

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings

Wednesday, July 6.
Admiral Cervera was granted permission by the president to communicate with his family by cable.

The government will soon send out to Manila twenty-four musical instruments for the use of the First Nebraska regiment.

Senor Sagasta has announced officially in Madrid that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been destroyed and that Cervera himself is a prisoner of war.

The British warships Pallias and Alert have gone to Santiago de Cuba in order to bring away British subjects who are desirous of leaving that city before the bombardment.

The Spanish cabinet council at its meeting Tuesday night decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war with all risks while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

The United States steamer Philadelphia, which has been having an overhauling at Mare Island navy yard, will be ready for sea in about two weeks. She is destined for Manila.

One hundred recruits for Colonel Wood's rough riders have left Santa Fe to join the regiment at Santiago. They are an exceptionally fine body of men, being well built, six footers, and daring robbers.

One feature of the fights at Santiago, which has aroused great indignation among the Americans, is the act of Spanish sharpshooters along the line of march of Americans firing on the wounded and members of the hospital corps.

The president has sent instructions to Sampson and Shafter to confer together concerning a joint attack on Santiago. Sampson will enter the harbor and thus put the Spanish between land and sea forces. Foreign consuls at Santiago have asked for delay of bombardment in order that they may remove their subjects.

Representative Berry of Kentucky has introduced a resolution in congress thanking Commodore Schley and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet. Mr. Berry said he proposed to see that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized, declared Schley was the real hero, and that although Sampson commands the fleet, it was Schley who was in command when Cervera tried to escape.

Thursday, July 7.
The Reina Mercedes, the last of Cervera's fleet was destroyed Monday night.

It is now thought that the attack on Santiago may be delayed for several days at least.

The resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii passed the senate yesterday by a vote of 42 to 21.

Non-combatants are fleeing from Santiago in all directions to escape the dreaded bombardment by the Americans.

Word reached Secretary Long yesterday that the Alfonso XII had been destroyed while trying to run the Havana blockade.

Russian newspapers counsel the United States and Spain to "cease this terrible war." They declare that diplomatic intervention has become necessary.

The report that the Brooklyn had sunk, and that Commodore Schley had been killed, has not been verified, and is pronounced a Spanish fake similar to that about Captain Evans of the Iowa.

Negotiations are under way between General Shafter and the Spanish commander looking to the exchange of Hobson and his crew. Shafter hopes to succeed in making an exchange of prisoners.

President McKinley yesterday issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe next Sunday as a day to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God for the success of American arms.

Seven of the Spanish guerrillas who have been shooting from the treescops into passing ambulances and pack trains have been captured. It has not yet been decided what to do with them, but it is likely they will be executed.

Efforts will be made to save several vessels of Cervera's squadron. It is believed the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo can be saved in part. The Colon is not badly damaged, and may be gotten off the rocks in entirety. It is the best armored cruiser in the Spanish navy, and will make a valuable addition to the American navy.

Friday, July 8.

Blanco ordered Cervera to make the dash.

The Monterey recoiled at Honolulu June 27 and departed for Manila accompanied by its consort the Brutus.

The senate has passed a bill conferring upon Adjutant-General Corbin the rank, pay and allowance of a major-general.

John G. Maher of Company H (Chadron) Second Neb. regiment, has been acquitted of the charge of disobedience and released.

Sergeant George Geddes of Company C (Beatrice) First Nebraska regiment died at sea on the way to Honolulu. He was buried at sea with military honors. C. H. Fiske of Company D (Lincoln) died at Honolulu and was buried there.

A Madrid dispatch says: "According to a dispatch from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war. The officers in the city say the time has not arrived to sue for peace, one of them adding: 'We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war.'"

Lieutenant Hobson and his seven companions have been transferred and are now back on the American fleet.

Admiral Camara, commander of the Spanish fleet which recently started for the Philippines, has been instructed to return to Spain.

