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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The end of the severed Manila cable is said to be on board an American vessel.

The Spanish "official" version of the bombardment of San Juan is that the American fleet was gloriously beaten back.

Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said in London, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine islands.

A boarding-house burned in Chicago and three of the inmates lost their lives, while four others were injured. A number of narrow gauges are reported.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral Dewey has had instructions sent him from Washington ordering the immediate destruction of all Spanish warships and fortifications at the Philippines.

Spain is overrun with plotters. Weylerites, Carlists and Republicans are still striving to raise a revolt. Their latest scheme is to obstruct procedure in parliament, so that the people will be in an explosive mood when the next Spanish reverse shall occur.

Four of the men killed on the Winslow were laid to rest in the city cemetery at Key West. They were buried in the shallow lime rock, side by side with the graves of the victims of the Maine. The body of Ensign Bagley was sent home for interment.

There is a suspicion in Washington that Frenchmen were behind the guns at Cardenas Wednesday. It is said they shot too well for Spaniards. An inquiry is probable, and if the suspicion proves to be well grounded, complications may ensue between the United States and France over the incident.

A column of 5,000 Spaniards started for Morro, Cuba, carrying a flag of truce. When fired upon by the insurgents, the commander sent word that he was no longer making war upon the Cubans, but was going to the coast to fight the Americans. General Lopez replied: "Spain cannot fight the United States without fighting us. Their war is ours." Then he again opened fire. The Spaniards lost 600 men in four days' march to the sea.

The house, by a vote of 90 to 45, has refused to consider the senate immigration bill.

As a result of the deficiency of rainfall in the principal grain-growing districts, California's wheat crop is pronounced a failure.

The correspondent in Rome of newspapers in Paris all affirm that a revolution in Italy is imminent, and that a popular rising throughout the country will not long be delayed.

A bold attempt was made to hold up the stage running from Alturas to Redding, Cal. The highwaymen three times shot the driver, who, however, fought desperately, and finally succeeded in beating off his bold assailants.

The Manila rebels cannot be restrained, and massacres of Spanish priests and officials continue. A proclamation issued by the rebel chief calling upon all insurgents to obey Dewey's orders fails to completely stop the bloody work.

A serious outbreak by hungry Spanish peasants occurred in the town of Logrono, Spain. Grain stores were attacked and pillaged. A cavalry troop charged the mob, but it was repulsed by a determined onslaught made by women armed with axes and cudgels.

A Hong Kong special to a New York paper says a trading vessel from the Philippines report having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord at Hilo. The fight lasted two hours. There was no casualty or damage on the Concord.

Commissary-General Egan has ordered the purchase of 1,000,000 rations at San Francisco for the troops to be sent to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines, and Assistant Secretary Melkoff has chartered two fine steamers as transports.

The Hawaiian mail has arrived in Washington, and it is given out that the Hawaiian government stands ready to afford the United States all possible aid in carrying out its military and naval plans in the Pacific, furnishing its ships, coal, refuge and facilities for repairing.

A Cadiz special says the Spanish war and naval departments are advancing preparations for a relief expedition to the Philippines, which it is said will be composed of 8,000 regular soldiers and two battalions of marines. Instructions have been sent to General Augusti to hold out as long as possible, 40 days being required for the arrival of an expedition going by way of the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Minor News Items.

The entire gang of train robbers who hold up the Santa Fe train near Oro Grand, Cal., has been lodged in jail.

On the Yukon, at a distance of from 700 to 800 miles from the sea, there are many points where the river is 20 miles wide.

Col. William Ayers, who died at his residence in Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

LATER NEWS.

Astoria celebrated the opening of the Astoria & Columbia railroad by sending an excursion of 16 cars to Portland.

Admiral Sampson reported to the navy department from Cape Haytien, saying that he would start for Cienfuegos.

Spanish prisoners are being closely guarded. Officers as well as privates are kept under surveillance at Fort McPherson.

More soldiers are needed for service. There is a strong probability that the president will soon issue a call for 100,000 additional volunteers.

The war revenue bill has been called up in the senate. Allison presented it and made a statement to the effect that the bill will produce \$150,000,000 annually.

The New York correspondents imprisoned in Fort Cabanas in Cuba are saved. General Blanco has courteously acceded to an exchange, which will be made at once.

