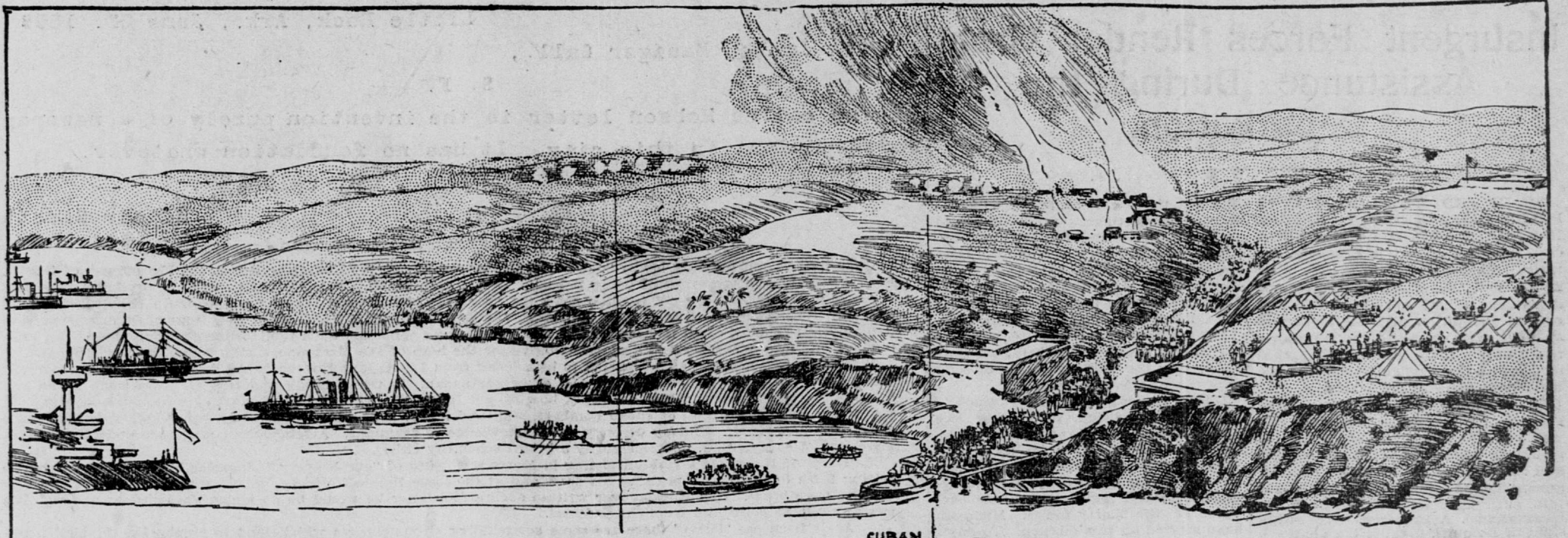


FIERCE FIGHTING GOES ON ALL ALONG THE LINE

SPANIARDS DRIVEN OFF THE HILLS

Sustain Heavy Losses From the Fire of Shafter's Men.

During the Landing of Troops Twenty-Five of the Enemy Are Killed and Many Wounded.



TRANSPORTS AND WARSHIPS SPANIARDS CUBAN OUTPOST BAIQUIRI AMERICAN CAMP

A VIEW OF THE LANDING AND PART OF THE AMERICAN CAMP AT BAIQUIRI.

This Shows the Burning Town and the Opening of the First Conflict on Cuban Soil Between the American and Spanish Troops. The Troops Are Marching Out on the Road to the Assistance of the Outposts Which Were Attacked by the Spaniards.

From a Description by Telegraph.

ON BOARD THE HERALD-CALL DISPATCH BOAT MINDORA, off Santiago, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23.—Hard though desultory fighting was going on in the mountains on all sides of Santiago last night. Shafter continued the landing of troops at the Sigua Iron Company's docks. While this was going on several transports proceeded westward twelve miles, and troops were landed to co-operate directly with the Cuban forces marching upon the doomed city from that direction. From the hills back of Santiago 900 Cubans have appeared and are harassing the enemy. Two bodies of Spaniards were driven from the hills in this direction back upon Santiago. This was only done after desperate fighting, in which twenty-five Spaniards are said to have been killed and twice that number wounded.

Baiquiri. It is near to the coast, and is under the guns of the American fleet.

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba says: "The attack on Seboney and Baiquiri continued until nightfall. The enemy were repulsed except on the left at Baiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of the flanking movement on the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometers east of Baiquiri. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains. Seboney and Borraco were destroyed by the American shells."

During the afternoon a semi-official note was issued "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that merely the Spanish retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Baiquiri, where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards.

