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SANTIAGO BOMBARDED

Fourteen American Warships Open Fire on the Fortifications--The Forts Respond With Little Damage to the Fleet--Schley Said to Have Entered the Harbor--Many Inhabitants Flee From the City.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 31.—A dispatch, which has just been received from Santiago, states that the American squadron, under Commodore Schley, which has been blockading the port for a number of days, began to bombard the fortifications at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the evident intention being to reduce them in order to get at Cervera's squadron, which is at anchor in the bay.

The American fleet comprised fourteen vessels. The dispatch says that among the attacking vessels was one which seemed to be the New York, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sampson.

There is great excitement in Santiago. The Spanish residents fearing that the Americans will soon be in possession of the city, when the firing commenced, many of the men, whose sympathies were with the rebels, started for the insurgent lines, which are but a short distance from the town, to offer their services.

The fighting began just about 2 p. m., when the signal to begin the battle was set on the Brooklyn. Owing to the height of the hill on which Morro Castle is situated it was impossible for the Americans to run in close to the shore and elevate their guns to a sufficient height to do any great amount of damage.

Consequently the big ships with rifles stood some distance off the shore from where they could pour in more effective discharges, while the smaller vessels nearer the shore devoted their attention to the sand and mortar batteries on the shore beneath Morro Castle.

By standing off shore the big vessels had plenty of water to maneuver in when they passed to and fro before the entrance to the harbor.

Some of the shells from the big rifles went clear over Morro Castle landing in the other fortifications on the same side of the entrance. Thousands of persons, when they found that the shells did not reach the city, went to points of vantage where they could witness part of the bombardment.

The sound of the bombardment was deafening, but whether or not the Americans entered the bay is not known. It is reported they did, but this is doubted, as it is scarcely supposed Schley would attempt to run the forts, through a channel which is known to be filled with mines. It may be that Schley did enter the harbor for a short distance, and is now awaiting a more favorable opportunity to proceed up the bay and engage the Spanish warships. It is certain that the ferocity ceased shortly after 4:00. Just before it ceased the cannonading was the heaviest of the day.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The Battle Lasted But Fifty-Five Minutes--The Cannonading Was Terrible.

THE AMERICAN FIRE WAS VERY EFFECTIVE

Little Damage Was Done to Our Fleet--Blanco Says He is Pleased With the Result--Spanish Loss of Life Was Undoubtedly Large.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A report is current here tonight that Schley resumed the bombardment of the Santiago batteries and Moro fort today. Up to midnight, however, nothing further has been learned that would confirm the report.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—By the dispatch boat from Santiago.—The outer defenses at Santiago are practically in ruins. Yesterday the battleships Iowa, and Massachusetts and cruiser New Orleans, the latter with her immense long English 8-inch guns, engaged the batteries and also Cervera's flagship, the Cristobal Colon.

The batteries were practically silenced after which the American ships retired without having once been hit, and with no casualties on board them.

Schley determined on Sunday to learn definitely whether Cervera's squadron was at Santiago or not, and thereupon sent the cruiser Marblehead in close to Morro castle. She went swiftly up and got within the range of the guns of the castle. The officers on board got a good view of the harbor as far as Punta Gorda

and saw four Spanish cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers lying behind the batteries between Smith coy and Obarruca point. In addition to these was the old cruiser Reina Mercedes, moored broadside.

On making her discovery the Marblehead turned about and steamed swiftly back to the squadron with the news. Schley was elated and determined to begin the attack at once.

Yesterday he discovered a portion of a new masked battery recently constructed near the entrance to the harbor.

At noon Schley transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts, which led the way, followed by the New Orleans and Iowa in the order named, six hundred feet apart. They started across the entrance to the harbor, well off shore and about two and a half miles from Morro fort. Two miles far-

ther out stood the rest of the fleet anxiously waiting the outcome and disappointed at not being in the fight.

The Massachusetts opened the fire on the Colon, using the forward 8-inch guns on the port side, then following with her 13-inch rifle. The concussion of the latter was something terrific and caused the waters to vibrate and the ships to tremble.

The Colon and four batteries, two on the east, one on the west side, and one on Smith Coy, replied. They used 10 and 12-inch Krupp guns, while the shells from the warships were 13, 12, 8 and 6-inch.

The first shots fired by both sides went w American fleet passed twice before the batteries at full speed. On the second round they got their range and nearly every shot landed. Morro Fort was struck time and time again, tearing great rents in the walls and sending skywards great masses of guns and masonry that fell back into the ruins with great crashes. The lower batteries suffered equally as well.

On the second round several shells burst over the Iowa, and three fell near the New Orleans. One shell exploded in front of the Massachusetts, but did no damage. After the firing had lasted for 15 minutes, the fire from three of the Spanish batteries was silenced, the fortifications having practically been demolished. Five minutes later the ships ceased firing. For twenty minutes longer the Colon and a battery on the western shore kept up a weak fire, but all shots fell wide of the mark. The battle lasted fifty-five minutes.

A shot from the Iowa which struck the Colon apparently set her on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The Colon fired the last shot.

The only newspaper dispatch boats which witnessed the engagement, were those of the New York Sun and Journal. They steamed along side of three of the vessels when they came out of the action and obtained the story of the fight. Nobody was hurt and no damage whatever had been done. It is impossible to state the Spanish loss, but the officers said that it must have been heavy.

