The Sun.

Showers; westerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LXV.—NO. 302. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.—COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CUT OFF THE WATER

Santiago Has Only a Meagre Cistern Supply.

THREE MILES FROM THE CITY.

Our Lines Pushed Forward Within Full View of the Town.

Santiago Is Starving—The Spaniards Are Eating Horses and Mules—Water Is Low in the Cisterns and of Bad Quality—We Cut the Pipes and Turn the Water Supply Into Our Own Camp—Admiral Sampson Decides Not to Bombard the Harbor Works Further Till the Army Is Ready to Attack, and Then to Co-operate with His Big Guns—Gen. Shafter's Visit to the Front and Consultation with Garcia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SIBONY, Cuba, June 27.—The city of Santiago and the Spanish forces within the fortifications are now virtually at the mercy of the American invaders. This is due to the fact that the city's water supply, aside from that furnished by cisterns, has been cut off, and the situation of the Spaniards rendered more desperate than ever. There have been no rains of much consequence here of late, and the water in the city cisterns must be very low, if not altogether unfit for drinking purposes.

The important and hazardous movement of depriving the enemy of water was completed at an early hour this morning by a detachment of the Engineering Corps, who were protected by a large body of insurgents and American troops from Gen. Lawton's command.

This force had on Sunday advanced to within three miles of the walls of the city, and from the spot where they had encamped, which was on a high piece of ground, an excellent view was obtained of the entire city.

Shortly after dark on Sunday night a number of Cuban scouts moved cautiously forward to within two miles of the city. They saw countless camp fires glimmering behind the lines of rifle pits a mile from the city, which lay in darkness beyond. Two and a half miles north of Gen. Lawton's camp the pipe line that carried water to the enemy was discovered.

The Cubans knew that this was the only adequate water supply that the Spaniards had, and some of the scouts at once returned and reported the finding of the line.

It was at once decided to cut the pipes, not only for the purpose of creating a water famine in the besieged city, but also to give the American troops a plentiful supply of water close at hand.

It was an extremely dangerous movement, and if it had not been conducted cautiously might have resulted in heavy losses, as there is no doubt that the Spaniards would have fought desperately to prevent their water supply being cut off. It was therefore late in the evening when the work began under cover of darkness. From then until dawn it was prosecuted vigorously.

A large detachment of insurgent scouts and skirmishers was marched in the direction of Santiago from Gen. Lawton's place of rendezvous. Immediately in their rear was a small force of regulars from the Seventeenth Infantry and a detachment of Roosevelt's rough riders, accompanied by a dynamite gun squad, which formed the rear guard.

The Cubans deployed to the right and left for some distance until they had advanced beyond the point where the water pipes were to be lifted.

The Spaniards apparently did not realize the object of the Americans. They evidently thought that the skirmish line was being pushed forward, for they made no great attempt to hold their positions. They fired several volleys at the Cubans from their outposts and then retreated in the direction of the city. Their marksmanship was bad, and none of the Americans or Cubans was injured. The fire was returned by the Cubans, with what effect is not known. The Cubans continued to advance in face of the enemy's fire.

When the Cubans had secured the position they desired and were strongly backed up the Engineer Corps diverted the course of the water by taking up 200 feet of the 20-inch main.

The pipes were then carried back and relaid in another direction from the point of supply, and the American army is now securing fresh water in large quantities by this means.

It required the entire night to complete the work. Not a man was injured in the undertaking.

The fact that this important move had been successfully carried out was at once communicated to Gen. Shafter, who ordered Gen. Lawton to maintain the advantage at all hazards.

