

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cited From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

President McKinley has appointed George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York assistant secretary to the president, to fill the additional position of that grade recently created by congress.

It is the general understanding among army officers here that the next expedition to the Philippines will get off about July 11. The fleet will consist of the Poru, City of Puebla, Acapulco, Umatale and Pennsylvania.

The Porto Rican expedition, which is the next number on the war programme after the surrender of Santiago, is to be led by Major-General John R. Brooke, now commanding the First Army corps at Chickamauga, who will be made military governor of the island after its capture.

According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor-general has made arrangements for a meeting with Admiral Dieckrich, commander of the German naval forces in the Far East, in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish government that Manila should be handed into provincial charge of a neutral commander.

St. Louis presents a bloody Fourth of July record. Three murders were committed. A probably fatal shooting affray also occurred, and a little girl who was playing with firecrackers set fire to her dress and was burned to death.

Targets were made of wounded men, and Spanish sharpshooters fired on the ambulance corps at Saturday's and Sunday's engagement at Santiago de Cuba. Several members of the corps were wounded and two wounded men were killed outright.

Gomez' troops are short of food, and serious suffering is inevitable if a fresh supply is not sent to them. Failure of the Gussie expedition to land supplies and subsequent disposal of the vessel's cargo makes it doubtful if another attempt can be made in the near future.

A dispatch from Santiago, via Kingston, says: At about 10 o'clock Sunday night the enemy came out of the breaches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their positions, but quickly rallied, and drove the enemy back pell-mell into the open ditches.

The United States senate was in session on the fourth of July. The torpedo-boat Fox, built by Wolff & Zwicker Iron works, was launched in Portland, Or., Monday.

Uruguay is in the throes of a revolt and the government has declared Montevideo an island of siege.

The LaRone islands are about 3,000 miles west and just a little south of the Hawaiian islands in direct line with the Philippines.

During the bombardment of Santiago Saturday the Swance in three shots from her 4-inch gun, at a range of 1,600 yards, brought the Spanish flag down from Aguadores, a fortification three miles from Morro.

A tornado struck Hampton beach, N. H., causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. Several people were killed in a skating rink, and by the capsizing of a yacht sailing off the beach five were drowned.

The steamer Columbia, plying between Portland and San Francisco, reports a collision with the schooner J. Eppinger, six hours out from San Francisco, in a dense fog. The Eppinger undertook to cross the Columbia's bow, and was run down and cut in two aft foremost. The crew were all rescued.

A bridge crossing the Mohican river at Shelby, Cal. fell with 1,000 people. Four were killed outright and a number injured, some seriously. A public wedding ceremony was being performed on the bridge, as one of the features of the celebration. Just as the ceremony had been completed the bridge went down with a crash, precipitating the people a distance of 18 feet.

The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock Tuesday noon, on pain of bombardment; words from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this in part was the thrilling record of such a fourth of July as has never been known since the battle of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before.

In 1871 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

In Venezuela the revolution which has prevailed for the past six months ended by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader.

A horse will live 25 days without food, merely drinking water.

Representative Davidson, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill increasing the army ration by the addition of one-quarter of a pound of pure American cheese. A similar bill has been introduced by Representative Chickering, of New York.

In the first five months of 1898 more rain fell in Kansas than during the whole of last year.

For over 100 years a weekly distribution of bread has taken place at St. John's chapel, one of the Trinity parish churches, New York city.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to that of 89 elephants, or 440 bears.

LATER NEWS.

President McKinley has sent a telegram to Shafter and Sampson ordering them to confer as to the advisability of the fleet entering the harbor to assist in the bombardment of Santiago.

Shafter has decided that he will wait for reinforcements. The storming of Santiago is therefore likely not to occur for a few days. The news of Pando's arrival at the doomed city has been confirmed.

Camara's fleet has entered the Suez canal. Ten vessels headed by the battleship Pelayo resumed their voyage Tuesday morning, presumably for the Philippines. The news has been confirmed in Washington.

Madrid calls her disaster a victory. The government has announced that Cervera's entire fleet has escaped to safety. Minister Annon, it is said, is delighted, and declares that Cervera's dash was a brilliant one and quite successful.