The Cubans refuse to do menial work, claiming they are fighters and not laborers. As a result, General Young refuses to give them rations.

The Spanish loss in the naval battle at Santiago is estimated at 200 killed and 1,500 captured. The American loss was one killed and two wounded.

The second expedition to Manila, consisting of the China, Colon, Zealandia, and Senator, the latter having on board the First Nebraska, reached Honolulu June 23 and departed for Manila on the following day.

Saturday, July 9.

The city of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do are subsisting tolerably well, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women.

It was Sergeant McKinney of company B, Ninth infantry, who shot and disabled Linares. The Spanish general was hit about an hour after San Juan hill was taken, during the first day's fighting. The sergeant asked permission to fire and having been granted it he sighted his rifle to 1,000 yards. The shot fell short. He raised the sight to 2,000 yards. The shot took effect and General Linares fell from his horse, shot through the right shoulder.

Annexation of Hawaii will probably cause a change in General Otis' plan for transporting troops to Manila. It has been suggested that all the forces encamped in San Francisco be removed to Honolulu where a camp may be established. Transports would then ply between Manila and Honolulu, saving two weeks, which would be consumed by the round trip journey from Hawaii to California. The United States may send a body of troops to Hawaii to support the new civil authorities and to garrison the island.

Sunday, July 10.

From 5,000 to 7,000 additional troops have been sent to General Shafter.

The cruiser Philadelphia, which has been ordered to Honolulu to raise the American flag over the Hawaiian islands, will go into commission and leave the middle of the present week.

Unless a further armistice was agreed upon between Shafter and Toral, the bombardment of Santiago was begun at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as that was the hour fixed for it to begin unless the Spanish general unconditionally surrendered. A dispatch received at the war department at midnight last night from Shafter says the enemy opened fire a few minutes past four with light guns which were soon silenced. Three Americans were slightly wounded. Shafter says he will have force enough to prevent escape of Spanish from Santiago. He is quite well. The belief is entertained that Toral will surrender when he finds he cannot get out.

The cruisers Harvard and St. Louis, having on board the officers and men of Cervera's fleet reached Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday. Admiral Cervera has the appearance of a broken hearted man. He is indisposed and was slightly wounded in the engagement. Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, who is among the prisoners, is quite ill, having been wounded in the head. All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole, and will later be taken to Annapolis. Admiral Cervera came on deck in the afternoon and consented to talk with representatives of the press, who went out to the St. Louis in a tug. "You ask me," he said, "how I like America, and I answer that I have always liked, and I may say loved your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America and have only the kindest feeling for them, but every man has a duty to perform. I tried to perform that duty. There has been much feeling in Spain and I want all Spain to know the truth: that every ship of my squadron fought until the last and when we could do no more, we surrendered."

Monday, July 11.
The United States gunboat Benington will proceed to Ladrones islands to hold them.

General Draper, American ambassador to Italy, says that country, next to England, is our firmest friend.

The transports Iroquois and Cherokee brought 450 wounded men from Santiago to Key West. They were placed aboard a hospital train and taken to Ft. McPherson.

The authorities at Washington are now concerning themselves seriously with the problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender.

Major-General Otis has been urged to hasten his departure for Manila.

On reaching there he will probably assume command of all the troops in the field, leaving General Merritt free to discharge the duties of governor-general.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Observer says the Spanish army is the obstacle of peace. It is unwilling to yield without trying further conclusions with Americans. If they are deprived of the opportunity they will rise and fight in Spain against the government and in Cuba on their own account.

Tuesday, July 12.

Spaniards are fearful that Commodore Watson will head off Camara on his return trip. Camara gave the Egyptian government a written guarantee that he was bound direct for Spain. He was then allowed to coal.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, arrived off Santiago bay shortly after noon yesterday on board the cruiser Yale. Soon after his arrival there he and Admiral Sampson held a conference. In the early afternoon Miles landed at Playa del Este and conferred with Shafter by telephone.