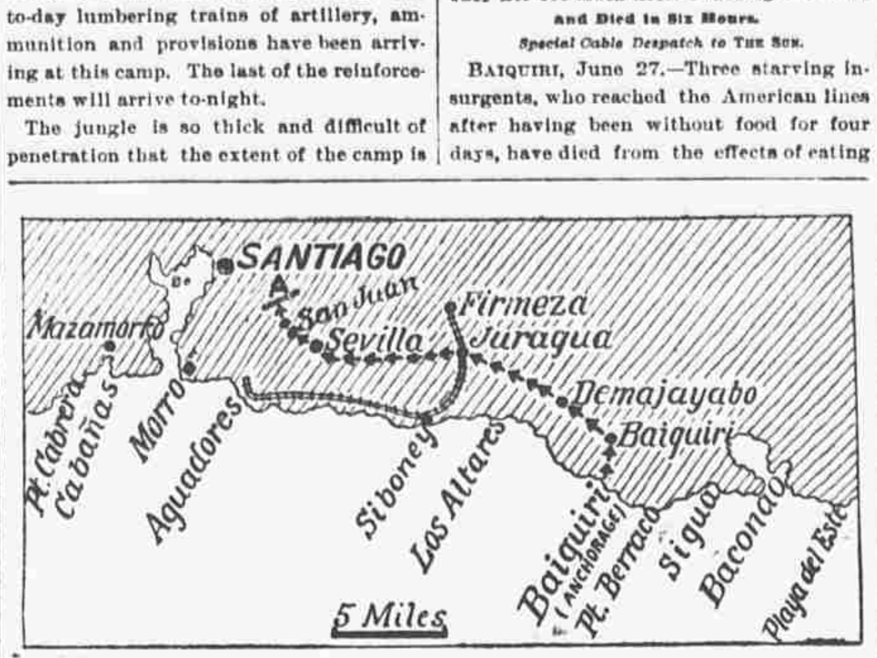
As said above, the only source left for the enemy in the city to secure water from is a few cisterns. The Cubans declare that these are badly contaminated.

The food supply of Santiago is very short. The Spaniards are eating horses and mules. If a decisive engagement does not take place shortly the city will be compelled to surrender or starve.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale arrived at Altares to-day with 3,600 troops, consisting of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers and the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry. The ship left Hampton Roads on June 23 and had a pleasant voyage throughout.

The Cuban vanguard under Gen. Lawton and the Cuban General, Demetrio Castillo, moved out on Sunday night, and all day to-day lumbering trains of artillery, ammunition and provisions have been arriving at this camp. The last of the reinforcements will arrive to-night.

The jungle is so thick and difficult of penetration that the extent of the camp is



OUR ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

A shows approximately the position occupied by our advance on Monday, within three miles of Santiago.

hard to realize. The faces of the soldiers are gray with dust, and their hands are grimy with toil. The men toil at the heavy trains like bullocks under the yoke, but they bend to their work with patience.

Our men show a disposition to throw away their heavy uniforms and unnecessary accoutrements with which the Government has burdened them, and the line of march is strewn with heavy rolls of blankets, coats, and cumbersome camp paraphernalia. It is likely that the men will fight in the coming battle pretty nearly as naked as nature made them. Many of the regulars are already walking about clad only in a cartridge belt, a rifle, and a chew of tobacco. The officers overlook these eccentricities, knowing that their men will go further and fight better if left unhampered by burdensome regulations.

All about the camp the men may be seen in the firelight cleaning and sharpening their weapons for the coming struggle. They are doing this without orders. It is only a straw, but it shows the way the wind blows.

Roosevelt's rough riders are beginning to realize that they can fight better on foot in this country. Many of them have adopted the use of machetes. They are pining for a chance to avenge the death of their comrades.

Gen. Wheeler said to the correspondent of THE SUN this morning that there were 5,000 more Spaniards in Santiago than the Cubans' estimate of 18,000.

The soldiers are only three miles from Santiago, and all about from eyrie-like points in the hills the Spaniards are watching them. They can see the Spanish signal fires in the hills by night, and the clouds of dust from under the feet of marching Spaniards by day.

This camp lies in a sort of basin, with hills to the east and west of it. The roads are very difficult of passage. There are huge hills all around, and there is a steep down grade most of the way to the city. The principal attack is likely to be made on the east and northeastern sides, which are practically uncovered, and it is probable that in the event of an American victory many of the Spaniards will retreat to Manzanillo.

