

## CUBA IS FOR CUBANS

Eastern Part of the Island Occupied by Insurgents.

ALL EXCEPT THE CITY OF HAVANA

Spaniards Continue Their Savage Warfare on Unarmed Men, Women and Children.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 4.—This city has been thrown into consternation by a descent of the Spanish police. The homes of many peaceable citizens were entered after the town had gone to bed. It is known that at least 25 persons were arrested and hurried to prison. Nearly all of Eastern Cuba is in the hands of the Cubans, save the city. The Spanish policy of arresting citizens suspected of sympathy with the insurgents had long since spread among all classes. The recent arrests are further evidence of General Weyler's determination to wage war on citizens in their homes, as well as on the armed bodies in the field.

No one can learn any definite reason for the sudden arrests. There were three women among the prisoners. All were locked in the jail Incomunicados. Many were sent to Moro castle. Among the captives was a doctor, two lawyers and four merchants. All rest under the general accusation of plotting against Spanish authority.

A special from Guimaro, Camaguey, gives the following details of the death of Major Dana Osgood, the foot-ball player who commanded a Cuban battery during the recent siege of the town of Guimaro. General Garcia ordered Major Osgood to open fire upon the Spanish forts. Two hours later a large fort, known as Fort Montan, located on a hill 700 yards from the town, was abandoned by its defenders, who took refuge in the town.

On the second day of the siege, Major Osgood, under heavy fire from the Spaniards, was training one of his pieces on the forts. A Mauser ball struck him in the forehead. He uttered the word "Well," and, bending forward on his cannon, hugged it and breathed his last in behalf of Cuban liberty. The news of his death deeply impressed President Cisneros and the commanding officers, all of whom had great regard for the American officer.

The Spaniards who had an abundant supply of ammunition, kept up an incessant fire against the Cuban entrenchments. General Garcia, on October 27, made up his mind to capture the place by assault. The Spaniards had abandoned all the forts outside of the town and made themselves strong on the inside. They had taken commanding positions on the stone buildings and massive stone church in the public square. At a signal General Cisneros and Capote, at the head of their men, charged the town from different quarters. The Spanish garrison took refuge in the old church and strongly barricaded it. General Garcia ordered that the three guns be brought to bear upon the stone structure, and fire was at once opened. One of the shots from a 12-pounder mortally wounded the Spanish officer in command, Major Martinez, and killed some of his men.

Shortly after a tremendous cry of "Viva Cuba libre" came from the Cubans. The Spaniards had signaled their unconditional surrender.

### ANOTHER MINE EXPLODED.

Many Spaniards Blown Up During a Recent Battle.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4.—Rev. A. J. Diaz, the Baptist missionary of Havana, who was driven from Cuba several months ago, on account of alleged affiliation with the insurgents, has reached the city from Texas, where he has been engaged in church work.

"I was told," said he, "that everything was at a standstill in Havana, there being nothing going on in the city. As I understand it, everything is dead as a door-nail, but General Maceo seems to be getting in his work, and from what I was told by friends in New Orleans, I suppose he has the means of exterminating many of the Spaniards. The press reports contained a story to the effect that General Maceo had enticed Weyler, with many of his men, on to a point of ground that had been dynamited for their special benefit, and succeeded in killing and wounding many of them. I was told of a second mine that had been fired when the Spanish soldiers were on it only a day or two ago. General Weyler was in Artemisa and knew nothing



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of it until the dynamite had done its deadly work.

"This mine was between the Rubi and Cayajaboa mountains by Maceo's electric plan. After it was all prepared, as in the other case, the Spaniards and Cubans engaged in battle. The Cubans, of course, retreated, and, as they did so, the Spaniards followed, keeping as near them as possible. When the army was between the two mountains, the mines were touched off, and in a few minutes the air was filled with smoke, with dead and wounded men and horses flew in every direction. My friends stated there were 5000 Spanish soldiers killed and wounded in the explosion of the mine."

### Fighting in Havana's Suburbs.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—Sharp firing has been heard again today in Havana from the neighborhood of Guanabacoa and other suburbs of that section, and all Havana is excited over the occurrence.

Over 500 refugees have passed into the city during the past five days from that section, fearing their lives during the fights between the soldiers and insurgents.

Nearly all the Havana volunteers have gone to the front, but as fast as they remove the guerrillas in one place, they encounter them in another, making a succession of running fights all within five to ten miles of the city. About 100 soldiers have been killed or wounded so far in these engagements.

### Water is Subsiding.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Dec. 4.—The water went down six inches last night, and the fears of the people were much allayed by learning that the river was falling. The continued cold was also tending to quiet their fears. Colonel Jones started down the branch line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road today, going along the banks of the river several miles on a further investigation of the gorge. He disapproves the use of dynamite or other explosives as unnecessary. The worst is undoubtedly over.