John Lee, of Birmingham, Ala., shot three men to show that he was not afraid of the Spaniards. He became enraged upon being twitted upon his alleged lack of courage.

It is said the president has decided to abandon the peaceful blockade, and instead has issued orders to bombard every fort until Spain's guns are silenced.

French officials deny the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The minister of marine declares he has heard nothing of permission having been given the Spanish fleet to coal at the island of Martinique.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned in a body. Sagasta is charged with the duty of organizing a new one, whose war policy is to be more vigorous. The chambers have been asked to suspend their resolutions pending the solution.

The Spanish fleet is off again, the last of the warships having called from the coast of Curacao for an unknown destination. The departure was enforced by the governor of the island notifying Cervantes that his ships must depart.

The last of Oregon's quota of volunteers have departed for San Francisco. They were given an oration on their departure from Portland, business houses having been closed to permit employes to bid their friends and brothers good bye.

An official announcement just issued by the governor of the island of St. Thomas prohibits the delivery of coal to the warships of the belligerent powers without previous permission of the governor, who will determine the amount each vessel may receive and who will supervise its delivery.

A Washington special says: A big surprise awaits the Spanish admiral if he sails for Martinique. There he is apt to find a new squadron, composed of the Oregon, Marietta, Buffalo, Nicholson, Montgomery, Yale and St. Louis. An order has been sent to Admiral Sampson to effect a junction with Captain Clark and then remain near Martinique. Under orders the Oregon has been making rapid time since she left Bahia.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says it learns the insurgents of the Philippine islands have secured all the arms stored at Cavite arsenal.

A Madrid dispatch says it is reported that a strong military expedition is being organized at Cadix and that it will shortly proceed to the Philippine islands escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

The war department's plans for an immediate invasion of Cuba have been materially changed by the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. It will delay the movement for a time.

The Spanish fleet sighted off Martinique is said to have consisted of five large warships and two torpedo-boats. The American squadron now at San Juan includes Sampson's six strongest warships, the New York, Iowa, Cincinnati, Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower.

The transport steamer Gussie, which left Key West with a big expedition for Cuba Wednesday night, had a lively engagement with the Spanish at Cabanas, province of Pinar del Rio, but succeeded in accomplishing her mission. The Gussie carried 7,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition for the Cubans. A later report says the Cubans failed to meet the Gussie, and she did not affect a landing.

Chaos reigns at Nuevitas, Cuba. Every boat in the harbor has been jammed into the narrow channel to be sunk at the first sign of attack. Two thousand soldiers guard the entrance, 12 miles from the city. The Spanish commander told the starving citizens to go into the country, as he could not feed them. Many soldiers are joining the insurgents to get food. Conditions at Puerto Principe are still worse.

The whereabouts of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has at last been definitely ascertained. Secretary Long has received advices from Martinique, Windward Islands, that it had been sighted to the westward of that island. Upon receipt of this information Long immediately ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton roads, to put to sea with the flying squadron. It is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

The United States government has established censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

The oldest house in Pennsylvania has been damaged by fire in Chester. It was built in 1683 and was long used as a tavern, and later as a playhouse.

Underground London contains 8,000 miles of sewers, 84,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,530 miles of water mains, 2,300 miles of gas pipes, all definitely fixed.

SAN JUAN FALLS

Sampson's Fleet Demolishes the Spanish Fortifications.