Last night THE SUN correspondent saw Edward Marshall, the newspaper correspondent who was shot in the rough riders' skirmish last Friday. He was somewhat better. Two doctors said that he would recover, while two others were doubtful. Some of the shattered pieces of bone have been removed from his spine, and he was resting comfortably.

On Sunday night Gens. Shafter, Garcia, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton and Castillo held a council of war at Siboney, and it is said that they decided to make a move upon Santiago on Tuesday morning. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Shafter and his staff, together with Col. John Jacob Astor, Capt. Stewart Brice, and Lieuts. Noble and Miley came ashore at Juraguasito from the headquarters ship Seguranca. He inspected the arrangements for carrying on the landing of supplies, and then proceeded to Juragua. He spent some time there, and after paying a visit to Gen. Garcia at the Cuban headquarters set out for the front to consult with the officers in charge of the operations before Santiago.

Admiral Sampson has issued the following bulletin:

"From the report made by one of the wounded, a nephew of Sergeant Berryhill of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage to our troops last Friday was done by seven-millimetre machine guns manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

While the flagship New York was coaling yesterday Gustav Weinecke, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

THREE STARVING INSURGENTS.

They Ate Too Much After Reaching Our Lines and Died in Six Hours.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BAIQUIRI, June 27.—Three starving insurgents, who reached the American lines after having been without food for four days, have died from the effects of eating too much food before their stomachs were in condition to receive it.

They ravenously devoured raw corned beef and pork and a large quantity of hardtack, and shortly afterward were seized with acute cramps and other dangerous symptoms.

The army surgeons did everything possible to relieve them, but their efforts were unavailing, and the men died six hours after partaking of the food. They were not responsible for their gluttony, as the sight of food in such abundance after their long deprivation had rendered them insane.

LEADERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Sampson, Shafter, and Garcia Expect Complete Success.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SIBONEY, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.—On the very eve of the great fight which is to take place for the possession of Santiago, the three commanders upon whom devolves the leadership of the attacking forces to-night express the utmost confidence in the result.

The three are Gens. Shafter and Calixto Garcia and Admiral Sampson. The army, under the command of the first two, has driven the Spaniards back until they now rest in the trenches about the city in which they are to make their last stand.

Before the entrance to the harbor lie Sampson's grim warships, assuring his share in the coming victory and making the escape of Cervera's squadron impossible.

The army, of course, will bear the greater part in the work that is to come, but to the navy remains the glory of lowering the Spanish Admiral's flag.

While confident of victory, Garcia declares that the Spaniards will fight desperately. He and Gen. Shafter are campaigning together in the utmost harmony. It was feared that the Cuban leader might decline to coöperate with the American forces unless Shafter formally recognized the Cuban Republic. But when the Generals met, Garcia, with tears in his eyes, took Shafter by the hand and said:

"You have come to fight the enemies of my country, and we will serve with you without question."

Admiral Sampson said yesterday: "For the present Cervera and his vessels are safe from the guns of our fleet. We can do nothing but remain here and prevent his escape. Gen. Shafter must first capture the city and all the forts before we can enter the harbor. Meanwhile Cervera cannot train his guns upon our land forces during the attack upon the city, and the only guns that have been removed from his fleet for use upon the land are those from the Reina Mercedes, which we disabled."

Gen. Shafter had this to say about the situation:

"The Spanish do not seem to be anxious for fight. I believed that our landing would be stubbornly opposed and that the moment we got ashore we would find our hands full. To my surprise they are doing everything to put off the final test. I don't believe that the Spanish infantry will offer a very dangerous resistance. Its effectiveness has been overestimated, in my opinion. They have about 12,000 troops in all.

"I do not expect that the Spanish cavalry and artillery will prove to be factors in the coming battle. They have a few guns, but of cavalry they have only a handful.

