THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY. . . . . .

Deseret Evening News.

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THE FIGHTING WAS FIERCE.

Spaniards Made a Desperate Resistance to the Heroic Advance of the Americans.

American Troops Storm the Heights of San Juan, the Strongest Spanish Outpost—Crowd the Spaniards Off and Occupy the Forts.

Loss Very Heavy on Both Sides—El Caney Also Taken by the Americans—Some of the Killed and Wounded—Roosevelt's Rough Riders Suffer Again—Burning Spanish Shell Almost Annihilated a Company of American Troops—Spaniards Fire Into the City of Santiago, There to Make Another Stand—Work of the Fleet in Bombarding the Forts.

New York, July 2.—A copyrighted cable to the Evening World dated off Santiago, two miles from Santiago, July 1, and cabled from Playa del Este, says:

San Juan Heights have fallen, and our way is now opened for an advance on Morro Castle. It was a glorious victory, but very dearly purchased.

The dead were the strongest Spanish shell, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the Americans stormed the heights and proven valor had to yield to the bulldog tenacity and courage of the Anglo-Saxon.

As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind and our troops have suffered severely, as the enemy's works are in their rear and they do not count the cost. El Caney is also ours. The general assault which began at 1 p. m., has been successful all along the line. Kent's infantry came out of it so far the troops took possession of the blockhouse, and destroyed the Spanish forts on the hill, which have defended Santiago. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they now are.

We lost heavily on both sides were heavy. I expect the Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our boys.

THE DAYS FIGHTING.

Washington, July 2.—A special dispatch to the Evening World dated off Cuba, near Santiago, June 30, by way of Playa del Este, July 1st, says: The first artillery fight of the campaign has just been ended by the shelling of a Spanish battery.

The Spaniard are still being driven in as this dispatch is hurried away.

Gen. Lawton's division brought on the fight in Cuba last night, which lasted from 8 o'clock this morning there was a little "hornet's nest." It was the first shot in Cuba's battle for freedom. Lawton's battery opened on Gen. Lawton's right of his left. Promptly the Spanish began to answer the challenge from their forts and trenches. At 7:15 our artillery opened on the Spaniards to the right of the San Juan block house.

The smokeless powder used by our troops confused and was a fine target for the Spanish field battery which promptly was served by Admiral Cervera's men, who were indulging in the luxury of the nine.

Within one minute after the enemy our troops fire could not locate the enemy's guns, which used smokeless powder, except approximately. But no time worked the road. The Spaniards promptly shortened and in now we can hear it round altogether.

Battery A, of the Second artillery, was quick to get range on the enemy's battery and drove it to cover.

Battery A, of the Second artillery, was quick to get range on the enemy's battery and drove it to cover.

The battery's losses the officers killed. Our officers were as follows:

Killed:

Dillon, private.

Wounded:

Harry, George C., first sergeant.

Hale, corporal.

Conland, sergeant.

Kenny, corporal.

The battery was supported by the Spanish shell, about 100 Cubans with a Dynamite gun, a detachment of the Second cavalry and a squad from company C. of the Second cavalry.

Most of the Spanish shells flew too over the crest of the battery's position in the valley.

Volleys from the rough riders had driven the wounded, among them the Spanish, whose left elbow was smashed.

The Cuban leader Gerardo reports that the Cubans lost twenty killed and wounded.

The details of Gen. Lawton's loss are not yet known.

Heavy volley firing has been heard for three hours.

It is reported to indicate a strong American advance.

There is no artillery firing from El Caney, which is capturing shots come from San Juan, which has a slope of 100 feet in the hundred.

Both divisions are really in battle. The day is clear and a moderate breeze is blowing, but there is a strong haze. The troops are in good condition.

Captain Grimes and Corporal Mason were overcome by the heat, but are convalescing.

The battery shot 100 rounds, twenty shells, and the Galenie channel. The engineer balloon sent up the signal corps for the purpose of obtaining additional information of the location of the enemy and the character of their defenses, proved of inestimable service to the management. The balloon boat had not over the tree tops and was soon in full view of the enemy's trenches. The balloon boat was soon in full view of the enemy's trenches.

In the fighting at San Juan a Spanish shell tore out a half inches in the leather belt in the midst of Captain Dillon's battery in the First artillery, killing one man.

Dillon's rough riders were sent in to Kent's aid and bore themselves with a dash and gallantry in the last four days' battle in the bush. Several of the rough riders were wounded, among them the following:

Devore, R. G., sergeant, troop E.

Armstrong, W. A., sergeant, troop I.

Midgarten, corporal troop G.

Ash, Alvin C., private, troop G.

Freeman, W. A., private, troop F.

Long, H. A., private, troop E.

Mitchell, Marcus, private, troop E.

Shelton, Ed., corporal, troop I.

Third U. S. cavalry, was also wounded.

FLEET AND ARMY ENGAGED.

Advance of the American Troops, Right, Left and Center, Under a Galling Fire.

New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from headquarters of the army before Santiago, July 1, via Playa del Este, says:

Major General Shafter this morning began with great vigor the attack on the outer defenses of Santiago.

From three directions the American forces advanced towards the doomed city. While Gen. Lawton and General Wheeler were attacking Caney, northeast of Santiago, General Kent was advancing upon the Spanish fortifications on Cobre, with his Cuban troops at the same time approached Caney from the southeast and the division of the American army passed toward Santiago from the east our forces took precedence a solid front from the east to the Atlantic ocean, a distance of 10 miles.

Four members of our Twenty-first regiment of regulars were killed in the fighting. Lieutenant Colonel Aguilar, of the Cuban army, fell, and Americans and members of the Twenty-first, were killed.

Both the Americans and Spanish forts fired heavily for several hours. Without the loss of a man the Spaniards in the recently captured outworks at Aguadores, Admiral Cervera's fleet was within range of the forts of the Americans and Cubans fired.

Two batteries of light artillery, acting under orders from Major General Shafter, who was to the front at the head of the troops began the battle of Santiago, Major General Chaffee, Wem this column a direct road leads into Santiago and the advance of our force will be resumed, when they gain possession of this road.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler, with a detachment of dismounted cavalry and Gen. Garcia, with his Cuban troops, quickly joined Gen. Lawton's men in the advance upon Caney. The Spaniards fought desperately to prevent Caney from falling into the hands of the Cubans, but they failed. Before the fighting had been long under way the Americans and Cubans raised advanced ground. Two or five the enemy were driven in disorder, leaving to the hands of the foe.

It was evident after the first hour's fighting that General Shafter had assumed the direction of the struggle. Gen. Lawton's men sight, which was the Spanish fortifications on the hill, covered approximately. But no time worked the road. The Spaniards promptly shortened and in now we can hear it round altogether.

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