### Brutal Murderer Hanged.

M'LEANSBORO, Ill., Dec. 4.—Fred Behme, who killed his wife and baby boy on Easter Sunday last, was hanged today at 12:30 p. m. The crime was the most fiendish ever committed in Southern Illinois. After branding his wife with an ax, he took his 3-year-old boy to the barn, put a halter around his neck and hung him to a rafter.

### A Notorious Outlaw Killed.

NEW KIRK, O. T., Dec. 4.—Dynamite Dick, a notorious territory outlaw, over whose head hangs a reward of \$3000, was shot and killed in a fight with deputy sheriffs sixteen miles west of this city this morning. Dan Cravens, a member of Dick's band, for whose arrest a reward of \$300 is out, was badly wounded and captured.

### A Hardware Dealer Falls.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 4.—W. F. Dupree, a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, with branch stores in several towns, filed a deed of trust today to J. C. Birkhead for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are about \$250,000, local banks and creditors being preferred. The assets are largely in excess of the liabilities.

### A General Strike Ordered.

HAMBURG, Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the central strike committee today it was decided to declare a general strike. A pamphlet was issued calling upon all quay laborers, engineers, bargemen, lumpers and car men to quit work. A majority of the quay laborers obeyed the call. The remainder will probably quit at noon.

### Launch of New Gunboats.

BATH, Me., Dec. 5.—The gunboats Vicksburg and Newport were launched from the yards of the Bath Iron works this afternoon before an immense crowd. The Vicksburg went into the water at 12:25 o'clock. The Newport followed 20 minutes later. The launchings were successful in every respect.

## MADE A BOLD STAND

Cubans Dislodged After a Terrible Battle.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Great Activity at the Navy-Yard in Philadelphia—Spaniards Are Uneasy.

KEY WEST, Dec. 5.—A most important and terrible battle is reported in a private letter to have occurred at Palacios, in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is said that great forces of insurgents, strongly fortified at Torro Heights, were attacked by a Spanish column. Fierce fighting, cannonading and musketry, continued all day, the insurgents bravely defending their stronghold. The troops were unable to capture the fortifications that day, and both sides sustained a great loss. The next day, the Spanish columns were reinforced by General Yuelan, who renewed the attack. The troops were determined to take the stronghold, and, simultaneously advanced on the fortifications. The insurgents were finally dislodged from their position, their loss being fully 200. It is said the Spanish troops lost 600.

The steamer Triton, which was expected to leave today, was hurriedly dispatched yesterday to Bahia Honda. On this account, many believe the reports widely circulated to the effect that sounds of musketry and artillery were heard in that vicinity. In official circles, it is claimed that no news of an engagement has been received.

Reports from all parts of Pinar del Rio indicate that great mortality followed the recent epidemics, which are spreading throughout that section. Of all the diseases epidemic in nature, cholera seems to be the only one which has not visited that section.

Colonel Aldea recently had a fight with the rebel leaders at Perico. The loss of the insurgents at the present writing is unknown. Two officers and thirty-six privates connected with the Spanish forces were wounded.

The insurgents near Baracoa succeeded in capturing the pilot-boat Provenir and four of her crew. This boat was loaded with groceries destined for the troops at Vessel's bay.

The recent report of the attack of the insurgents upon Guanabacoa is said to have been a false alarm.

### Broke Through the Trocha.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 5.—A Citizen special from Key West says:

A Spanish officer who passed through on the Olivette tonight reports that General Maceo, with a band of 600 men, succeeded in breaking through the trocha, and will meet General Gomez in Havana province. Maceo left General Rio Rivera in charge of his forces in Pinar del Rio province. Maceo goes to get the assistance of Gomez to help the insurgent army in Pinar del Rio.

From passengers on the Olivette, details of the successful raid of the insurgents on Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, were received. The raid took place on Tuesday night, and the Spanish outposts near Havana and Marino have been attacked nightly since. The greatest excitement still exists in Havana, and in the suburbs of the city. In Tuesday's raid, the insurgents captured a large number of pack mules and a dozen horses, and a large quantity of munitions of war. About 45 houses were burned. The commander has been severely reprimanded for his feeble resistance. Hundreds of families are leaving Guanabacoa for Havana.

### WEYLER SURROUNDED.

Maceo Now Has the Spaniard Where He Wants Him.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—A Citizen special from Key West says:

The steamer Whitney brought Havana news this morning in relation to Maceo and Weyler. Passengers state that Weyler himself is now encamped 10 miles from Artemisa, and his army is scattered along the trocha, and through the Pinar del Rio district. When Maceo retreated from Weyler in his first campaign, his plan was to surprise Weyler at the first opportunity, and now Maceo has his army on either side of Weyler and they are having daily skirmishes. Weyler is completely surrounded, and if he shall attempt to move he will be compelled to go to Artemisa. Small bands have crossed the trocha into Havana, district, and are attacking the outposts and villages of that province.