Sampson's squadron, including the battleship Oregon, is expected to arrive off Santiago tomorrow, Thursday.

Spanish Version of the Fight.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch from a Spanish correspondent in Havana says that Blanco has received full details of the fight at Santiago, and sent an official dispatch to Madrid saying that ten American battleships and cruisers yesterday at 2:15 began the bombardment

of Morro castle, and the batteries Socapa and Punta Gorda later replied, as did also the Cristobal Colon, which was anchored in front of the Punta Gorda. The enemy fired sixty to seventy shots without causing the least damage.

The bombardment lasted from three to four hours, the Americans finally withdrawing with damages to an auxiliary cruiser. Two grape shots exploded on the poop deck of the Iowa, while another armored ship caught fire. The naval commander at Santiago wired to Blanco that he was immensely pleased with the result of the bombardment.

Havana is wild with enthusiasm. A performance was suspended at the Alhambra theater to announce the result, whereupon there was great cheering. All houses are decorated with banners, and everywhere immense enthusiasm is shown.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION OPEN

President McKinley Pressed the Magic Button at Washington.

OMAHA, June 1.—Amid the music of a hundred bands, the cheers of hundreds of thousands of people, the blast of many whistles and the waving of innumerable flags, the trans-Mississippi exposition was dedicated this morning. Nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

At 9:30 o'clock the great civic parade started on its march from the center of the city to the grounds. The parade was three miles long. Rev. Dr. Nichols of St. Louis, opened the exercises at the grounds with an appeal to "He who doeth all things well" to shower his blessings on the enterprise of the people of the trans-Mississippi region, especially. President G. W. Wattles, Hon. John L. Webster, of Omaha, and John J. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, eulogized the occasion.

President McKinley addressed the assembled multitude by long-distance telephone, touched the magic button and the exposition was dedicated.

Sutro May Possibly Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—It is stated that there is a possibility of Adolph Sutro partly recovering his health, notwithstanding that his physicians have pronounced his mental and physical condition incurable. Today he was able to sit by a window and watch the passing of a body of troops. He also discussed business matters on which for some time his mind has been a blank.

SPANIARDS WANT VOLUNTEERS

Offer Prizes to Natives--Dewey's Officers Training Aguinaldo's Men--Spaniards Taught a Lesson.

HONG KONG, May 31.—The late Spanish governor of Cavite and 2,000 men are at San Roque, five miles from Cavite and Malabon. They are offering prizes for native volunteers, and have won Aguinaldo's cousin, Baldemero, by making him general.

Aguinaldo's men are being trained by Dewey's naval officers. Aguinaldo offers to fight with machettes only, if Dewey gives the word, and no one questions his bravery and patriotism. All the Chinese shops in Manila have been closed. The Hong Kong government will explain the temporary seizure and search of United States Consul Wildman's launch.

Admiral Dewey has had to teach the Spanish forces in Manila another sharp lesson. He had promised that if the Spaniards refrained from strengthening their defenses, he would not do any bombarding. One week ago Spaniards were observed violating their pledge, and Admiral Dewey fired a shot over their heads as a warning. Nobody was hurt, and the work on the fortifications was stopped immediately.

THE PHILIPPINES ARE OURS

Laws for the Government of the Island Being Prepared--Effect From a Commercial Standpoint.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The treasury officials, who are charged with the duty of preparing rules and regulations for the customs and internal revenue service in the Philippine Islands, have already encountered many serious difficulties. It is very easy to say that the same laws which fit the United States proper can readily be adapted to any of the colonies which this country may acquire; but this very easy theory is difficult to work out practically. The condition of affairs in the Philippines is so radically different in every respect from that which prevails in this country, that

should the islands be permanently acquired it will be necessary to adopt a code of laws absolutely dissimilar to those in successful operation within the confines of the republic itself. It is understood very generally that the principal reason for European opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States arises from the fear that this country may put these very laws into force in her new possessions.

Such a course could have but one effect, and that would be to give American manufacturers the practical monopoly of the trade of the entire group, for, of course, if the Philippines become a portion of the United States and the same laws which apply here are made to fit there, imports from the Philippines will all come into the United States entirely free of duty, and vice versa.

On the other hand, the custom laws of this country applied to its new colonial possession, would form a barrier against foreign trade, and would undoubtedly result in embarrassing trade arrangements which have existed for many years.

It is the knowledge of these facts that has retarded the movements of the treasury people, and it is this same knowledge that has induced many leaders of the house to unsuccessfully try to secure from the administration some expression as to the ultimate intention of the government concerning the future of the Philippines.

BRYAN'S TROOPS ACCEPTED

His Regiment Will Go to the Philippines--The Decision Based on a Disposition to Be Fair With Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The government has definitely decided to accept Bryan's Nebraska regiment. The decision was based on a disposition to be fair with Bryan and also to remove all cause for criticism in which his partisans indulge. It is understood that the regiment will be sent to the Philippines to guard outlying islands of that group, or else to the Ladrones or Marine islands, if the United States decides to take possession of the latter.

Sailors on the Cruiser Boston Ill.
HONG KONG, May 31.—According to Manila advices dated May 27th, there is serious illness on board the United States cruiser Boston. It is believed that the Spaniards poisoned the fish.
The anti-British demonstrations at Manila are intensifying. The queen's portraits are insulted, and all foreigners are preparing to take refuge at Cavite.