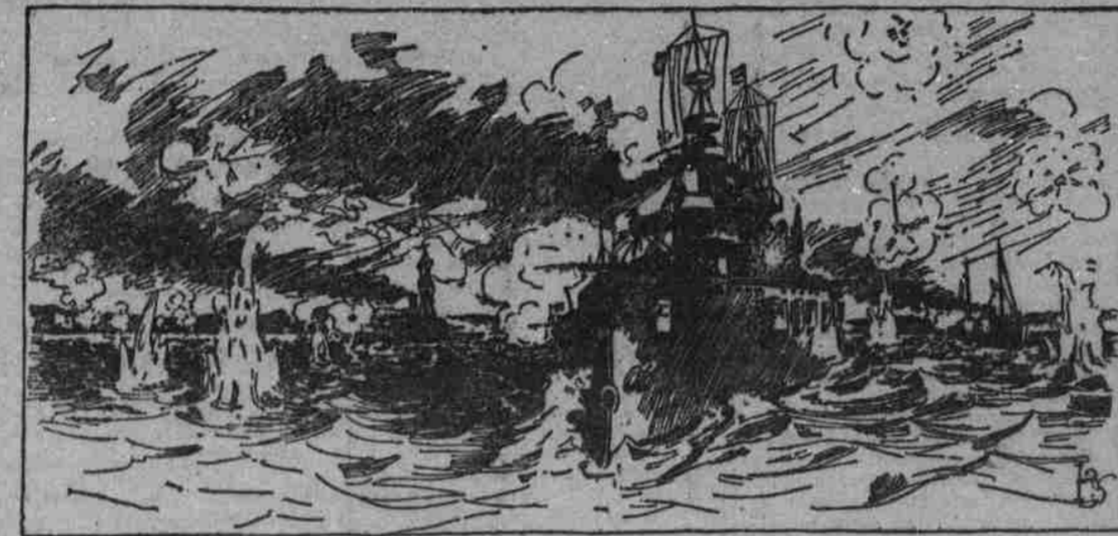
AMERICAN SHIPS UNHURT

Battle-Ship Iowa Fired the First Shot—Response From Moro Fortress Was Very Weak—Fopalar Fled to the Interior for Safety.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 14.—The American fleet under Rear-Admiral Sampson, bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today.

The bombardment began this morning. Rear-Admiral Sampson, with nine warships, arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. At a signal, the battle-ship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. The battle-ship Indiana then opened fire. In a few minutes more, Moro fortress was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost instantly.

The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Yale.



BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN BY THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

which took her crew on board. Moro fired but three shots from her heavy guns. There were but seven shots fired from the big guns of the American squadron. These left Moro castle a crumbling ruin. Her guns were mute and her gunners killed or in flight.

Then began the attack on the land batteries and fortifications about the government buildings and the palace. Here the cruisers did effective service and soon the postoffice and palace of the governor were tumbled about the ears of the officials, the guns dismounted or abandoned, wreck, ruin and death everywhere. The Spaniards pluckily served their guns as long as there was any hope, but their fire was slow and wild.

One American seaman aboard the flagship New York was killed and nine wounded. Not a single American ship was harmed.

The city had been deserted by merchants and non-combatants. The foreign consuls had followed the refugees into the country and the troops were reported panic stricken. The volunteers had fled.

But Governor Macias stuck to his post, giving orders and asserting that he would die before he would surrender. A woman remained by his side. It was his daughter Paulina, the belle of San Juan. When other women fled in yellow fear, she remained. As great shells shrieked and burst, throwing the city into confusion, she was urged to go, but she elected to stay by her father. As the terror-stricken volunteers rushed pell-mell through the streets, disordered and leaderless, she appeared and tried to rally them.

As a last resort she urged the men to stand by the mines which have been laid under San Juan's streets, and to blow the Yankees into the air if they should succeed in effecting a landing. But her importunities were in vain, and the story, as it is told here, represents the Spaniards as eager to surrender before the city itself is battered down.

The Garrisons Surrender. London, May 14.—The Evening News says: San Juan de Porto Rico surrendered at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The dispatch adds that damage was done to the city and that a number of important buildings collapsed.

The Iowa and Detroit, according to this dispatch, fired 430 shots with terrible effect. The New York was hit once, and one seaman was killed and four wounded. The Iowa was hit once and two men were slightly wounded. The dispatch winds up with announcing that the American fleet is now outside San Juan awaiting the coming of the Spanish fleet.

Suicide of a Spanish Spy. Washington, May 14.—George Downing, the Spanish spy arrested here several days ago, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the barracks in which he was confined.

Auburn, Cal., May 14.—George Downing, the suspected Spanish spy, who hanged himself in Washington, is believed by many here to have been at one time a resident of this place. He was a barber and had a shop at Newburg.

NEARING OUR SHORES.

Spanish War Vessels Sighted Off Nantucket Shoals.