Orders were issued by the department Tuesday looking to the immediate dispatch of troopships from Tampa with reinforcements to Shafter. It is probable at least 15,000 will be sent forward as quickly as transportation can be provided.

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THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Sampson Has Destroyed Cervera's Fleet.

GALLANT DASH FOR LIBERTY

Against Superior Men Spaniards Fought to the Last—Went Down With Flying Colors—Nothing Remains Now But Shattered and Burning Hulks.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 6.—Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet.

Several weeks ago, Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago.

Sunday, after being lashed helplessly in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, are today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba; the Spanish admiral a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish soldiers, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically unscathed. The Spanish ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

The Spanish fleet became the victims of the awful rain of shells, which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and within two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers were lying on the shore 10 to 15 miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flames pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke 100 feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line re-echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand, or the rocks ground their hulls to pieces, as they rolled or pitched with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her by her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral, and said to him: "Congratulations, sir, upon having witnessed as gallant a fight as has ever been seen."

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game, and their shells fell around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have killed or wounded many of their men. The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro, and a mile or two beyond the place where the Furor was burning, and the Pluton lay broken in two against the cliff. The flagships and the Oquendo were the first to show signs of distress.

Two 13-inch shells from one of the battleships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side, and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate, and both ships headed for the shore and were within 300 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction.

The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire and covered with flames and smoke that the men ceased firing. The Gloucester, after sending a boat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded, and went to their assistance. She sent a boat to all her boats out, and one seaman swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on the shore. By this means many of the flagships' crew, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible.

Few of the Pluton's crew escaped.

Fraternizing Feeling. London, July 6.—The fraternal sentiment evidenced here during the last few months found vent throughout the United Kingdom in an unprecedented display of the Stars and Stripes in honor of the Fourth of July, and in hearty expressions of good will everywhere. The afternoon papers were unanimous in applauding the splendid courage of the Americans before San Juan, and in congratulating the United States upon the signal successes of its armies, both in the East and in the West.

Why Cervera Moved. London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: An official dispatch announces that the Manzanillo column of 6,000 men, with a large quantity of supplies, has reached Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that General Brooke has these reinforcements were at hand he considered the presence of the squadron no longer necessary.

Shafter. London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: An official dispatch announces that the Manzanillo column of 6,000 men, with a large quantity of supplies, has reached Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that General Brooke has these reinforcements were at hand he considered the presence of the squadron no longer necessary.

THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN

Santiago Attacked by Land and Sea.

ENEMY'S OUTER WORKS TAKEN

Morro Castle and the Forts Bombaraded by the Fleet—Vesuvius Used Her Dynamite Guns With Good Effect—Cervera's Ships Fired Upon Troops

Playa del Este, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of El Gauayo, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 1 o'clock. Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

Spaniards Retreated. Siboney, July 2.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after six hours' terrific fighting, the Spaniards began to leave their encampments and retreated into the city.

Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in one hip, but was laughing.

Battle Continued Until Dark. Playa del Este, July 2.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and have occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak. The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

Shafter's Official Report. Washington, July 3.—The war department has received the following report from General Shafter, dated at Siboney: "I have had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of the city of Santiago. The Spaniards are using eight-inch Krupp guns. The smoke of many fires in the vicinity of the city is visible."

General Anderson has selected a place near Cayte arsenal as a site for his camp. The troops are now making preparations to go ashore. They are all anxious to leave the transports, on which they have spent so many days. The men belonging to Dewey's squadron are enjoying fine health, and are eager to have another engagement with the enemy.

The Spanish gunboat Leyte has surrendered to Admiral Dewey. She had been lying in the river to the north of the city for a long time, but her position there finally became untenable. Strong forces of insurgents continued to beset her. They held the country thereabouts, and prevented the men on ship from getting any supplies. Finally, with their food exhausted and their ammunition nearly used up, the commander of the Leyte determined to run his ship over to Dewey.

