

patch boats in turn and megaphoned "The admiral directs you to move ten miles south and to take a station for the night." This meant business of serious import for the fleet before morning, whether a dash into the harbor or otherwise will probably be known on the arrival of the second Associated Press dispatch boat at the nearest cable station tomorrow.

All indications show that southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active military and naval operations for some time.

Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships and looking down upon them from the adjacent hills are the watchful bands of insurgents forming the outposts of Gen. Garcia's army which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island. Talk with Garcia's scouts show that they confidently expect American troops soon.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 4.—7:45 a. m.—[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]—A report which cannot be certified is current here this morning that the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba destroyed the Spanish fleet at that place yesterday, but no direct news from there has yet been received.

9:20 a. m.—Information received here direct from Santiago de Cuba confirms the report that the bombardment began at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Denver, Colo., June 6.—The Republican's Washington special says: The preliminary work incident to the organization of Col. Willard Young's regiment of volunteer engineers is now well advanced, and the colonel expects that everything will be ready within the next week or so to open headquarters for enlistments in the several designated cities. According to present arrangements, one company will be raised in Denver, one in St. Paul, one in Omaha, two in Chicago, one in Salt Lake, one in San Francisco, one in Portland, Ore., two in Cincinnati, and one Columbus, Ohio. It is not intended, however, to limit enlistments to these cities.

Each company, when organized, will consist of seventy-five privates, eight corporals, eight sergeants and three commissioned officers, captain and two lieutenants. The privates will be divided into two classes; there will be forty-five first-class privates made up of mechanics, including carpenters, miners, draughtsmen, electricians and linemen, bridge builders, photographers, steamfitters, etc. They will receive about \$62 per month. There will also be twenty-eight second-class privates, who must be good workmen, as railroad laborers, sewer men, miners, etc. Men of this class will get about \$20.60 a month. Two good cooks and a bugler or two will also be enlisted. Although the regiment will be organized for a special purpose, Col. Young wishes it understood that they enlist as soldiers for two years, unless sooner discharged, and will be expected to perform services as such whenever required. To them, however, will be particularly assigned the work of building bridges, earthworks, cutting roads, building telegraph lines, etc.

Col. Young expects to have no difficulty in getting all the men he can use.

The several companies, when organized, will be rendezvoused at Fort Sheridan reservation, near Chicago, where they will be supplied with uniforms and equipments. Although Col. Young has no definite information as to where the regiments will be ordered when fully equipped, he has no doubt that they will be given service in Cuba.

Elie, Pa., June 6.—Late last night the family of Capt. C. V. Gridley, residing

here, was notified by the navy department of the death of the husband and father in Japan as a result of the battle at Manila. The members of the family are prostrated with grief.

Captain Gridley was the son-in-law of Judge J. H. Vincent of this city, and has two daughters and a son. Mrs. Gridley was in the midst of preparations to go to San Francisco to meet her husband and accompany him across the continent to his home.

A private dispatch from Mrs. Gridley, the widow of the late commander of the cruiser Olympia, was brought to the department today by Mr. Harry H. Smith, a friend of the family. She asks that the remains be cremated at Yokohama if there are facilities there for this disposition. Otherwise she wishes to have the remains embalmed and sent to this country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

Madrid, June 6, 8 a. m.—A dispatch to the *Imparcial* from Santiago de Cuba says that at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening twenty American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago de Cuba, but that they were so distant that their shots did not reach the forts.

The dispatch adds that seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire awaiting the nearer approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet continued to remain in its distant position. The dispatch further says the bombardment lasted forty-five minutes and was not resumed.

On Sunday, it continues, sixteen warships were still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago de Cuba.

Washington, June 6.—The navy department at 2 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Dewey reports the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men and 50 officers of the Spanish troops not native. The arsenal at Cavite has been prepared for the occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports.

"Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him now prisoners at Santiago for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson."

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday (noon) via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7, noon.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Caya Smith batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 7, 7:55 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday from 7:45 a. m. until nearly 11. Ten American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincorales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large. It appears from the best information obtainable from this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive.

About 1,600 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American war-

ships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the fleet. The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay.

The idea of the American admiral, it appears, was to land troops there after reducing the defenses of the place, and hence make a close assault upon Santiago which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday.

The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire, or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores, but from the information obtainable it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defenses.

It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land upon Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander at Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces:

Col. Ordenez, Captain Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar, of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, whose rank is not mentioned. These officers were killed.

The Spaniards also admit the loss of 21 infantry soldiers severely wounded, and say one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy. In the naval force the Spaniards say that two officers, second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes*, and five sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number 16 men.

The loss on the American side, the Santiago reports say, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes*, and they say Morro castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago the Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops, which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here being from Spanish sources do not set forth the result, and therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that is the belief which prevails here.

There is a report current here that the first-class armored Spanish cruiser *Maria Teresa* was sunk by fire of the American ships.

It is said that only 500 American troops were landed at Daiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the two places being confused in the reports reaching here. It seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so accurate that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.