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy and that yellow jack is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created "an excellent impression" here, as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatches from Cuba were read in the Senate here today, whereupon the Senators made patriotic speeches. Senator Navarro Rodrigo declared Europe and the whole world is "committing a great and most horrible crime against humanity in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Continuing, the Senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slavonic races, "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon preponderance."

The budget was then adopted which will permit the Government to suspend the sitting of the Cortes.

The newspapers talk of a possible change of Ministry next week.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The Government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish

AGENTS SOUNDING SPANISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Government, it is reported, has authorized its agents throughout the country to ascertain the opinion of the people as to the desirability of terminating the war. Senor Sagasta will announce the result after the Cortes is prorogued."

reinforcements are being concentrated on Santiago.

ONLY TWO HUNDRED CUBANS JOINED IN A PLANNED ATTACK

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 23.—Two hundred Cubans from General Cebreco's camp, six miles west of Santiago, attacked the Spanish outposts west of Santiago this afternoon. The Cubans were led by Colonel Cebreco, the general's brother.

General Shafter's plan called for a force of 2000 Cubans, and had that number responded and had they obeyed, General Shafter's hope of drawing the Spaniards in force westward while he disembarked eastward would surely have been successful, but the Spaniards moved in neither direction and stayed entrenched at Santiago. The rifle fire of a handful of Cubans and the presence of two transports and one schooner from sea was not enough to convince them that the Americans intended to make a landing.

The Cubans say that the non-arrival of promised food prevented them from

concentrating 2000 men. However, they contend they have driven 400 Spaniards from Coletta, a most important outpost. Had the full design carried out, General Shafter would have been in control of the nearest hill to Santiago, within half range and upon the flank of the harbor entrance and could easily destroy them, allowing Sampson to drag torpedoes and capture or destroy the Spanish ships and incidentally have Santiago city and the troops there at his mercy.

SHELLS MAKE THE SPANIARDS SCAMPER LIKE JACKRABBITS

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday afternoon, June 23, 2:07.—Before the landing yesterday the fleet in front of El Morro opened out and the ships steaming along between Santiago and Baiquiri, to prevent reinforcements by the railroad to the latter point, shelled every village on the coast. The Bancroft, Wilmington and Vixen discovered a regiment of Spanish soldiers defiling down the road to Juraguá and their shells sent them scampering up the hills like jackrabbits.

The warships, before the landing, shelled the town of Baiquiri and the surrounding hills for half an hour. What remained of the smoldering village was wrecked, the crash of the guns rending the rock and reverberating among the hills. Great smoke banks drifted in shore, completely veiling the ridges for miles. Steam launches with one-pound Colt guns in the bows and the Tecumseh and Suwanee covered the landing inside the pier.

The firing was reopened after the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left. The iron mines and most of the property at Baiquiri are owned by a Baltimore company.

SPANIARDS REFUSE TO COME OUT AND FIGHT IN THE OPEN

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (by the Her-

aid-Call dispatch boat to Port Antonio, Jamaica), June 23.—The apparent lesson drawn from yesterday's general attack covering fully twelve miles of shore line is that the Spaniards have decided to remain sullenly within the trenches nearest Santiago, and there await attack by the American forces. Every opportunity was given them yesterday to come out and fight with a superiority of position and numbers in their favor. They refused to accept the challenge, and fought only where directly attacked. The determination of the Spaniards is somewhat disappointing to General Shafter, as it probably means a prolongation of the Santiago campaign, yet it is satisfactory in that it simplifies matters, and the American general knows exactly what task confronts him.

The armies will close in on the city as soon as the commissary department completes its arrangements.

One of Shafter's aides at midnight predicted the fall of Santiago within ten days.

TWO OF M'KINLEY'S NEPHEWS ARE PRIVATES

The President Preferred to Have His Relatives Fight in the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers. They are his nephews, John Dewalt Barber and James Fuller McKinley. Both have been his guests at the White House for some time. The President has been urged by some of their friends to appoint them second lieutenants in the army, but he declined to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates, he would prefer that they do so, and that course was followed by both. The young men enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now camped at Falls Church.

Correspondent Imprisoned. LONDON, June 24.—According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar, it is reported that at San Ferrando, near Cadiz, the correspondent of the New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

The Spaniards have plenty of ammunition, but show the effects of the terrible strain they must have been under since the appearance of the American troops.

Admiral Sampson gave orders that the Texas, Massachusetts and Oregon should maintain a steady fire this morning upon the batteries on each side and back of Morro Castle. Unless the order was countermanded hard fighting is surely going on all along the line.

Admiral Sampson also ordered Captain McCalla this morning to keep the Marblehead busy at Guantanamo to-day. The Cubans who came out of Santiago last night report the city suffering terribly. Hunger is encroaching upon the citizens and soldiers alike. The citizens of Santiago are already petitioning the Governor that a surrender be made without further fighting.

