

# THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published Every Friday Morning.

A. S. BLITON.

MAN WAS BORN TO HUSTLE.

He is of few days; but quite a plenty.

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### Our Clubbing List.

THE MAIL and Weekly S. F. Call	\$2 25
" " " Examiner	2 35
" " " Chronicle	2 35
" " " Oregonian	2 00
" " " Cosmopolitan	2 10
Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer	1 75

It is evident that Spain has no real friends. If she had they would persuade her to quit.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that clothes don't make the man. Dewey, Miles and Hobson are all "good dressers."

When Theodore Roosevelt resigned from the war department the country lost a good assistant secretary, but it gained a dashing soldier.

Captain Evans of the Iowa is still "Fighting Bob," the Spaniards' statement that one of their shells had changed him to "Dead Bob" proving, like so many others, entirely untrue.

A colony of Iowa farmers are in North Dakota looking for locations. These people never heard of Oregon or they would not be fooling away their time in that land of blizzards and cyclones.

Blanco is quoted as saying that he will not live to see Havana fall. It is very inconsiderate of him to put the United States in the position of encouraging suicide—but business is business, in war as in peace.

Captain Sigbee of the cruiser St. Paul seems to have made lively work with the Terror. It is certainly not strange that the late commander of the Maine should hit hard and fast at anything that handles torpedoes.

American genius is still in the van. We were the first nation to build iron warships. We are the first nation to construct machinery for hurling dynamite. And we still have the submarine Holland boat to introduce new terrors into any future war.

Captain Capron, who fell in the charge of the Rough Riders, did not mind dying, but he couldn't bear the idea of leaving any debts unpaid. Therefore, after receiving the fatal wound, he calmly knelt down and fired two more shots, the result of which was to leave him just one Spaniard ahead.

He who now complains of the dearth of war news should remember that when the war is over he will be put back upon a steady diet of the man who didn't know it was loaded, the man who ran away with another man's wife or daughter, the child that drank concentrated lye, the fatally injured in the run-away, the occasional heavy loss by fire, the birth of triplets and the money question.

In Massachusetts the savings bank deposits average \$200 per head of the whole population. This is largely due to the facilities for depositing small savings. These are absent in other states, and it is estimated by Edward Atkinson that if postal savings banks were established in twenty years the average deposits in the United States might be \$100 per capita, an aggregate sum of \$7,500,000,000.

Chautauqua, July 12-21, 1898.

Lectures by John Temple Graves, Dr. P. S. Henson, H. L. Conary, Dr. Chapman, Miss Murcutt, of Australia, and others. Schools—Music, Prof. Kinross; Education and Physical Culture, Miss Safford; Cookery, Miss Morey; Bible Normal Work, Prof. Day; Round Table, Prof. Vining. Season tickets \$1.50. Beautiful camping grounds. Expenses light. Assembly better than ever. Come. Address the President, at Ashland, Oregon.

# BITS OF WAR NEWS

Hot From the Wires as We Close the Forms for Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—General Shafter has just reported to General Miles that he can take Santiago in 48 hours, but indicates that the undertaking may involve considerable loss. He has information of the approach of 8000 Spanish reinforcements from Manzanillo, and it is believed that he intends to take the town immediately, and that news of a battle may be expected at any time. The Spanish reinforcements referred to are now within 54 miles of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Advices have reached the department that Dewey has been unable to secure fresh food since entering Manila bay. This probably accounts for reports of sickness on board the fleet.

A Washington dispatch of June 29, says Shafter's army has succeeded in cutting off the water supply of Santiago de Cuba. Unless they secure relief at once capitulation will be necessary.

A Madrid dispatch of June 29th, says dispatches received from Manila under date of June 24, says the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, under date of June 29, says the Egyptian government has definitely refused to permit the Spanish fleet to coal at Port Said.

The steamer Newport, with General Merritt on board, sailed from San Francisco Wednesday morning, June 29. General Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel from the Spanish navy, and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed to the islands.

Recent advices from Japan say that considerable indignation prevails among American sailors and officers of the fleet at Manila over the treatment of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, which sailed into Manila bay about a week after the battle and was captured by Dewey's fleet. The Spaniards claim he showed cowardice in not returning the fire of the Americans. He was court martialed and sentenced to be shot, but Dewey took him under the protection of the American government. Hundreds of people in Manila are using every effort to leave, and are offering from \$500 and \$600 each for transportation out. As the time draws near for the arrival of the United States soldiers they are becoming restless.

Another source of anxiety is in the case of the bombardment of Manila what the Spaniards will do with their women and children. They cannot be sent to the interior, as they would become the prey of the rebels. It is stated that an appeal will be made to the British consul to make arrangements for their removal in case of bombardment.

A London cablegram of June 27 says: A special today from Vienna, Austria, says that an Austrian vessel is on its way to the Philippines with five torpedoes for the Spanish fleet.

Admiral Sampson reports that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived off Santiago Tuesday and discharged her troops. Captain Sigbee reports that, while off San Juan, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul. Shots from the guns of the St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired.

The president has issued a proclamation extending the Cuban blockade from Cape Francis to Santa Cruz, inclusive, also ordering the port of San Juan, in Porto Rico, to be blockaded.

The pope has advised the Queen of Spain not to abdicate. The queen has reconsidered and will not do so for the present.

The secretary of war has issued an order for all the troops remaining in New York to proceed at once to Manila via San Francisco.

Nine thousand troops have been ordered at once to reinforce General Shafter. It is believed the president will make another call for volunteers within a few days.