Insurgents Missing. Juraguá, via Kingston, July 2.—General Garcia and 3,000 insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago were brought here today by American transports. July 5,000 insurgents are now concentrated near Juraguá. The majority are well armed, but all are badly clothed. They are accustomed to the bush-whacking methods of the Spaniards, and are familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago. A conference between Shafter and Garcia will be held tomorrow to further consider plans of co-operation of the two armies.

Garcia's plan is to march his entire army overland along the northern coast, keeping in touch with the American army. As soon as possible Garcia will effect a junction with Gomez' forces, now west of Havana. The Cuban leaders plan to have 20,000 insurgents before Havana when the time comes for investment of that city.

Camara Goes to Sea. London, July 2.—A dispatch to Lloyds' from Port Said, dated 10:40 o'clock tonight, says that the Pelago, Sanador, Carlos Quinto, Osada, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Rapido, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon and San Ignacio de Loya have gone to sea.

The Spanish Loss. Washington, July 6.—Tonight the navy department posted the translation of a cipher cablegram from Commodore Watson. It is similar to which received today from Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured.

Officials Shaken Up. Redding, Cal. July 2.—A special train carrying the officials of the Union Pacific railroad was wrecked this evening between Smithson and Delta, about 35 miles north of Redding. Although receiving a severe shaking up none of the officials were injured. The engine and drums were hurt, but not seriously. The engine jumped the track in a cut, but the coaches stayed on the rails. The train was delayed four hours.

Newspaper-Boat Wrecked. Kingston, Jamaica, July 2.—A newspaper dispatch-boat, the Elsay, went ashore last night at Rocky Point, on the eastern end of Jamaica. She will probably be to pieces. Langdon Smylie, a correspondent, was on board of her at the time.

London, July 2.—Officials of the United States embassy discredited the Madrid dispatch saying that Camara has passed through the Suez canal. They say he had not entered the canal this morning.

IN MANILA BAY.

THE ARMY ENGAMPED

Mobilized Four Miles From Santiago.

ENGINEERS HARD AT WORK

Artillery Being Taken Up Over Mountain Roads—General Shafter at the Front—Spaniards Hoisted Red Cross Flags Over the City.

Off Juraguá, Province of Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 2.—The force of the American army is being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed, the attack on Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will begin Shafter himself cannot say. The troops can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the packtrains, wagons, ambulances and artillery is somewhat slow.

From Daiquiri, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration, the road runs through a tangled undergrowth and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of over 12 miles. Through this continuous thicket the vanguard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers, with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached this position. The siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

General Shafter left his ship today and took quarters with General Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to a rumor that an attack would occur tomorrow, but the staff officers say it is impossible to get the army in shape to start a blow for several days. About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city, and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juraguá and Daiquiri. The advance forces are in a semi-circle, the left flank resting two miles from the city under command of General Chaffee with the extreme right under command of Colonel Miles, about a mile to the northwest. Beginning with the Twelfth infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventeenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Tenth infantry extend to the right in order named. Beyond their picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile nearer Santiago city, being in plain sight of General Chaffee's and Colonel Miles' troops.

Such amusements has been caused among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags flying from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags have been counted today, and it is reported that two more were hoisted tonight. They are all flying from the largest and strongest buildings in the city, and officers by the Spanish soldiers evidently intend to thus try to protect every place in the city offering a good mark for the American artillery.

For the past day or two landings have been without incident. The hospital corps has finished its camp and several patients are already under good treatment. There are quite a few cases of measles under the care of the physicians, but a majority of the cases of sickness are the result of heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, particularly those suffering for shelter and food during the landing.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries. All day long four American warships, within a mile and a half of Morro's guns, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the soldiers ashore, and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot is taken to indicate that they are very short of ammunition. The Indiana, Iowa, New Orleans and Massachusetts could easily have been hit as they lay almost motionless in easy range, but Morro might be a country schoolhouse for all the hostile demonstration it made.

Word was received by Rear-Admiral Sampson today that the Spanish supply-boat Purisima Concepcion, which escaped from Jamaica recently, has arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of the province of Sancti Clara. The naval officers here are much chagrined at the fact that the steamer got away.

In the Suez Canal. Madrid, July 3.—In an interview this afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Corvea, minister of war, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron had begun the passage of the Suez canal. He also announced that the Victoria, the Sumaruga, the Alfonso XIII and the Lebanito, all armored cruisers, are ready to form the third squadron.