"Our reinforcements were so slow in coming that I had determined to go on without them, but I decided to wait when I heard that they were going to arrive to-day. My plan is to lose as few men as possible, and a few thousand more troops are not to be despised in a case like the present. When we get our whole force in shape we will probably storm the city, but something may occur to change this programme, and we may decide to starve them out."

Gen. Garcia said:

"Although it will be a senseless and hopeless fight for the Spaniards, yet fight they will, and, after a fashion, bravely. They fight for no principle; it is mere brute obstinacy. They are like bulls, who fight merely because they have horns. Santiago will be taken in two days."

BLOWN UP BY THE SPANISH.

They Destroy a Part of the Railroad Trestle at Aguadores.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

OFF SANTIAGO, June 27.—The Spaniards early this morning blew up the western abutment of the railway trestle at Aguadores, a work that they have been trying to accomplish for several days.

The Gloucester has been guarding that point, but at 1 o'clock this morning the enemy exploded a charge, the noise of which was heard at Altares, nine miles away.

The Cubans in advance of the American army on the coast line had reached the eastern end of the trestle and the Spaniards were determined that they should not get across the trestle if they could prevent it. To-day the Spaniards hold their position and the Cubans theirs.

The Gloucester has been firing all day to prevent the Spaniards wrecking the trestle further.

The American pickets are so near Santiago now that Admiral Sampson has decided that there shall be no more shelling of the forts or shore batteries, unless an emergency arises, until the army is ready to attack the city, when, in all probability, a joint attack will be made, the fleet bombarding and driving the Spaniards from their batteries, as they have done in every previous bombardment.

This will make it easier for the army to take the outer defences of the city.

It is reported that the army engineers will facilitate the work of the warships in taking possession of the harbor by arranging a way for projecting explosives from the heights back of the city into the inner harbor to explode the mines or break up the mine fields there.

After silencing the outer shore batteries, which, judging from past experience, will not be difficult, and after the army has advanced on them Admiral Sampson expects to meet with the greatest difficulty at Smith Key, where there are two Krupp guns in steel casemates.

The battery at this point aimed good shots at the Marblehead during the first bombardment of Santiago, and the men and officers of the fleet were glad when they heard the report ten days ago that one of the shells from the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius had done great damage to the battery there. The full extent of the damage is, however, not definitely known.

The Indiana is still doing blockade duty. One of the ships will soon be sent to Neuevitas to see that nothing inopportune happens there, reports having reached here that the Spaniards are displaying activity in that neighborhood.

The army sent to the fleet to-day for intrenching implements.

The cable between Guantanamo and Santiago was cut to-day at Siboney, and the end was taken ashore. Communication from that place with New York via Guantanamo and Hayti will soon be established.

It seems impossible for either of the cable steamers to cut the last cable connecting Capt.-Gen. Blanco with Madrid. This is the cable between Santiago and Jamaica. There have been several actual cuttings, but apparently of the same cable in different points. The Spanish cable company is laughing at the futile attempts of the Americans to find its cable.

Experts say that the cable was put down so many years ago that the sea growth has practically made it a part of the sea bottom, which renders the attempts to grapple for it without result.

HAMILTON FISH'S WOUND.

He Was Killed by a Mauser Bullet—The Red Cross Steamer Arrives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SIBONEY, June 27.—An examination of the body of Hamilton Fish, third, of New York, one of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was killed in the fighting near Sevilla on last Friday, showed that a Mauser bullet had entered his right side and gone straight through his body. Every shot, but one, in Fish's carbine had been fired.

Young Sergeant Elwell of the Second Infantry died this morning from prostration caused by the heat.

The Red Cross steamer State of Texas arrived here to-day. Four nurses were sent ashore shortly after her arrival. A quantity of supplies was landed for the use of the sick and wounded. Miss Clara Barton and the nurses immediately went to work in the shed which is being used as a hospital.

Gen. Joaquin Castillo and his insurgent forces started from Baiquiri this evening for the front.

