DELAYED BY SUPPLIES.

Inability to Move Them Holds Back the Army Before Santiago.

SPANIARDS RECEIVE REINFORCEMENTS.

10,000 Men Said to Have Entered Santiago—Difficulties the American Army Must Meet.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, Monday, June 27, per Associated Press dispatch out Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, via Kingston, June 28, per Associated Press.—The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama, about a mile, and a log line three and one-half miles from the Spanish intrenchments on Caney. Lawton's brigade, from the road to Santiago de Cuba, The Third brigade, under Gen. 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 Evan Cash, is on the left of the bank, slightly in the rear, and the Second brigade, the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the position opposite the right flank. Gen. Wheeler, with the cavalry, is in the rear, between Sevilla hills and the Rio Guama. A strong line of outposts is maintained ahead.

Gen. Chaffee's brigade, with 1,000 Cubans under their Agatita, and several hundred under Col. Gonzales, are skirmishing toward the city this morning. The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards outlined on the hills on American right flank, and are establishing outposts the town's home in that vicinity, which was evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. It is better retreated toward Santiago de Cuba. No Filipinos are reported.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and with the aid of a map furnished by the Cubans have very good maps of the roads and bridges in the vicinity. Much information has also been obtained from Spanish prisoners who have slipped out and given themselves up in the lines of the advanced guard. They report 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. They talk in the hospitals, the prisoners say, in a different tone from that of last week, and they also report that seventy-seven Spaniards were killed and that eighty-seven were wounded in the sortie of the outposts on Friday last with Col. Wood's and Col. Young's commands.

The most startling information obtained from the prisoners is that since the advance began, almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. The statement is made on the authority of Gen. Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that Gen. Pando may be able to offer a junction with Gen. Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

There are two lines of considerable importance within the Spanish lines, Punta Blanca, at the southern end of the bay, and Punta Duaiti, at the southeast corner. On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are also two forts, one north of Mesa Fortification, and stretching around the whole city are the barbed wire fences, fifty yards apart, while just inside those lines are rifle pits, lunettes, to the eastward, about two miles beyond the Spanish 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 Gen. Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the harbor at the foot of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by Gen. Chaffee and several members of his staff.

Gen. Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city can be shut off, Santiago will soon be yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terrero, is in the harbor.

Gen. Lawton is inclined to discredit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses of the city. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships lie.

No aggressive move by the Americans is contemplated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be made. It is said, at present it takes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies to but tonight and as this dispatch is being written another pack train of ammunition is coming in.

A battery of rifling guns and dynamite guns mounted on the roads which have been moved to Gen. Wheeler's camp. There is no high ground in the ground around Santiago. Heavy artillery guns could be put in position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish intrenchments.

There were no Spanish forces last night. Many of our officers are amazed, as they have looked for a resistance to the advance over the ground over which they have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spanish have steadily retired, not even attempting to harass our flank, as the natives moved on through a natural ambuscade for country. Apparently Gen. Lawton relies on place faith in the defenses of the city and intends to, working "the Irish fight" of it. A few thousand men have been sent to the Cuban fort to be held as the Cuban fort to be held and prepare fighting at all.

Gen. Garcia, with 20 men, traded reinforced and ordered to join the fight today. The Americans are in excellent spirits and there is a remarkable lack of sickness. Thus far the water supply has been good and there has been no bad effects from the Cubans drinking the water of the Rio Guama. A dynamite gun and a Hotchkiss gun will be put in position.

Wheeler's cavalry made a reconnoissance for half a mile beyond the Spanish line this morning. Bullets that were evidently intended for shells were thrown into the Spanish lines. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry and mounted infantry have been ordered to obtain the desired view through the Spanish lines. Gen. Lawton, commanding the Second division, and Gen. Chaffee, commanding the Cavalry division, are in close consultation. They are ready to begin the attack on the Spanish lines at dawn, and they are confident that they will be able to drive the Spanish out of their intrenchments and force the surrender of Santiago.

Dewey and Manila.

London, June 28.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Friday, says: Information received with the German authorities, which is not necessarily true, but is interesting, that the insurgents and Spaniards in Manila are at loggerheads. Whatever the Spanish may

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. John Williams, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. Joseph Petersee, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the bearing-down constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

have done. The German admiral has been on the ground for some days.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: The following semi-official note has been published here apparently with the object of proving the want for the landing of German marines at Manila: "As yet no decision has reached here about the landing of Germans ashore in the Philippines. It is not of course that admiral von Diederichs will interfere, as soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there, and will have no political significance whatever. Neither at Washington nor at Madrid have negotiations started on this basis.

The assertion that a landing of marines from the German squadron in Manila bay is imminent, is not true. The main question is whether the United States or the Spanish forces will be able to prevent the insurgents from entering Manila, whether the other powers will see to it, the longer, in act of interference, the more difficult it will be.

Killed by Kindness.

