

ance party of about 40 men, brushed against the flank of a retiring Spanish column 200 strong at Firmezeze. A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards as Col. Wagner fell back. Before Gen. Lawton could bring up the Twenty-second, the van regiment, the Spaniards had decamped westward. Juragua was abandoned by Gen. Linares and 1,200 Spanish troops, with such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual attempt was made to destroy the locomotives of the railroad and the rolling stock. Gen. Linares retreated to Sevilla, six miles west of Juragua by road and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba.

A detachment of 170 Cubans, under Col. Agirra, collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. The Spaniards were machetted.

New York, June 23.—The first official cablegram received by the Cuban junta from their government since the breaking out of the war was received here today by Senor T. Estrada Palma. It was as follows:

Playa del Este, June 22.—We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from the enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 450 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. We captured 18 prisoners, 1 officer. Sixty of the enemy are dead and 16 wounded; 2 officers killed.

On our part we had 2 killed and 3 wounded. We captured 28 Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges. Today the forces of Gen. Rabi and Brig. Castillo took Baiquiri with the aid of the American vessels. Spaniards set fire to the town on retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops have disembarked at Baiquiri. Gen. Garcia is on board the cruiser New York.

COL. LABORDE.

Washington, June 24.—One of the bloodiest tragedies enacted in Washington for years occurred last night in a little room in the rear of 914 Twenty-second street, N. W. Wm. H. Brooks, a veteran of the civil war, a pensioner, and until recently a watchman in the navy department, was killed by his wife Martha, with a hatchet, she in turn being fatally injured with the same weapon.

The old couple—Brooks being 76 and his wife 65—lived alone and there were no witnesses to the tragedy. About 8:30 Geo. L. Larsen, a friend of the Brooks, called and not getting a response to his knock, entered the house. Brooks was just breathing his last, and Mrs. Brooks was unconscious. The walls of the small room were spattered with blood and the floor was running with it.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The first dispatch from Gen. Shafter concerning the engagement between the Spaniards and the American forces reached the war department at noon today, and was as follows:

Playa del Este, June 25. Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington: Baiquiri, June 24. Further news from Gen. Wheeler places our loss in this morning's firing about 10 killed and 40 wounded. Wounded—Major Brodie, Captain McClintock and Lieut. Thomas (received here Thomas and supposed to be abbreviation). First Volunteer Cavalry—Major Bell, Captain Knox and Lieut. Byram. First U. S. Cavalry—Captain Knox, seriously. Captain Walnwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong and entrenched position on a high hill.

The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from their position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla.

The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

SHAFTER.

Butte, Mont., June 25.—While working on the big Hennessy building, in course of construction, on Main street, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating five men to the basement, a distance of one hundred feet.

With the exception of Maser, all the men are iron workers from St. Paul and Salt Lake.

Maser lives here. Harrison is expected to die.

Algonquin, Ills., June 25.—The severest storm for sixteen years has swept over Algonquin, finishing today. The railroad on both sides was washed out and the town will be cut off by rail from the outside world for several days. Algonquin is situated on the Fox river between ranges of bluffs. The water in the river rose twelve feet. There were a number of narrow escapes from drowning, the Dodd boys rescuing two men locked in a death embrace as they were going down for the last time. Several railroad and other bridges were washed away.

A number of merchants had their stocks injured by water and a number of cattle were drowned.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Riazon, capital of the government of that name situated 110 miles by rail southeast of Moscow. Much of the town, which has a population of over 30,000, has been destroyed, and the loss is estimated to be several million roubles.

On the Rio Guama, Sunday, June 26, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Four batteries of American artillery and a Gatling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago de Cuba lies.

The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last night. In the day time the city of Santiago is in plain sight.

On the Rio Guama, Sunday, June 26, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works.

All the hills about Santiago are covered with blockhouses.

There are 34 lines of entrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are protected by rows of barbed wire.

Off Baiquiri, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—[Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The Third and Ninth cavalry only remain here, guarding the material ashore. All the other regiments are being pushed as rapidly as possible toward Santiago de Cuba.

Gen. Shafter expresses satisfaction with the work of the officers who had covered the landing of the troops under conditions never before faced by an army, considering the character of the landing places and the adjacent country.

Tupelo, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, in which four members of Col. Torrey's regiment of rough riders, from Cheyenne, Wyo., lost their lives, and others received fatal injuries.

The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached, and dashed into it.

The rear of the first section was the sleeper "Seville," containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

The chief fatalities occurred in a

coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried troop C, from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats and other debris.

In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt, and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to save their imperilled comrades, and, with axes and ropes and buckets of water, they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the sleeper "Seville," which was a mass of broken wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine.

The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

The section contained troops A, C, E, L, G and M, forming a part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Fla. It is the Second United States volunteer cavalry, and was raised by Colonel Torrey, its commander, in the Rocky mountain region, including the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. The soldiers killed and mortally wounded are from the first named state.

The fault of the accident probably lies with Engineer Rawls, of the second section. He has disappeared. The soldiers have threatened to lynch him.

Not a horse was injured, although several of the stock cars were badly smashed.

Colonel Torrey was in the state room of the sleeping car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped, Colonel Torrey found himself outside, beneath the wreckage, and although his feet were badly bruised, he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several bruises about the head. The injured are receiving all possible attention.

Later—The engineer was seen tonight but was unable to talk. He received internal injuries that have caused several hemorrhages.

The following was received by Governor Wells today:

Birmingham, Ala., June 27, 1898.—Gov. H. M. Wells, Salt Lake: In shocking and fatal wreck yesterday, 100 miles west of here, this regiment suffered severely, but the Utah troop escaped entirely uninjured.

CANNON, Lieut.-Col.

Tupelo, Miss., June 27.—The condition of the injured of Torrey's troops in the wreck of yesterday, is favorable. Only one death has occurred since last night, that of H. S. Mapes, troop C, who died today. Both legs were crushed off and abdomen punctured.

Charles Gimmer, reported dead last night, is still alive, but is in a dying condition.

Rome, June 28.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt this morning at Rieti, 42 miles from here. The worst one was at 1 a. m. It lasted nine seconds, and a number of buildings were damaged. The carbineer barracks were rendered uninhabitable and the whole population was panic stricken.

At Castel Franco, an earthquake shock injured a number of people and killed one child.

The North Pacific liner Columbia arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Tuesday night, fourteen days from Kobe, Japan, with a large cargo of tea. From the time she sailed all speed possible was made in order to reach the United States before the duty of 10 cents per pound on tea went into effect.