A remarkable surgical operation has been performed on the hospital ship Olivette by Surgeons Parker and Howard on Corporal John Cudahy of the Tenth Cavalry, who was shot through the brain in Friday's battle.

The top of his skull was removed, and the bullet was found embedded in the wall of the skull on the opposite side from which it entered. Cudahy will recover.

BAIQUIRI IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

The Iron Enterprises There Will Be Resumed at Once.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BAIQUIRI, June 27.—The Spanish-American Iron Company, whose office is at 1 Broadway, New York city, and whose mines and plant here have been in possession of the Spaniards for two years, intend to resume operations at once.

The railroad roundhouse and shops belonging to the company, which were burned by the enemy before the bombardment of Baiquiri by the American fleet, will be rebuilt.

The mines of the Carnegie and Bethlehem steel companies, which are six miles distant from this place, will soon be worked again. The ore from these mines is used in making Harveyized steel plates, many of which are on the American warships now off this coast.

U. S. POST OFFICE AT BAIQUIRI.

It Is Open for Business—We Will Take Charge of Santiago Mails Soon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BAIQUIRI, June 27.—The first United States registered letter and money order Post Office in Cuba has been established at this place by Mr. L. Kempner of the New York Post Office. The office is equipped for doing the business of a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Kempner will take possession of the Santiago Post Office when the city is occupied by the American troops.

MADRID'S LATEST NEWS.

The Spaniards Admit That We Are Within Three Miles of Santiago.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, June 28.—According to one of the latest reports Gen. Luque will only be able to detach a few battalions and one mountain battery under Col. Iscario to reinforce Gen. Linares at Santiago, who announces a fresh advance of the Americans, with several batteries of field and quick-firing guns. The American lines are within three miles of Santiago and 1,800 yards of the Spanish positions.

The Cubans are more active in the eastern provinces, their object being to retard the Spanish reinforcements moving toward Santiago.

The Spaniards during the recent fighting took several American prisoners, who complained of the lack of provisions in the American army, the excessive heat and the lack of tropical outfits. They also declared that there was much sickness among the Americans.

Gen. Gomez is represented as being incensed by the special attentions the Americans have shown Gen. Garcia, Sanguily, Rabi, Castillo, and others, while they have neglected to provide him with sufficient supplies, which he sorely needs.

Admiral Cervera has been authorized to use his discretion in coöperating in the defence of Santiago or in making a sortie.

The Government continues to profess incredulity regarding the despatching of an American flying squadron to the Spanish coast, and the news has made little impression in some quarters. Elsewhere it is causing a sensation, especially in the Atlantic coast cities.

The Cadiz authorities put the land and sea forces through a mimic defence yesterday. Thousands of the inhabitants lined the sea walls and esplanades watching the artillery. Their practice was excellent, which is said to have caused much enthusiasm.

Defence preparations continue to be energetically carried on at Cartagena, Ceuta and Barcelona. The inhabitants in those places and at Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, La Coruña and Vigo are volunteering to assist the Government with men and money. It is declared that all the foregoing cities are capable of making an excellent defence.

BLOCKADE EXTENDED.

Some of Cuba's Southern Coast and San Juan, in Porto Rico, Included.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President has issued this proclamation, declaring the blockade of southern Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

Whereas, For the reasons set forth in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of the ports on the northern coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Honda inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, was declared to have been instituted; and whereas it has become desirable to extend the blockade to other Spanish ports:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also of the port of San Juan, in the island of Porto Rico.

Neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade is by the present proclamation extended will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom with cargo.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President,
J. B. MOORE, Acting Secretary of State.

Spain Sends Anti-Yellow Fever Serum to Cuba.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MONTEVIDEO, June 28.—A quantity of Dr. Sanarelli's anti-yellow fever serum has been sent to Cuba by order of the Spanish Government.

STARVATION IN MADRID.