Too Many Delicacies Being Sent to U. S. Soldiers.

Washington, June 28.—Actuated by the best of motives, people from all parts of the country have been sending to their relatives and friends among the soldiers at the various permanent camps boxes and packages containing all the good things that only loving hands and hearts can bring to make happy. While the soldiers themselves are always proud of the boxes and packages bearing their contents, the officials of the war department discourage the sending of delicacies to the soldiers. Not only are perishable articles, canned fruit, preserved cherries, canned fruit, canned cake and such things are decidedly unsafe but, in case of illness, are not calculated to improve the digestion of men who are obliged to submit daily to the rigid military discipline and train ing.

In view of the position taken by the surgeon general and his subordinates in the army, the war department has sent word to the Associated Press the following: "Such a book has the approval of the President and Secretary Alger.

"The sending of delicacies to the army, although most generous and has been most fully appreciated by the sender and receiver, will be kept in consideration, it has been found that such delicacies for home in the field are injurious rather than helpful. The necessity of war suggest that long lines of the character in future be sent to the surgeon general, and that the surgeon general of the army be consulted as to where they will be most needed."

Spanish First Story.

London, June 28.—The Star today prints a story from Madrid, purporting to be to the effect that a part of Admiral Cervera's fleet left port of Algeria, near Santiago, and he now is on his way to Porto Rico, "to join the squadron of torpedo boats which Cort, Admiral Cervera has requested your Chief for three weeks past."

The correspondent adds: "This fleet will attack Admiral Sampson's fleet in the rear, while Admiral Cervera attacks a sortie simultaneously with the Spanish troops in Santiago, failed to join Your Admiral Sampson will so be prepared to help Gen. Shafter."

Three Players Rest.

Vienna, June 28.—Three games of the unfinished round in the International Chess tournament had been completed today when the time arrived for the second round. Of these games two are won by Schlechter, Tarrasch and Cors and Burne respectively, while the game between Maroczy and Marco remained in a drawn.

In the evening session Blackburn and Schlechter drained honors. Lasker lost to Pillsbury, Burn to Janowski, Shallopp lost Teichfeld, Wolbrecht defeated Alapin and Telgrich vanquished Steinitz.

There will be no play tomorrow, the committee deciding to give the players a day of rest.

American Fleet's Scores.

Key West, via Havana, June 28.—The pilot boat Sadie, which sailed from Key West on June 16th for Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, June 26th. Commander Anderson, the Spanish attache, several correspondents and a dozen of officers of the Spanish navy, who sailed Sunday night, June 26th, for Cape Haiti, by an American warship, reported that the operations of the Eastern squadron of the United States navy, which left Key West on June 6th for Kingston, Jamaica, and Cienfuegos, Cuba, from the 1st of June, and Santiago de Cuba, from the 6th of June, in the face of the Spaniards.

Aerial Torpedoes.

London, June 28.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Lieut. Dresdner, who was in charge of the Spanish torpedoes at Santiago, in which he says that the Spanish intended to use their aerial torpedoes when the fleet left Santiago harbor. Lieutenant Dresdner said that he had arranged the effective range of the torpedoes to be 1,000 yards by the use of every kind of a gunner, and that the Spanish were ready to use them on the American fleet when it left the harbor. Lieutenant Dresdner said that the Spanish had arranged to use the torpedoes from the shore, and that they had prepared a large number of them for use in the Spanish lines, and that the Spanish were ready to use them.

Bates to Lead Submarine Blast.

New York, June 28.—The United Press telegraphs: Further advices from Kingston, Jamaica, received from Gonzales, Cuba, today, tend to supplied with a battery. The Jumper brought with her seven Spanish marines, taken from the bay of Guantanamo. Barbacoa has crown all over them, and it is said that when the Marblehead sailed out on her gunpowder the cutter was expected from morning to a barcade. Otherwise the Spaniards have expended as the gunboats was in perfect condition. It was the barcadee also that saved the Texas.

Appointment of Officers.

Adjutant General Corbin Has Some Information on the Subject for Governors.

Washington, June 28.—Adjutant General Corbin has written the following letter to Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island concerning a question which has aroused very several inquiry:

"In reply to your letter regarding authority to appoint an additional major for the First regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, we refer you to Comp Alexander, No. 1, here the honor to draw your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter of the 27 April 1898, which provides for raising a volunteer army, as follows:

"'Provided, that when the numbers of any company, troop, battery, battalion or regiment of the militia of any state shall be called into the volunteer army in a body, as such company, troop, battery, battalion or regiment, the vacancies in such troop, battery and battalion of militia thereby left shall be filled by the military organization next in rank, according to the provisions of the laws and regulations of the state or territory, and that when so organized, be commissioned by the governor of the same organization, who it shall have been exercised into the service of the United States, as a part of the volunteer army.

"Section 3 of the act of April 26, 1898, provides that the officers of the troops of the militia states and territories * * * shall constitute under the laws of the respective states, * * *