Merritt Has Gone. San Francisco, July 2.—The steamer Newport, with General Merritt on board, sailed this morning for the Philippines. General Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel from the Spanish navy, and has issued orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed to the islands.

In a Civil Service Examination in England there were 1,368 failures in a class of 1,923.

To Allow Soldiers to Vote. Washington, July 2.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today reported the bill allowing soldiers to vote in the field. The committee decided upon this action at a meeting today at the White House, upon party lines, with the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing it. Senator Hoar gave notice that he would take an early opportunity to call the bill up for action.

At Mainz, Germany, instruction in cooking is obligatory for girls in public schools.

WATSON'S EASTERN SQUADRON

Preparing for Its Raid, While Camara Loses Time.

Washington, July 2.—It was announced at the navy department this afternoon that the Spanish Cadiz squadron had paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal, though this statement was probably erroneous, in view of the later reports to the press indicating that the Spanish vessels were stopping for repairs. The advice only hastened preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron. The commodore has reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago, and his consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which, it is expected, will occupy fully four months, providing the war endures that length of time.

The delays to which the Spaniards are subject at Port Said will retard very greatly to the advantage of Admiral Dewey, if Camara is still in reality loitering for the Philippines, for they insure the arrival of almost the whole of General Merritt's forces, and almost certainly of the cruiser Charleston and the Monterey and Monaghan before the Spanish squadron could reach Manila harbor.

It was learned this afternoon that the Egyptian government had decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality and that the warships must leave.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal, bound to the Asiatic station.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to launch two torpedo-boat destroyers at Port Said, because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines.

The Wire to the Front. Washington, July 2.—General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, tonight received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, signal corps officer in Cuba, announcing that a telegraph and telephone station had been established at a point within two miles of the city of Santiago. This information is of the highest importance to the officials of the war department, as it insures to them practically direct communication with Shafter. The information is significant, too, as it shows that the American troops are within striking distance of the telegraph station being of course within the American lines, its location conclusively indicates that the forces of General Shafter have established themselves in advance of telegraphic communication.

A Road Convention. Astoria, Or., July 2.—The county court is using every means to provide Clatsop with good roads, and it was decided today to call a convention. This convention will meet here July 20-21, during which the farmers' convention will be in session with the road convention will consist of two or more representatives from each road district, and the best means of securing good highways for the county will be discussed. Farming in Clatsop county is generally suffering because of poor highways. It is the intention to remove this obstacle to the county's progress, and secure thoroughfares which can be used the year round. The convention will doubtless be largely attended.

Shot in Hay Field. Harrisburg, Or., July 2.—This morning Charles Turner was shot and killed by T. M. McGrath, about six miles east of this place. Turner had been working on the farm of Harvey Summerville. McGrath lives near by. Turner visited with McGrath's boy, about his own age. McGrath thought he was visiting his wife, with whom he has had trouble, and became jealous. Today he went to the Summerville farm and went up to Turner, who was working in the hay field, spoke a few words, then stepped back and drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered Turner's left breast, and he dropped dead.

Famine at Santiago. Playa del Este, July 2.—Intercepted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short, and the latter will be exhausted soon. For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries off the harbor entrance, even though going very close inshore. The cruiser New Orleans has left for Key West.

Dolphin Badly Damaged. Washington, July 2.—Reports received at the navy department of the collision between the Dolphin and Newark indicate that it took place near Key West. The Dolphin smashed her stern, filling the forward compartment to the collision bulkhead. It is expected three weeks will be consumed in making repairs.

The heart beats 10 strokes a minute less when one is lying down than when in an upright posture.

Spy at Fort Canby. Astoria, July 2.—It has been learned that the court-martial which recently convened at Fort Canby was held for the purpose of determining whether or not a resident of Ilwaco is a Spanish spy. The man is a Mexican, and while under the influence of liquor recently created the impression by his utterances that he was in the employ of the Spanish government. The verdict of the court has not yet been made known, but many of the soldiers at the fort are of the opinion that the Mexican has been found guilty and will be shot.