lasted all day.

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FROM NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque, N.M., June 24.—Private

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Lying,

baking powder, and money-making, have gone hand-in-hand for years.

Schilling's Best, the one-teaspoonful baking powder, gets along without lying.

RELIEVE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Spain's "Fighting General" Pando Will Try to Win 10,000 Men.

Americans Will Have to Present It—Cervera's Fleet to Defend—Sampson Will Engage His Fleet.

Washington, June 24.—The news coming from Jamaica that Gen. Pando is making heavy preparations for the Spanish general, Lacoba, in Santiago is likely to have the effect of hastening the campaign across the river by the American. Pando has 10,000 soldiers at Holguin, less than 100 miles from Santiago. They are the pick of the Spanish army in Cuba, and their commander is known as the fighting general. Write Gen. Lacoba with the Spanish force in Santiago the American campaign would have to be prosecuted more rapidly than it has so far our troops want to march forward.

Two factors have been relied upon to prevent this movement. The first is the very rough nature of the country between Santiago and Holguin, which would be exceedingly difficult for troops to travel in less than four or five days at the rate of 30 miles a day, and the efforts of the Cubans to assist the operations on the march, and guard their rear and flanks. The Cubans are now here in full force, and they are fighting with the Spaniards, and they have in their country the Cubans could do this very effectively, but they are not, and it is reported that they have fallen back the whole Spanish force of 10,000 men.

The reports from Santiago indicate that the Spanish admiral is going to squadron equally as was exhibited in the battle of Santiago, and that the officers of the Cuban