New York, May 14.—The British steamer Menantic, which arrived yesterday, reports that two torpedo-boats were passed near Nantucket shoals yesterday. Captain Mann said:

"At about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 11, in latitude 40:50, longitude 68, a long, low-lying craft was seen approaching under the shadows of the Menantic's smoke. It came along rapidly and was seen to be a torpedo-boat. It flashed a light on us and crossed under our stern, going to the east, and fired a rocket, which was answered by dot-and-dash flashes. The night was too dark to distinguish anything of the nationality of the stranger.

"At daylight, about 20 miles east of Nantucket south shoal lightship, another torpedo-boat was seen in the line of the sun which dazzled the water too much to make her out plainly. She was of the destroyer class, and a very large boat with a large funnel. Guns were mounted on the bow. She appeared to be one of the recent English type of torpedo-boat destroyers, and I am sure there is no vessel of her class in the American navy. The Menantic ran close to the lightship on Nantucket and reported to the presence of the torpedo-boats."

DEWEY RAISING GUNS.

Securing Those on the Sunken Spanish Ships.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Long this afternoon received the fol-

FIRST LIVES LOST

Ensign and Four Sailors are Killed at Cardenas.

TORPEDO BOAT DAMAGED

Gunboats Wilmington and Hudson Were in the Fight but Were Uninjured—Dead and Wounded Taken to Key West—Caused by Carelessness.

Key West, May 14.—America's first dead fell yesterday in a fierce and bloody combat off Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. Five men were blown to pieces and five were wounded on the torpedo-boat Winslow. The dead are:

Worth Bagley, ensign. John Varveris, oiler. John Denfy, first-class fireman. G. B. Meek, first-class fireman. E. H. B. Tunnell (colored), cabin cook.

Four were wounded. The battle lasted 35 minutes. It was between the torpedo-boat Winslow, the auxiliary tug Hudson and the gunboat Wilmington on one side, and the

ADMIRAL DEWEY WAITS.

Attack on Manila Has Not Yet Been Made.

Cavite, via Hong Kong, May 17.—"I am maintaining a strict blockade. I have reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but they have made no demonstration. There is a scarcity of provisions in Manila. It is probable that the Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. The climate is hot and moist. May 13, we captured the gunboat Callao, attempting to run the blockade. We have plenty of coal. One British, one French, two German and one Japanese vessel are here observing."

Washington, May 17.—The dispatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the president, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officers who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless reassurance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming the city in by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.

NO FOOD THERE.

Reconcentrados Nearly All Dead—Fertile State of Affairs.

Key West, May 17.—The conditions in Havana, resulting from the blockade, are being gradually brought out by information obtained from fishing smacks and other small vessels captured off the coast. Affairs at Havana now appear to be worse than at any time since the Weyler regime.

The fishermen who at first braved the blockade for the high price which fish brought in Havana, now run the risk, not for money, but for food. A number of these have been captured by the vessels of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being released after having been questioned by our officers. They all unite in picturing the state of things at Havana as being pitiful in the extreme.

The press dispatch boat Kate Spencer has accumulated all the facts obtainable along the blockading line, the last news being obtained through two captures made by the gunboat Machias, which has just returned here for the first time since the blockade opened, making the longest single service of any blockading vessel off Cuba.

The Machias caught two fishing boats off Havana just before her return here. The Americans offered the fishermen money for part of their catch, as the fish were needed on board, but the fishermen demurred at taking money, preferring to have bread, and adding that they were desperately hungry.

When questioned as to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was little sickness at the Cuban capital, but they added there was much starvation. The reconcentrados, they said, are nearly all dead, or have been expelled from the city to live in the suburbs. This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas to the effect that the Spanish authorities, on the departure of the consul, seized all the supplies and applied them to the use of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentrados into the desolated sections of the country, between the coast towns and the insurgent lines, the regions described by Senator Proctor and others as being too barren and desolate to support grasshoppers.

The insurgents themselves have been chary of receiving the reconcentrados, and hundreds of the latter, who had no personal friends in the insurgent camps, have been left to starve between the lines, which they did.

About Havana, the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Escos, the big reconcentrado barracks in Havana, were too weak to walk out of town and fell in the streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of vultures, "Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana, have feasted on the remains.

In Matanzas, this feature of the situation is equally distressing. The fishermen who have been brought here are soon reconciled to capture, which here means food and decent treatment. They say that if the blockade continues much longer, bread riots must follow in all the large towns, as food is reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing many people to enlist who would not otherwise do so.