Slight Relief Given to Eight Thousand Famishing Persons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, June 28.—The distress in this city has become so terrible that the Guardians of the Poor, whose Chairman is Señor Aguillera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, have been obliged to intervene to rescue the poor from death by actual starvation. The Guardians distributed tickets to 8,000 of the most needy of the sufferers, entitling them to a small parcel of bacon, beans, potatoes, and bread.

The distribution took place to-day at the Asylum of Santa Cristina. Hours before the time for the giving out of the provisions the streets leading to the asylum were packed with crowds of famishing people.

The police were entirely unable to manage the eagerly expectant thousands, who saw before them the first opportunity in weeks to procure a little nourishing food for themselves, and, in many cases, for their starving children.

More than 4,000 famished wretches who had been unable to procure tickets swelled the throngs, clamoring for bread.

The spectacle was a most pitiable one, and clearly indicated the abyss of suffering into which the war has plunged thousands of the lower classes, who, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, were able to take care of themselves and their families.

In the crowds were many peasants and others from the country whose means of livelihood have been lost and who came to Madrid with the futile hope that in the capital they would be able to find employment.

Suffering and despair were plainly visible on their features, and tears stood in the eyes of many as their scanty dole of food was passed to them.

When the supply of provisions had been exhausted Señor Aguillera ordered that a real, the value of which is about 10 cents, be given to each of those who had received no food.

Prime Minister Sagasta to-day received a deputation from the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce. He approved the recommendation made by the deputation that public works be started for the relief of the poor without the usual circumlocution which generally characterizes Government work, and invited the deputation to discuss the details with Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior. The deputation declared that 20,000 operatives employed in the factories in the province of Barcelona would soon be idle.

CAMARA'S FLEET IN BAD SHAPE.

A Naval Officer Says It Is in Very Bad Condition and Cannot Get Far.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Daily Mail's* Port Said correspondent telegraphs an interview had by him with a distinguished naval officer who has examined the vessels comprising Admiral Camara's squadron. This officer laughs at the idea of the squadron attempting to steam to Manila.

The Pelayo and the Emperador Carlos V., he says, are in a scandalous state, needing extensive repairs. In fact, they are scarcely seaworthy.

He adds that the engines of torpedo boat destroyers cannot be kept in order, and that the vessels will never get far. In conclusion, he said: "The Spaniards are wise to keep their vessels out of reach of the Americans."

In view of the fact that the final passage in the foregoing despatch was promptly passed by the Spanish censor it is suggested that the rumor it conveys was intended to be misleading.

A despatch to the London *Chronicle* from Port Said says that Admiral Camara's squadron is in a most sloven condition. Most of the vessels have foul bottoms.

The repairs necessary to the machinery of the Audaz will require a week to effect. The Buenos Aires, Covadonga, Isla de Panay, and Colon have been removed to the berths reserved for ships making a long stay.

The Captain of the Pelayo has been landed sick. The coaling of the vessels or the supplying of stokers has been prohibited pending the decision of the Egyptian Government.

CAIRO, June 28.—The Government, acting under instructions from Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, has stopped a French firm at Port Said from furnishing coal to Admiral Camara's squadron pending a decision from Great Britain.

MERRITT'S PROCLAMATION READY.

It Will Promise a Stable Government and Religious Freedom in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—Gen. Merritt said this evening that he had been carrying on a telegraphic conference with President McKinley, and that the proclamation which will be issued on his arrival in the Philippines was already drafted in Spanish and English.

In this proclamation the islanders would be informed that the United States intended to establish a stable Government which would free them from the troubles that had afflicted them. This proclamation would deny the charges of priests that the Americans would interfere with the Catholic religion. There would be no such interference, nor would any changes be made except in the interests of good government. The proclamation would receive the widest publicity over the islands through the newspapers and posters.

In regard to his plans Gen. Merritt said that before Gen. Greene left he authorized Greene to take possession of the islands if in his judgment the step was necessary. Gen. Merritt added:

"I'm not a glutton for military glory, and if Greene chooses to do the work cut out for me I shall not complain. When our expedition gets there if the islands are not yet seized we will seize them and proclaim the new Government, peaceably if possible, but in any event we will take them."