HE COULD NOT HIT IT.

FLEET BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO UNSUCCESSFUL.

Schley Followed Shafter's Orders to Open Fire on the City Without Any Previous Knowledge of the General's Purpose—Guns Too Short to Reach the Works.

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY. July 10.—The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, under Commodore Schley, fired on the city of Santiago at 5:15 this (Sunday) afternoon, in obedience to a request from General Shafter, conveyed by a signal from the shore.

The warships lined up from the east to the west, a quarter of a mile from the shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles distant. The bombardment was continued for one hour.

After thirty-five shots had been fired from the 8-inch guns Commodore Schley became convinced that the Brooklyn's fire was falling short and ordered a cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, they, with their larger guns, having longer range. The shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes.

The signals from the shore announced that the shells fell a thousand feet short and a little to the left of the Spanish position. At dusk the squadron ceased firing and Commodore Schley sent a launch to the shore to ask General Shafter if he desired firing continued during the night.

When the reporter went aboard the Brooklyn Commodore Schley said he was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment. The reporter read to him a message received from Juragua on a mounted courier, saying the armistice was ended and that hostilities had been resumed.

Commodore Schley said: "General Shafter signaled me to begin the bombardment as soon as I could get into position. I doubted from the start whether I could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. If I bombard tomorrow I shall have range marks on shore to guide me, and I shall take the ships closer to the shore than to-day."

"The water off Aguadores is so smooth that our marksmanship was not affected by the swaying of the ship. In firing to-day I gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation by listing the ships. But I knew I would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over the cliff a great elevation is required."

At 7 o'clock the warships were still in position. When the bombardment began a heavy rainstorm was in progress, with thunder and lightning, but artillery fire could be heard on shore, indicating that General Shafter had resumed hostilities immediately upon the ending of the armistice.

Following the roar of Commodore Schley's guns could be heard the shrieking of the shells as they sped on their way to the doomed city. Then came a long echo from the hills back of Santiago and sometimes a peal of thunder prolonged the reverberations and gave the impression that the city was bombarded from the sky, sea and land.

The situation must have been appalling to the Spaniards, and if General Shafter made the demonstration for the mere effect it would have on the wavering enemy, he probably attained his end.

LOST IN SUNDAY'S SKIRMISH.

General Shafter Reports the Killed and Wounded in the First Attack.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The war department has posted the following dispatch from General Shafter:

Following report of casualties in the First division yesterday afternoon just received:

Killed—Captain Charles W. Rowell, Second infantry.

Private Peter Nelson, Company A, Second infantry.

Wounded—J. N. Lutz, Second infantry; Private Charles Jenks, Company A, Second infantry; Private Charles Lentki, Company B, Second infantry; and Private Nelson Gilbert, Jr., Twenty-first infantry.

Washington Thanksgiving Services.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Sunday was a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the nation's capital. The President's recent proclamation resulted in a concert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were offered for an early consummation of peace. In nearly every church where the proclamation had suggested the topic of the sermon there were special music and patriotic prayers, the services closing with the hymn "America." President McKinley attended the morning services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church. He went alone to the church and was deeply impressed by the discourse delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D.

It seems sometimes as if half the people were busy making fools of themselves.—Ex.

SIX TROOP SHIPS ARRIVE.

Twenty-five Hundred Reinforcements for General Shafter Reach Juragua.

OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, July 12.—Six troop ships, carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Tuesday morning.

The screw of an Atlantic steamer costs about £4,000.

THE OREGON'S GREAT WORK.

Officers From Sampson's Fleet Tell of Cervera's Last Fight.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—The few officers who came in on the St. Louis and who had participated in the fight with the Spanish cruisers off Santiago, were obliged to tell the whole story of the memorable contest. While in the main their accounts did not differ materially from the press dispatches, yet they seemed to give credit to the work of the Oregon.