Finally, the fishermen say that certain of the most desperate of the Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

San Francisco, May 17.—Edouard Remenyi, who has held royalty enchanted and has enthralled fashionable audiences all over the world, fell dead this afternoon at the Orpheum theater, in this city, while playing on his violin.

Engagement at Cardenas.

Madrid, May 17.—A dispatch from Havana says: Three American warships have bombarded Cardenas with shell, and have destroyed the British consulate. The Americans attempted to land men and ammunition where the cannonade was the hottest. The Spaniards, however, were drawn up on the shore and replied hotly to the American fire, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Seven Spaniards were wounded.

CUT THE CABLE

Gallant Work of Tars Under Fire of Cienfuegos.

ONE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED

Finished the Work in Spite of Terrible Volley's From Shore—Spanish Loss Known to Have Been Heavy—Forts at Harbor Entrance Reduced.

Key West, May 17.—Amid a perfect storm of shot from Spanish rifles and batteries, the American forces cut the cable at Cienfuegos Wednesday morning. Four determined boat crews, under command of Lieutenant Winslow and Ensign Margroder from the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboat Nashville, put out from the ships, the coast having previously been shelled.

The work of the volunteers was perilous. The cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Window drew up 1,000 yards from shore with their guns manned ready for desperate duty. One cable had already been cut, and the work was in progress on the other when the Spaniards in rifle pits and a battery on a point standing out in the bay opened fire.

The warships poured in a thunderous volley, their guns belching forth massive shells into the swarms of the enemy. The crews of the boats calmly proceeded with their desperate work, notwithstanding the fact that a number had fallen, and finished it, returning to the ships through a blinding smoke and a heavy fire.

One man in a Marblehead boat was killed, and six were seriously wounded, one of whom, Robert Boltz, is now at Key West, and is expected to die before morning, a bullet having passed through the base of his brain. Harry Hendrickson, who also may die, was shot through the abdomen.

More than 1,000 infantrymen on shore kept up a continuous fire, and the bullets from the machine guns struck the warships 100 times, but did no great damage. Commander Maynard, of the Nashville, was slightly wounded by a rifle bullet, that, before striking him, passed through the arm of an ensign, whose name is unknown. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand, making three officers wounded in all.

When the Spaniards had been driven from the rifle pits, many of them took refuge in the lighthouse fortress, upon which the fire of the ships had been centered. A 4-inch shell from the Window tore the structure to pieces, killing many and maiming others in the ruins. The Spanish loss is known to have been very heavy, the warships bring hundreds of shot and shell right into their midst.

Following is a list of the badly wounded: Herman W. Kuchmeister, private marine, shot through the jaw, probably fatal; Harry Hendrickson, seaman, shot through the liver, probably fatal; Ernest Santonic, apprentice, fracture of right leg; John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound in right buttock; John Davis, gunner's mate, wound in right leg; William Levery, apprentice, wound in left leg; Robert Boltz, seaman on the Nashville, severely wounded.

The remains of Egan, who was killed in the Marblehead boat, were buried at sea.

The Marblehead and Nashville used their heaviest guns, as well as their small rapid-fire guns, and hundreds of shots were thrown into the Spanish troops. On board the ships a number of men were slightly wounded. One of the cables had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire. The marines in the boats replied at once, and machine guns on the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warships drove the Spaniards from their rifle pits on shore.

The cable which was cut at Cienfuegos extended from that city to Santiago de Cuba. It does not sever cable connection with Cuba, as there is another line in operation between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica. The severed cable is owned by the Cuba Submarine Company. The one in operation to Kingston is owned by the West Indies and Panama Company.

SPANISH LOSS AT MANILA.

Acknowledge That 500 Were Killed and 600 Wounded.

Madrid, May 17.—A Spanish report from Manila admits that the Spanish lost 500 killed and 600 wounded when Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. The dispatch, which was to El Lisenal, was dated May 8. It came by special steamer to Hong Kong. It says: "The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 500 men killed and 600 wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including one officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst."

"Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls. The Yankees took and burned our merchant ships. Corregidor island was betrayed."

"The consular assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack. Since the cable was cut little has happened."

"The blockade continues."