Gen. Merritt said that the transports which sailed yesterday and to-day would coal at Honolulu and that there would be no delay on the part of the Newport, on which he sails to-morrow.

The Valencia sailed this evening. The Newport will sail to-morrow morning, and is expected to overtake the Valencia before she reaches Honolulu. This afternoon the Astor battery and the Third Artillery went aboard the Newport, but Gen. Merritt will not embark until to-morrow morning.

To-day Gen. Merritt closed his headquarters. His offices will be occupied by Brig.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who will have charge here.

The Valencia is badly crowded and the men will have to sleep on deck after Honolulu is reached, for there is no chance for proper ventilation below when once she is in the tropics.

OUR COAL AT ST. THOMAS.

Notification of the Non-Payment of Drafts Issued by the American Consul.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 28.—The Colonial Bank has been formally notified of the non-payment of the drafts issued by the American Consul here for the payment for a large quantity of coal purchased by him in order to keep it from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

The bank is now preparing legal proceedings to recover the money. It is expected that an attachment will be placed on all the American coal here to-morrow. It is understood that all the consular property is also likely to be attached.

SHAFTER'S ONWARD MARCH

WASHINGTON DOESN'T WANT HIM TO ATTACK AT ONCE.

He Is Within Three Miles of Santiago and Telegraphs that All His Artillery Is Landed Finally—About 15,000 Men to Be Sent to Him at Once for Reinforcements—Gen. Miles to Go to Cuba to Supervise Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A despatch received by the Secretary of War late this afternoon from Major-Gen. Shafter informed the Government that the American forces had advanced from Sevilla to a point within three miles of Santiago. This is the text of the message:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898,
Off Siboney, Cuba, June 27, 9 P. M.

All is progressing well. We occupied to-day an advanced position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago road west of the San Juan River and within three miles of Santiago and from which it can be plainly seen.

SHAFTER,
Major-General U. S. V., commanding.

Another message from Gen. Shafter, received at the same time, was:

BAIQUIRI, Cuba, June 27.

The Yale arrived this A. M. all right. Troops now disembarking. Your son, who has been at the front as a volunteer, assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Duffield.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

The War Office had learned from the Navy Department early this morning that the Yale had arrived off Santiago and had discharged her troops, Admiral Sampson having briefly informed Secretary Long to that effect.

Further progress of the most important character in the Santiago campaign was reported to Major-Gen. Miles this afternoon in a despatch from Gen. Shafter. The despatch said that all of the heavy artillery had been landed on Monday and that the last of the troops had gone ashore. This message also was dated Baiquiri, and no doubt exists that the landing of the heavy siege and field guns was effected at that place as was that of the main body of troops last week.

The steady advance of the American forces under the immediate command of Gen. Wheeler to within sight of the city of Santiago is no surprise to those who knew that the most active operations were in contemplation by the Government. There is little probability, however, that the main assault on the stronghold where Gen. Linares's forces are intrenched will be made within the next few days. The Cabinet at its regular session this morning discussed the chances of a fight in Santiago, and it was regarded as probable that the attack on the city would not be made this week. The plan of the army administration seems to provide for a postponement of attack until such time as the reinforcements from Tampa shall have arrived. The Government deems it unwise to begin the attack on the city until sufficient troops are near at hand to reinforce the advance forces in case of a repulse by the enemy.

It is not believed by the officials of the War Department that an aggressive movement will be made by the Spanish in Santiago, and no fear of a precipitate attack is entertained as a result of moving the American forces up to the very gates of the city. By so moving the troops the American military commanders will become better assured of controlling the approaches to the city, and, having the situation in smaller compass, will be able to deal with it more efficiently.

While Gen. Shafter is waiting for the reinforcements from Tampa the time will also be occupied in transporting the heavy siege and field guns up from the coast. The question of just where this heavy ordnance is at present was settled by the despatch from Gen. Shafter this afternoon, in which he said that the guns were landed yesterday.