From an account, as given by one officer, it appears that on the morning of the fight four American warships lay off the entrance to the harbor. The Oregon was slightly to the east; then to the westward came the converted yacht Gloucester, lying between the Oregon and Iowa. To the westward of the Iowa was the Texas, while further along, in fact, eight or ten miles to the west of the harbor, was the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on board.

The position of the fleet was in keeping with the plan mapped out by Admiral Sampson, and his command had definite orders in case the Spanish fleet made a dash out of the harbor. While all the ships had steam up, none of them, with the exception of the Brooklyn, was under way. The latter had, a few minutes previous to the sighting of the Spaniards, turned away to the westward, and when the first shot was fired from the Iowa she was going away from the fleet at about an eight knot gait.

Just why the Brooklyn was steaming on to the west at this time is not known, but although she had not gone far and was still probably quite near the station designated by Admiral Sampson, her commander nevertheless had to swing round, and in doing so put his helm to starboard and made a long sweep to port, going a mile or more off shore in the maneuver. The first Spaniard that came rushing out of the harbor's mouth was the Cristobal Colon, with Admiral Cervera on board, the Vizcaya was second, the Almirante Oquendo third and the Maria Teresa fourth, while two torpedo boat destroyers brought up the rear.

While the Iowa got in the first lick at the fleet, as they came dashing by, the Oregon was the first American outside the Brooklyn in motion. She gathered headway so fast that she cut in between the Iowa and the fleet, and plumped a good 13-inch at the Colon before she had gone by. The Oregon was therefore in a most excellent position to meet the Vizcaya when she came along and, with the help of the Texas, tackled her so fiercely that she was on fire in a few minutes and headed for the beach.

While the Oregon's whole starboard battery was banging at the Vizcaya the aft guns had swung around and were pumping shells into the Oquendo. The wreck of the three Spaniards was accomplished in about fifteen or twenty minutes, and by this time the Oregon had attained her maximum speed. With forced draft on and every pound of steam up, the big Pacific coast battle ship ploughed through the water as she never did before, except, perhaps, on her speed trial three years ago.

Leaving the Texas and the Iowa to complete the destruction of the remainder of the Spaniards and the rescue of the unfortunate sailors, Captain Clark headed the Oregon after the Colon.

The Brooklyn by this time had taken her wide sweep off shore and was headed in for the Colon, opening up on that vessel with her port broadsides. As the Colon ran by the Brooklyn she gave the latter the benefit of her big guns, and no less than thirty shots took effect on the Brooklyn's port side, a number of them passing clear through the Yankee cruiser. The Brooklyn turned again, bringing her starboard guns on the Spaniard. In the run up the coast the Brooklyn was hit a dozen times on her starboard side, while all three of her tall smokestacks showed the effect of the Colon's stern chasers.

The superior speed of the Brooklyn and Oregon sealed the fate of the Colon, and after a run of forty miles Admiral Cervera ordered the flagship to be headed for the shore.

The Colon struck about 150 yards from the beach, and as soon as she had grounded Admiral Cervera ordered everyone to jump overboard and plunged into the sea himself, followed by all his officers.

The little Gloucester, after destroying the torpedo boat destroyers, turned after the Oregon and made such good time that she was up even with the Colon when she ran ashore. As she drew considerable less water than either the Oregon or Brooklyn, her commander, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, was able to run in quite close to the stranded ship, and the Gloucester's boats were sent out after the swimming crew. Admiral Cervera was picked up just outside the surf, about ten yards from shore, and after his long swim, was thoroughly exhausted.

The Colon had just turned in-shore when the New York came up after a long and quick run. The flagship was enabled to get in a dozen good shots before the Colon's flag came down, so that Admiral Sampson had a hand in the fight, although it was a brief one.

Corbett to Try McCoy.