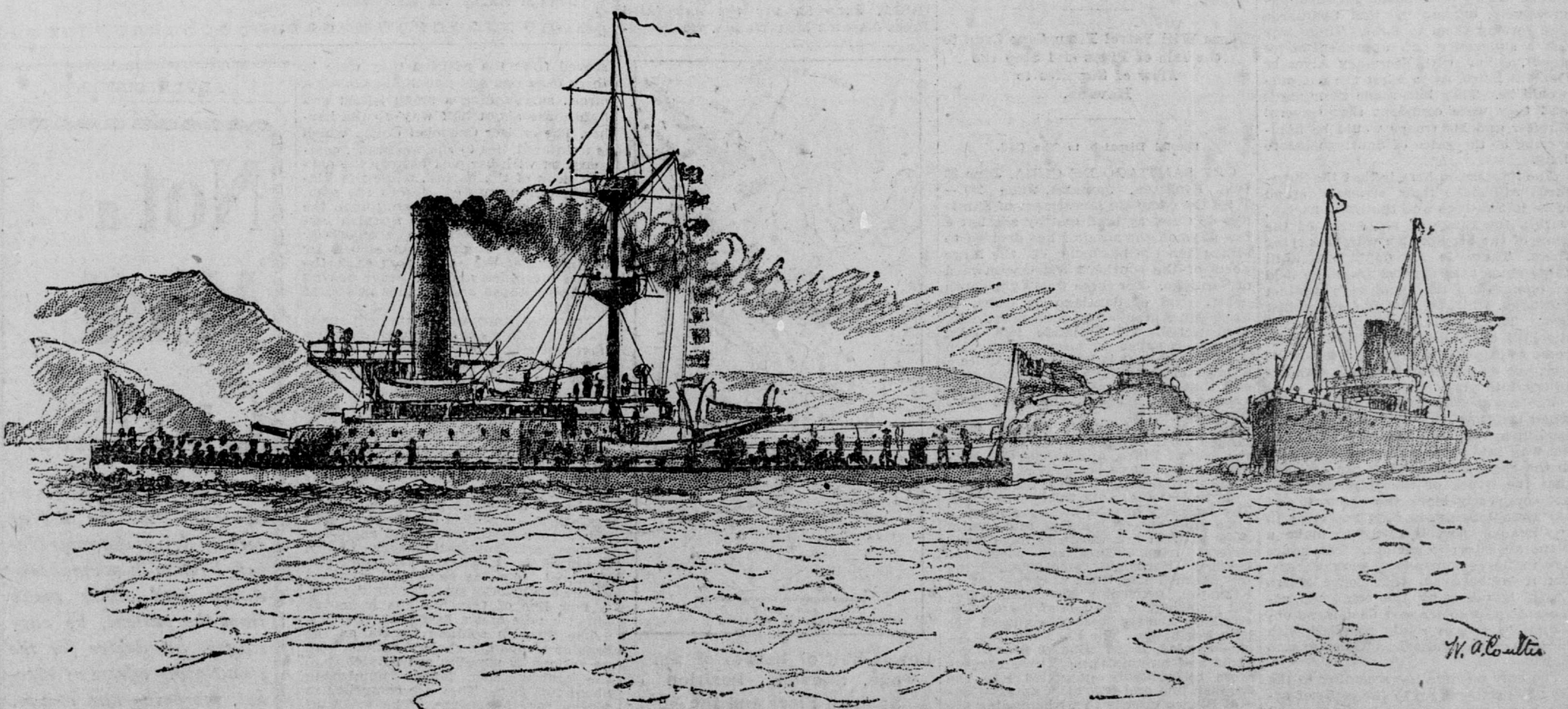
SPANIARDS REPORT SERIOUS FIGHTING AND CLAIM VICTORY

MADRID, June 23.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated June 23, says: "The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated his landing forces in front of Punta Borraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

Another official dispatch from Havana says: "The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Baiquiri and at Punta Borraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded."

News of serious fighting near Santiago de Cuba has been received here. Admiral Cervera cables that the situation is critical, and the Governor of Santiago admits the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

The Minister for War, General Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing "that the Americans' attack on Punta Borraco has been repulsed after a hard-fought and bloody engagement." Punta Borraco is situated a short distance from



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

As the Coast Defense Steamer Monadnock Steamed Out of the Harbor Yesterday on Her Way to Join Dewey's Fleet at Manila Captain Whiting Ordered the Signal Flags "Remember the Maine" Flown From the Peak. When the Crowds Along the Front Recognized the Signal They Sent Back an Answering Cry That Could Be Heard Half Way to Oakland and "Remember the Maine" Echoed and Re-echoed Along the Front Until the Monadnock Was Past Fort Point.