

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, June 22.—Major Gen. Miles has received a cipher message from Captain Allen, chief signal officer in Cuba, saying that the landing of troops has actually begun and was in progress when the dispatch was sent.

The message also says that the attack of the American army was being so arranged that the Spaniards would be assaulted both from the rear and the side.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 21, 5:50 p. m.—(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)—The steamer Adula, which arrived here today from Cienfuegos, brings 100 refugees, well-to-do Cubans and Spaniards.

They aver that the Spanish soldiers there are anxious for a fight, but that the populace is disheartened by the long struggle.

Food is no dearer now, they say, than it was a month ago; and while flour and meat are scarce, rye and fish and vegetables are abundant.

New York, June 22.—A special dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, today says that Cubans have brought information to Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cervera is prepared to make a desperate effort to take his ships out of Santiago harbor at the first favorable opportunity. The Spanish warships it is reported have been coaled to their full capacity and the crews are refused shore leave. Every night the vessels drop down the bay to be prepared to embrace the first favorable opportunity to attempt a dash past the blockading squadron. It is said to be the Spanish admiral's hope to save at least a portion of his ships from capture, and in a fight to sink some of the American craft.

On Board the U. S. S. St. Louis, off Santiago, June 14, 1898.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Following are interesting extracts from the log of the second cruise of this ship, one of the "cracks" of the American line:

"Monday, May 30.—Capt. Goodrich received urgent orders to proceed to sea. Three p. m.—Finished taking on stores; cast off from the American line pier and proceeded down the bay. Passed Sandy Hook lightship and steered south.

"Marines busily engaged placing four extra guns in position, crew assisting and clearing "" ship.

"Tuesday, May 31, 10 a. m.—Albert Turner, cook, was found missing, every search was made without finding any trace of him. Susposed he must have jumped overboard while temporarily insane.

"Friday, June 3, 7 a. m.—Sighted the fleet in Santiago. 8 a. m.—Arrived alongside the flagship New York. After breakfast Capt. Goodrich went on board to confer with the admiral and the captains of the other ships.

"Saturday, June 4.—Shortly after midnight, we proceeded at full speed. An alarm was signalled that a torpedo boat was escaping. We found later that it was a train running over trestle work close to the water's edge. Several shots were fired from ships of the fleet.

"9 a. m.—Received orders from the admiral to proceed at once for Guantanamo. Marblehead and Yankee to accompany us. Left about 11 p. m. The two latter ships' orders were countermanded.

"Sunday, June 5, 5 a. m.—Arrived at Guantanamo, found no Marblehead or Yankee there, returned and arrived off Santiago.

"9 a. m.—Found fleet as usual doing nothing in particular.

"6 p. m.—Left with dispatches for Mole St. Nicholas.

"Monday, June 6.—Arrived at Mole St. Nicholas, read dispatches on board and left at once for Santiago, 140 miles. Arrived at 20 minutes past 9 p. m., after being chased by torpedo boat Porter, her commander taking us for an enemy until we fired. Then she showed her night signals. 11:55 p. m., received orders from the admiral to proceed at once to Guantanamo.

"Tuesday, June 7, 5:30 a. m.—Arrived at Guantanamo, found Marblehead and Yankee waiting for us. We led the way into the harbor, feeling our way with the lead; Marblehead and Yankee following, all three ships firing from both sides until reaching shallow water. Then Marblehead and Yankee, being of an inch less draught, passed us and feeling their way around the point and in range of the fort and gunboats, opened their batteries with full force. 5-inch guns telling every time for all they were worth.

"In the meantime the St. Louis kept up a constant fire with her 6-pounders, the object being to cut the cable running to Santiago (old friends of May 1.) When the Marblehead had gained the point inside the harbor her sheus set fire to some works and in a very short time the whole village was in a blaze.

"The St. Louis, in position, lowered her grapples over starboard side and steamer slowly across the harbor. In a very short time the grapple caught the cable, which was successfully hauled in a boat at 1 p. m., and cut and destroyed.