NEW YORK, July 12.—It is announced that James J. Corbett and "Red" McCoy have agreed upon terms for a 25 round match, to come off at Buffalo, August 27. The purse will be \$20,000, with a side bet probable. It is said McCoy's representatives provisionally accepted Corbett's stipulations that should the police interfere the latter is to have the winner's end of the purse.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—A. H. Mendenhall, vice president of the State Journal company, fell into a cistern at his residence at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and was drowned.

BEGAN AT DAYLIGHT.

WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED OF BOMBARDMENT.

General Shafter Says the First Firing Was Only a Preliminary Engagement—After a Conference Sunday American Generals Would Have Accepted Terms.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The first shot in the bombardment of Santiago was fired yesterday afternoon. General Shafter had refused to accept the conditional surrender proposed by the Spanish commander, General Toral.

Dispatches received earlier stated that General Shafter had ridden over the American lines and found them in a position that he termed impregnable. It was gathered that he would continue the strengthening of his lines during the night.

Twenty-three minutes later the following was received: "My plans for tomorrow are to keep up the bombardment of the trenches and city and complete the investment upon the north-west by the troops which have just arrived at Siboney, one regiment of which, the First Illinois, has just reached me."

Soon after noon to-day the following was received: "I regret to report that Captain Rowell, Second infantry, was killed late yesterday afternoon."

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY. July 10.—General Shafter held a conference with the American generals at the front to-day (Sunday) concerning the offer made by the Spanish commander, General Toral, to surrender Santiago, if the Spanish garrison were allowed to march out with the side arms and have twenty miles' start without molestation.

General Toral agreed that if this was accepted he would not destroy the ships in the harbor, the ammunition in the forts or the buildings in the city.

The majority of the generals, General Wheeler leading, were in favor of the acceptance of these terms, upon the ground that the Spaniards could march out to the westward anyhow and burn the city and destroy all the vessels, guns and ammunition before leaving.

Food and water are very scarce in Santiago. One biscuit was recently sold for \$5 in gold.

At half past 11 General Shafter notified General Toral, the Spanish commander, that by President McKinley's direction the Spanish proposition to surrender if the garrison were allowed to leave Santiago with its side arms was rejected and that the United States would accept no terms but immediate and unconditional surrender.

General Toral, at 2:45 p. m., replied in a brief note that he rejected President McKinley's proposal and would consent to no other terms than those offered by himself.

At 3:15 p. m. General Shafter notified General Toral that the armistice would be terminated and hostilities resumed at 4 o'clock. At the same time he issued instructions to each of the division commanders to prepare for a fresh attack upon the Spanish works. These orders have been promulgated from Aguadores to El Caney.

When the courier left with this dispatch, just before 4 o'clock, the artillery was preparing to open upon the Spaniards at the end of the armistice. The dynamite gun had been trained on the Spanish blockhouse with such absolute precision that the first shot would obliterate it.

The American soldiers will sleep in the trenches to-night (Sunday). Eight batteries of light artillery will be in position at midnight to-night and the siege guns just landed will be ready for action at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

General Shafter said to a correspondent: "General Henry and his division are now landing at Juragua and are coming up as rapidly as possible. Our lines cannot be made more effective, but if the chance offers to increase our strength, I will take advantage of it."

"I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days."

"At El Caney there are 10,000 miserable refugees from Santiago, old men, women and children, whom the Spaniards have permitted to go to our lines to get food. The plight of these helpless people is heart rending. The Americans are doing all they can for them."

General Hawkins, commanding the first brigade of General Kent's division, who was wounded in the foot during the attack made on our lines Saturday night by the Spaniards, has returned to the United States. Colonel Theaker of the Sixteenth infantry has succeeded General Hawkins in the command of the brigade, and Colonel Wood of the Rough Riders will succeed General Young. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt will command the Rough Riders hereafter.

Death in the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The schooner Hattie I. Phillips, from St. Michael, brings the sad news of the death by freezing on the Manook trail of Victor F. Maidhof of New York, who was United States consul to Annaburg, Saxony, during the first administration of President Cleveland.