Insurgents numbering 7000 are encamped in Havana province, 20 miles from Havana, and will go to Maceo's as-

istance when needed.

Spies in Havana are keeping the insurgents posted as to the movements of the Spanish troops. A movement is on foot to capture Weyler if he shall attempt to go to Havana by rail. Firemen and volunteers in Havana are being sent to Weyler's relief. Heretofore, these troops were used in the defense of the city.

Since Tuesday's raid on Guanabacoa, the city has been attacked almost every night, and Thursday night, 250 Cuban cavalry rode for two hours throughout the city. The damage done amounts to 37 houses burned and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition seized. A large number of mules loaded and ready to leave the city were also taken.

### OREGON IN THE CABINET.

Our Delegation Trying to Agree on a Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator McBride and Representative Hermann arrived from Canton today. Representative Ellis has been here a day or two. Senator Mitchell will be here Monday morning. It is possible Oregon may be considered for a cabinet position, and when the delegation meets an effort will be made to agree upon a man. The only trouble seems to be that whoever is presented will meet with opposition at home. California is torn up by factional fights, and will not get a cabinet place. The chances are against the Pacific coast getting representation because of the lack of harmony in the Republican states. McKinley spoke very kindly of Oregon when the delegation visited him at Canton. He said he remembered that Oregon, in two national conventions, was for him when he had no opportunity of being nominated, and had always been loyal to him.

### CHAPMAN WILL SURRENDER.

Case Will Be Taken Before the Supreme Court Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—District Attorney Birney was informed today by Mr. Wilson, of counsel for Elverson Chapman, convicted of refusing to answer certain inquiries by the senate sugar-trust investigation committee, that Chapman will surrender himself to the custody of the marshal of the District of Columbia early next week Tuesday, Mr. Birney thinks, but not later than Wednesday in any event, he was informed. Immediately after the surrender of Mr. Chapman he will apply to one of the justices of the United States supreme court for his discharge through habeas corpus proceedings. Mr. Chapman will submit that the statute under which he was convicted is unconstitutional, and in that way his counsel hopes to have the supreme court pass upon the question. His case is a test one, on which prosecution of the other witnesses will depend.

### MORE CABINET TALK.

Dingley, Bliss and Payne Said to Be Sifted for Positions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The arrival of many prominent Republicans in the city, many of whom have recently been at Canton, has caused an unusual amount of cabinet talk, some of which assumed quite definite character today.

One senator, who is high in the councils of his party, stated that three positions seemed to be well settled, and that Dingley of Maine, now chairman of the ways and means committee, seemed to be slated for the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Dingley, it was said, has the matter under consideration. The other two men who are considered quite sure of cabinet places were Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, for secretary of the navy, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, for postmaster-general of secretary of the interior.

### The Bennington's Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The United States steamer Bennington is preparing to sail for Salvador. Her mission is one of survey of the coast near the mouth of the Choletuca river, with the view of the construction near there of a sea pier and docks by a San Francisco commercial company. The Bennington's officers expect to spend the next four months in the ceaseless roll that is found near the coast by all shipping going to Central American ports, where the breakers will not permit of an anchorage near shore.

### Changes in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Captain Chas. D. Evans has been relieved of the command of the battle-ship Indiana and ordered to Washington as a member of the fighthouse board. Captain H. C. Taylor has been detached from the naval war college and ordered to command the Indiana. Commander J. McGowan has been ordered to command the naval training station at Newport in place of Commander F. W. Dickens, who is ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief of the navigation bureau.

## HIS LAST MESSAGE

The President Expresses His Ideas of Our Needs.

MUCH SPACE IS GIVEN TO CUBA

He Thinks Spain Can Settle the Trouble Honorably to Herself by Granting Autonomy to Cuba.

We give below a portion of that part of the president's message relating to Cuba.

### DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.

The inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded the insurgents, a proposition no longer weighed because its untimely and impractical operation would be clearly perilous and injurious to our interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But, imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could neither be large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

### A CHARACTER TO MAINTAIN.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is, in truth, the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domain satisfies all possible longings for territory, precludes all claims of conquest and prevents any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

That our conduct towards Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising of Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance.

### RESPECT FOR SPAIN.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States towards Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolutions with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba nor have failed to realize the extent of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain, grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of

influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the ostensible objects of the insurrection.

### AUTONOMY FOR CUBA.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignty to Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would stop at once the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the property of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions.

It has been objected on the one side that Spain would not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled. But the reasonableness of the requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation: The stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed, and, above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government, and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at the mercy of Spain by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of the perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that the promised reforms cannot be relied upon—must, of course, be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

### A WAY OUT OF IT.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions on the part of the weaker of the two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable, being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on our own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government. It is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above lined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever policy may arise, our policy and our interest would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or to any interference with its control by any other power.

### Dalles-Moro Stage

Leaves the Umattilla house 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. DOUGLAS ALLEN, Prop.