"The St. Louis then steamed across the harbor, grappling for the cable running from Guantanamo to Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti. About a quarter to seven a cheer came from the fore-castle head. The second cable was hauled in sight, making the St. Louis' third success, cutting two cables in one day under fire. After cutting the second cable Capt. Goodrich wished Capt. McCalla, of the Marblehead, and Capt. Brownson of the Yankee, good-bye, and the St. Louis started on a mission of her own.

"Thursday, June 9.—Cruising off Morant Point, Jamaica, 2:30 a. m., sighted a steamer; bore down on her, put searchlights to bear on her and when a beam fired two guns, one astern and one forward, meaning that she must heave to. Read her name distinctly, Twickenham of London, the prize we were looking for, laden with coal for the Spanish fleet. She came to at once. We lowered our boat and Ensign Payne and a boat's crew and six marines boarded her and brought the captain on board. He gave Capt. Goodrich to understand that he was laden with coal consigned to himself, in his own name for any port in the West Indies, which was his best market. He made the best case he could for his owners, but could not tell satisfactorily who his owners were. Information received shows the coal was put on board on Spanish account and for the fleet now locked up in Santiago harbor; therefore he could not get the cargo to them. He went into Martinique and saw the Spanish admiral, who, no doubt, wanted him to land and sell the coal. This the French authorities would not allow. The he sailed for Jamaica, intending to land there, thus, we were here to intercept him, which we have done and put a prize crew on board consisting of Ensign Payne, Midshipman Goodrich, two engineers, six firemen, six sailors and six marines, all armed to the teeth, with instructions to keep in company with us to Santiago to report the case to Admiral Sampson.

"Ensign Payne said that he found on board a Spanish officer, Capt. Goodrich signalled back, 'search him for papers, then confine him.'

"The captain of the steamer concealed this fact. In that case the ship will be confiscated as well as the cargo. This is a great streak of good luck for the St. Louis. Since being in commission she cut the cable off Porto Rico, off Haiti, Santiago, and she has now secured this prize."

Washington, June 22.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton, retired, of the army, died here today, about 63 years of age. He was appointed to the army from Delaware at the outbreak of the civil war and was a brave and brilliant officer. Since the war he had been stationed principally in the west. The railroad of riots occurred during his administration at Fort Sheridan and he took a prominent part in their suppression. Later he was involved in troubles at the Fort Sheridan post.

New York, June 23.—A special, dated at Playa del Este, Cuba, today, said that at 1 o'clock this morning the last of Gen. Shafter's army of invasion had landed at Baiquiri.

Washington, June 23.—Gen. Miles received an interesting dispatch today from one of his aide-de-camps who is now with Gen. Shafter's army at Baiquiri. He declined to give its text to the public, but said that it merely announced that the landing of the troops was made all right without any casualty whatever and that the only men met were the Cuban insurgents. It stated that one Cuban was struck by the bursting of a shell and lost his arm and that there were about 5,700 insurgents on hand, well armed and under good discipline.

Gen. Miles's correspondence also stated that the troops were in splendid spirits and ready for a fight, "and," said Gen. Miles, "there may be a fight today."

Madrid, June, 23, 2 p. m.—A dispatch just received here from San Juan de Porto Rico says:

"An American cruiser appeared off the harbor, and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat, and the Terror, sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three wounded.

Madrid, June 23, 4 p. m.—News of serious fighting near Santiago de Cuba has been received here.

Admiral Cervera cables that the situation is critical.

The governor of Santiago admits that the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless off Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday night, June 23, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24, 7 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The advance of the American army has reached the edge of the table land on which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro Castle, as the crow flies, the main body of troops has untied and the Spaniards are in full retreat toward Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decisive engagement is not expected for several days.

Gen. Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajayabo, four miles west of Baiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the 22nd infantry, the First infantry, the Second Massachusetts volunteers, with companies of the Eighth cavalry, half of the Fourth cavalry and several companies of the Twenty-fifth (colored) infantry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there.

The Spaniards retired before the arrival of the Americans, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went.

Col. Wagner, with a small reconnois-