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

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ARRIVED AT SANTIAGO.

Troopships Carrying the American Army Join Admiral Sampson's Fleet off the Southeastern Coast of Cuba.

Tremendous Enthusiasm Awakened Among the Men of the Fleet at the Appearance of the Transports, Which Were Received With Cheer After Cheer.—Army Was All Well.

No Landing Was Attempted on Monday Afternoon, but Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson Held a Conference as to the Best Plans for the Work, Which was to Begin on Tuesday—Troops are Eager to Get at Their Work, and Stirring Times are Expected Soon—Spaniards are Making Every Effort to Concentrate Forces, and Hot Fighting is Almost—Exact Landing Places Unknown, but Probably will be at Aguadores, Six Miles From Morro Castle, and at Guantanamo Bay.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, announcing that the troopships arrived off Santiago on Tuesday afternoon.

Later.—The news of Shafter's arrival did not come from Sampson, as expected, but from Lieut. Col. Allen of the signal corps, to Gen. Greely.

It is now stated that direct cable communication has been established to Santiago via the French cable.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Fort Antonio, Jamaica, says:

Advices received here this (Monday) afternoon announce the arrival off Santiago of the first division of the American army of invasion under command of Major General Wm. R. Shafter.

No attempt was made during the day according to the report, to land the American troops.

Gen. Shafter, it is said, soon after his arrival, had a conference with Admiral Sampson. They discussed at length the information obtained by Admiral Sampson's officers as to the most advantageous landing places in the vicinity of Santiago, and sent further scouting parties along the coast. They inspected the points considered by Admiral Sampson to be the most advantageous for the immediate disembarkation of the troops, and it is expected that they will speedily decide where to land the troops.

Tuesday was enthusiastic was awaited among the men with Admiral Sampson's fleet by the arrival of the American troops. They gave cheer after cheer, the sailors aloft, and their enthusiasm met with similarly hearty response from the transports.

Repeated delays in the departure of the army from Tampa had made the men wish the time impatient and they awaited the coming of their allies with great eagerness. For more than two days they has had nothing to do aside from protecting the cruiser of Admiral Sampson's fleet from the harbor. Officers and men, the first having done all the damage possible, preparatory to landing, were anxious for more active warfare.

Even as early both on Sunday morning and evening the Admiral's company's fleet was on the lookout for the transports. The admiral had been informed that the transports with the soldiers probably would be with his squadron sometime during the day, but he got off the lighting ships early in the morning when the sea was down. It was an hour early this (Monday) morning, that the transports came into sight off Santiago, however, the news being then brought by Capt. List of the Gloucester, which arrived from Guantanamo at 7 o'clock. Capt. List reported that he had passed two of the transports off the mouth of Cape Maysi at noonday yesterday. He could not ascertain the names of the vessels but they were loaded to a good condition. The troopships convoyed by a gunboat and a converted yacht, were heading in the southeast.

"The gunboat," said Capt. List, "signaled me with a blank shot, and then signaled my identity, and I stopped my steamer and boarded her. I gave her what information I had and asked where she was going. She said she was going to Santiago. The ships were very large ones and it proved to be they were heading for Guantanamo. Some of the troops came to south of Greater Inagua Island, but they may have been taking that course to avoid the sight of land. If the other information is to be relied on then the troops are off Santiago this morning."

The weather has been working for two days to considerable a disadvantage to the fleet, which is now in the south, troops have been expected from various parts of Cuba.

Later.—Most most Gen. Shafter was seen with a smiler face than is ordinarily noticed owing to the nature of his duties, several times to guard interrupted.

Not yet the business at Camp Wikoff, now becomes firmly established there. Spaniards must divide their forces to defend both cities, for there they are about to rage another period advantage through the successful landing of the Shafter on the eastern end of Cuba, if they do so.

Upon the ability of the troops to withstand the unfavorable conditions of this region of the country in Cuba, will depend in a great measure the time to be spent in the Cuban campaign. If the troops are able to withstand the climate and the hardships of a long campaign, the end will be in sight, but if they succumb to the climate and the hardships of a long campaign, the end will be far off.

It is said that the sea under the Shafter, despite their experience of 12 days in open quarters should the transports be able to land safely. They are now to get off the Spaniards and active series are certain to break out.

CONFIRMING THE DECLARATION.

New York, June 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Gen. Greely received a dispatch from Gen. Shafter at the Cuban end of the cable.

Washington, June 21.—Gen. Greely has received a dispatch from Gen. Shafter at the Cuban end of the cable, dated off Santiago, June 20, 10 a. m., in which he says that the troops are safe and well. The dispatch was received at the Cuban end of the cable at 7 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Greely said that the dispatch was sent by Gen. Shafter at the Cuban end of the cable, and was received at the Cuban end of the cable at 7 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Greely said that the dispatch