Two Volunteers From Carrollton Shot in a Disreputable Resort in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A general fight in a disreputable house last night resulted in the shooting of Charles Chunn and William Whitfield, privates in Company A, Fourth Missouri volunteer infantry. Chunn was shot through the right forearm, the bullet shattering one of the bones. Whitfield received a shot in the ball of the thumb, which passed through the hand and badly lacerated two of his fingers. Both the injured men came from Carrollton, Mo. The doctors fear that Chunn is seriously hurt.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Admiral Cervera and 745 Others Reach Portsmouth on the St. Louis.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 746 Spanish prisoners, including fifty-four officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing island. The big liner left Guantanamo at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners, there were 1,036 people on board the boat, and out of this number there are ninety-one sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons.

Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days. Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya, and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and had the freedom of the ship with one exception, and he was the governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed on that memorable morning of July 3. He refused to sign the parole papers, and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded. A detachment of twenty-eight marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Bordan, and twenty-one marines from the U. S. S. Marblehead were put aboard the St. Louis when she left Guantanamo for the North, to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men. The prisoners, as well as nearly all the Spanish officers, are dressed in clothes of every description, as most of them had come aboard with very little clothing, and what they are wearing was given them by the officers and men from the American fleet.

It is understood that Admiral Cervera has accepted an invitation to stay at a hotel at Newcastle, about four miles from the navy yard.

Admiral Cervera's stay at the hotel will, however, be short, as the St. Louis will coal as soon as the Spanish sailors are landed and will then leave for Annapolis with the Spanish officers.

It is understood that the steamer, after she discharges her prisoners, will coal at Newport News and then take a large number of troops to Cuba.

Admiral Cervera came on deck and consented to talk to representatives of the press, who went out to the St. Louis in a tug.

"You ask me," he said, "how I like America, and I answer that I have always liked, and I may say loved, your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America, and have only the kindest feelings for them, but every man has a duty to perform to his country, and all Spaniards tried to perform that duty. There has been much feeling in Spain, and I want all Spain to know the truth, that every ship of my squadron fought until the last, and when we could fight no more we surrendered."

"I have much interest to know the exact situation in Spain."

"Captain Goodrich has treated us all as well as anyone could possibly be treated. My officers have occupied quarters in the saloon, and we cannot complain."

FEW WOUNDED LEFT IN CUBA.

Nearly All Disabled Soldiers Have Been Sent North.

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY. July 10.—There are only seventy-five wounded men in the hospitals here, who are being treated for serious amputations or bone fractures. In the hospital at the front there are no wounded soldiers. The serious cases and all the rest of the wounded are on board the hospital ship Relief, or on the transports bound north.

The situation from a sanitary point of view is susceptible to much improvement.

The landing of reinforcements is progressing rapidly. All the men of the First Illinois regiment, six batteries of light artillery and 851 recruits for the regular infantry are now ashore and it is probable the Eighth Ohio from the St. Paul will be landed by noon to-morrow (Monday).

A coal-laden schooner, the Stevens, drifted against the hospital ship Relief and both would have drifted ashore but for the prompt assistance rendered them by the Cynthia II.

SAMPSON SENDS HIS REPORTS

Official Accounts of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Brought to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Ensign Palmer arrived in Washington to-day, bringing a series of reports from Admiral Sampson, including the reports of his subordinate officers, describing the destruction of Cervera's squadron. These reports are under examination and such parts of them as are deemed suitable for publication will be given to the press later.

WRECKED A HOSPITAL CAR.

A Train Bearing Wounded Soldiers in a Collision in Florida.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg received a dispatch from Surgeon Richards to-day, stating that the hospital train bearing the wounded to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, was in a rear-end collision six miles south of High Springs, Fla., at 8 o'clock last. No one was hurt, the dispatch said, but the private car was demolished. Surgeon Richards expected the train to reach Fort McPherson at 1 o'clock this afternoon.