A Madrid dispatch of June 28th says it is reported here that the Americans are pouring a disastrous fire of shot and shell on Santiago de Cuba. The government officials believe that a general battle is in progress. An order has been issued for all Spanish troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba to con-

centrate at the city and a decisive battle will probably be the result. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few nights ago, ample evidence was discovered that the sunken collier Merrimac does not completely blockade the channel. Further information develops the fact that two battleships can enter the harbor abreast, one passing on each side of the Merrimac. This will be of great advantage to Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins. Lieutenant Hobson and his men are still in communication with the fleet. There is little prospect that they will be exchanged before the attack on Santiago is made.

General Garcia, with 3000 Cuban insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago, were taken to Juragua Monday on American transports. Fully 5000 insurgents are now concentrated near Juragua. The majority are well armed, but all are badly clothed. They are accustomed to the bushwhacking methods of the Spaniards, and are familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago. A conference between Shafter and Garcia was held Tuesday 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.

Advices from near Santiago are that four batteries of American artillery and a galling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments Saturday. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 34 lines of intrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are secured by rows of barbed wire.

A dispatch from Port Said, Egypt, of June 27th, says: Upon application of the United States consul here, orders have been issued forbidding the coaling at this port of Camara's fleet until further orders. Another dispatch says Admiral Camara has made extensive arrangements for coaling his ships in the Red sea and Indian ocean. Trustworthy information leads to the belief that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

A correspondent at Rome cables that the Spanish ambassador to Italy said that the cruise of the Cadiz fleet in the Mediterranean is only a ruse, and they will soon return to Cadiz.

A Madrid dispatch of June 27 says the Spanish government is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Porto Rico by the first available transportation.

A Madrid dispatch of June 27 says: A dispatch has been received from Admiral Camara announcing his arrival at Port Said. He adds that the ships under his command had a "capital voyage," and averaged a speed of 10 knots an hour. It was announced here this afternoon that Camara had been ordered to proceed through the Suez canal with the warships under his command.

**THE SANTIAGO BATTLE.**  
The first battle between the American soldiers and the Spaniards occurred near Santiago last Friday. There were 1000 of our cavalrymen—Rough Riders—against 2000 Spaniards. The battle was a hot one in which thirteen Americans were killed and fifty wounded. The number of Spanish dead has not been learned but their loss was equal or in excess of ours and the entire force of Spaniards was put to flight.

In the conflict between the Americans and Spaniards, practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders under the immediate command of Colonel Wood on top of the plain, and the other on the hillside several miles away by the Regulars, with whom was General Young.

Information was brought to the American army's headquarters by the Cubans on Thursday, that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred, to block the march on Santiago.

The troops left Juragua at daybreak. The route of General Young and the Regulars was comparatively level and easy to travel. Three Hotchkiss guns were taken with this command. The first part of the journey of the Rough Riders was over steep hills several hundred feet high. The men carried 200 rounds of ammunition and heavy camp equipment. Although this was done easily in the early morning, the weather became intensely hot and the sun beat

down upon the cowboys and eastern athletes as they toiled up the grade with their heavy packs and frequent rests were necessary. The trail was so narrow for the greater part of the way that the men had to proceed in single file. Prickly cactus brush lined both sides of the trail, and the underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to see ten feet on either side. All conditions were favorable for a murderous ambush, but the troops kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The Rough Riders entered in the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm. It was their opportunity for a fight and every man was eager for it. The weather grew sweltering hot and one by one the men threw away the blankets and tent rolls and emptied their canteens. The first intimation had by Colonel Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity, was when they reached a point three or four miles back from the coast, where the low cuckoo calls of the Spanish soldiers were heard in the bushes.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards located them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return, even though most of the time they could not see the enemy. After ten or fifteen minutes' hot work the firing fell off some, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself which struck a tree alongside his head. It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their positions, but the fire continued at intervals.

During the fight in the thicket several of the troops did some wild shooting into the troops ahead of them, and part of the American loss is due to this fact. As soon as the positions had been changed, the Americans poured more rifle fire than ever into the Spaniards as they got them into more open country and could see them better. It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to a blockhouse with the intention of making a final stand there.

Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movement and it was here that Major Bride was shot. Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt both led their troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse. When the American advance got within 700 yards of the blockhouse the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During all this time just as hot a fire had been progressing at General Young's station. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire, the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillside. Two troops of cavalry charged up the hill, and the other troops sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the Rough Riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

Among those killed in the battle near Santiago Friday were, Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Corporal White and privates Tillman, Dawson, Dougherty, Erwin, Dix, York, Bejork, Koble, Berlin and Lennox. Sergt. Fish was a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet.

The United States War Department announces that Commander Watson will leave shortly for the coast of Spain with a fleet of armored cruisers. The fleet will consist of the Oregon, Iowa, Yantic, Dixie, Yosemite and three colliers. This will be a most formidable fleet on offensive work.

The Spaniards in their Santiago warfare are using brass-sheathed lead bullets, and the brass tips, on touching, tear the flesh horrible, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets, and are used in the Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Manser bullet, so that it mushrooms on striking, with a similar result.

### Free! Free!

On Saturday, July 9th, I will give each lady that buys a ten cent box of stove polish, a mit and dauber free, which sells for 25 cents. Come early for I only have four dozen mits.  
G. L. DAVIS.

### Among the Churches.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**  
Next Sunday at the Christian Church "Knowledge of Divine Power" will be the theme of the morning sermon. A patriotic service will be held in the evening, and the discourse will be "Our Freedom—How Obtained and Maintained."  
O. J. GIST, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Rev. Adolph Haberly will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning and evening. Morning theme, "Healing Balm;" evening theme, "Faded Religion." All are cordially invited to attend these services.

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