The War Department is making all haste in the preparations to send about 15,000 troops from Tampa to Santiago. An unconfirmed report was circulated about the War Department this afternoon, to the effect that 8,000 or 9,000 soldiers would embark on transports at Tampa to-night. At any rate, it is probable that the expedition to southern Cuba will not be postponed beyond Friday, and it is possible that all of the troops will get away on Thursday, as was believed, yesterday, would be the case.

A telegram was received to-day from Major-Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga informing the department that he was reorganizing his army corps preparatory to sending part of it to Tampa and thence to Porto Rico. He will select the fifteen regiments which are best equipped for service. These will be organized into two divisions, and Gen. Brooke will command the troops in person. It is probable that at least a part of the corps, the bulk of which is destined for the invasion of Porto Rico, will go to Santiago before the movement against the smaller Spanish island. The troops may not be used, however, in the Santiago campaign.

It can be said on the highest authority that despite the rumors to the effect that Gen. Miles will not be allowed to take any active part in the campaign immediately, he will be sent to Santiago within a very short time. There is a new reason for this statement since the publication of the fact in THE SUN this morning. Notwithstanding the sensational publications to the contrary, it is certain that Gen. Miles possesses the complete confidence of the Administration. Military operations of the broadest character will be intrusted to his personal charge. The present plan of the Government is to send him to Santiago immediately. It is understood, however, that when he arrives in southern Cuba Gen. Shafter will still be allowed to direct the operations against Santiago, and that Gen. Miles's supervision of the military operations in the province will be only such as devolves upon the commanding General of the army during his presence in the territory. Gen. Miles's chief business will be the mobilization of a large force of regular and volunteer troops in southeastern Cuba and the preparation of these forces for the invasion of Porto Rico.

There is a double reason for the extraordinary haste which the Government is making to embark troops from Tampa. Not only is the Administration convinced that it is dangerous to begin the attack on Santiago de Cuba before the arrival of reinforcements, but it is convinced that the preparations for invading Porto Rico promptly upon the fall of Santiago should not be delayed.

SUPPLIES SHAFTER WANTS.

Mule Shoes and Canvas Uniforms Will Go Down on the Yale.

The following telegram, dated Santiago de Cuba, June 27, 9 P. M., and signed "Shafter," was transmitted to the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York yesterday:

"We need 2,000 pounds of shoes Nos. 2 and 3 for pack mules, and 4,000 pounds of shoes for draught mules, Nos. 3 and 4, and 400 pounds horseshoe nails No. 6."

The goods will be shipped from here to Fort Monroe on Monday. They will be reloaded there on the Yale, which is due on her return trip from Santiago on Tuesday. The Depot Quartermaster will also ship from here on Monday to Fort Monroe 20,000 of the new canvas uniforms, which the Yale will carry to Santiago. Four thousand of these suits have already been sent to Gen. Shafter. The canvas uniform weighs about 2¾ pounds. The uniforms now worn weigh seven or eight pounds.

Yale Expected to Return at Once.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was said at the Navy Department this morning that the Yale would return immediately to Newport News, and she has probably already left on the return trip.

On her arrival she will take on Gen. Garretson's brigade, and in another three or four days, barring accidents, land it in southern Cuba.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park place, near Broadway.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that, commencing July 1, through Pullman buffet parlor car service between New York and Cape May will be established, leaving New York, Twenty-third street, at 12:50 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets at 1 P. M. week days, arriving Cape May 5:50 P. M. Leave Cape May 7 A. M. week days, and arriving Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets at 11:48 A. M. and Twenty-third street 12:15 P. M. This train will run via Trenton and Camden.—Adv.

Half rates to Niagara Falls, July 2d to 5th. Call on New York Central ticket agent and get the best.—Adv.

Hale Co., Next Produce Exchange.
Desks at export prices; fifty styles.—Adv.

Worth Seeing.
Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaults, 143 West 42d st., near Broadway.—Adv.