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DAYTON, OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

The fifth Manila expedition, comprising 8,000 troops, is about ready to leave San Francisco.

The transports Peru and Puebla have left San Francisco for Honolulu with troops for the islands.

The San Francisco Examiner says the Benning has gone North to consort Alaska treasure ships.

Uncle Sam has bought an Australian liner, the steamer Colgo. She is now being transformed into a cruiser.

An island known as the Marous of Weeks, between Honolulu and the Philippines, flies the United States flag and has been offered to this country as a coaling station.

President McKinley has given expression to a strong hope for an early peace. Responding to congratulations on the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for an early peace now."

Both nations are reaping benefits from the Anglo-American friendship. The non-concurrence of Great Britain in the proposal for European intervention between America and Spain, it is claimed, thwarted the designs of the powers.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying: "Spain wants peace, but it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situation would have been very different."

A decree has been published suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The government wishes to have full power to suppress evidence of discord or rebellion which might appear. The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are actually in progress.

A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying in an interview that he thought the Americans would "get the reinforcements they required, which would enable them to take Santiago." The premier is said to have added: "Though the American warships may destroy our squadron in the harbor, yet we will pursue the war. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defense."

Advices from Honolulu state that several mild cases of measles have broken out since the arrival of the Pacific coast troops.

A London correspondent of a French journal says the powers will intervene and the United States will be robbed of the Philippines.

While at Honolulu an American flag was presented to the cruiser Charleston by the Queen Dowager Kapiolani of Hawaii, in token of friendship for the United States.

News of the defeat of the imperial troops near Woo Chow is confirmed in Hong Kong. The loss of the imperial forces is probably more than 1,500 killed.

A beautiful American flag has been sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremonies of raising the flag in that city. It was the gift of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works the building was wrecked and six persons were killed and 25 injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished. Of the persons in the building, only two escaped. Most of the injured were persons outside the works. Scarcely a house within 1,000 feet of the works escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or heavy timbers.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Gibraltar tells a long story of a pseudo wealthy Mexican who was lionized for six weeks at Madrid and Cadiz, dined with Admiral Camara, inspected the fleet and defenses, and in every way won the confidence of the officials, only to disappear the moment a warrant was issued for his arrest. He afterward confessed to the correspondent that he was a captain in the Second Texas Rangers, and was acting as the confidential agent of the United States government.

The first and most daring train robbery in years on the Truckee division of the Central Pacific occurred two miles east of Humboldt. Two masked robbers held up the East-bound express train. The engineer and fireman were taken off the engine and compelled to go to the express car, the robbers climbing over the tender and covering the train with revolvers and a Winchester rifle. The robbers blew open the express car door with dynamite and also blew the safe open. The car was completely demolished. The amount secured is not known. No one was hurt in the explosion.

Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it in sea in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war is passed. The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Swift & Co. have been awarded a contract to furnish about 100,000 pounds of meat daily to the army.

Refugees from Cienfuegos, Cuba, who arrived in Jamaica, say it is a mistake to suppose the Spanish soldiers don't want to fight.

A Washington dispatch says that 25,000 horses and mules, with forage, will be immediately forwarded to Cuba for the army of invasion. The animals, with necessary forage, will constitute three or four hundred shiploads on the largest transports with the utmost crowding.

The New York World has a dispatch from Manila which says the German admiral has apologized to Admiral Dewey.

The bureau of construction and repairs is expending \$1,250,000 a month upon repairs, fitting and refitting vessels for the war with Spain.

Our money is to be the money of Cuba. The government proposes to introduce it by paying off the American soldiers at Santiago in coin.

The output of smokeless powder for the navy is steadily increasing, and the ordnance bureau is receiving more than 8,000 pounds daily for the big guns.

The allied armies at Santiago are not on friendly terms. Shafter's refusal to allow Garcia's troops to enter the captured city has served to widen the breach.

The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie, near Manzanillo, on July 6, have arrived in Key West under prize crews.

The Spanish flag no longer waves over Calmanera. The town and harbor, together with 5,000 Spaniards, have surrendered to officers from the Maribhead.

The transport steamer Pennsylvania, with the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines.

Four Oregon volunteer officers are in trouble at the Philippines. Captains Heath, Wells and Prescott and Lieutenant Telfer are likely to be court-martialed for having overstayed a leave of absence.

The cruiser Buffalo, our purchase from Brazil, is to be fitted out at once for service. Commander Hemphill will superintend the work of repair and command the vessel when she goes into commission.

From Oakland, Cal., comes a report of a terrible deed committed by a Chinese murderer. Brought to bay in a powder magazine, he blew it up and wrecked the entire plant, killing six persons besides himself.

General Shafter has asked the war department to hurry forward the regular immunes for service at Santiago and vicinity in order that there may be the minimum of danger of further infection of the troops from fever.

As one important result of the capture of Santiago, the iron and steel mines are to resume operations at once. American companies will handle the output of the Cuban mines as was the case before their operation was suspended by order of the Spanish officials.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners has been handed in by General Toral, and that the total is 23,789 men. General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceed in number the strength of his own army.

The Madrid public are not satisfied with the surrender of Santiago. The terms exacted of Toral are regarded as being too severe.

It is calculated by government officials that Commodore Watson will reach the Canaries about August 1 and be ready to strike a blow at the Spanish coast a few days later.

The United States will take immediate steps to collect customs revenue at Santiago as a war contribution, and a government customs office will be opened there and be ready for business at once. This action will be taken pending final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

Riots have broken out in the Spanish province of Huelva, in Adalusia. The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread. Riots in the number of 4,000 sacked many private houses. They were finally dispersed by the artillery, and energetic measures will be taken to prevent a renewal of the disturbances.

A statistical report regarding the commerce of Porto Rico has been issued by the department of agriculture. Trade is increasing, and a comparative statement of the imports and exports of Spain's easternmost West Indian possession in the years 1889 and 1896 shows that its commerce is well worth having and its growth constant.

The advance guard of the Porto Rican invading expedition, commanded by General Miles, has sailed from Siboney. Four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops compose it. General Brooke reported that his army was ready to proceed immediately with the occupation of the island. The entire expedition, it is thought, will embark from Newport News within the next fortnight.

Word has reached San Francisco from St. Michaels that the steamer Conemaug was passing Maricao, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat McClellan was sent after her to ask her to stop. She refused to obey, and a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went out to General Miles and told him that the German ship had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

It is reported that Admiral von Diederich, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chickster, of the British cruiser Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chickster replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

Consul Light's kidnapping. Algiers, July 20.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic islands have extinguished the coast lights there until further orders.

Beat and Four Men Missing. Milwaukee, July 20.—The police department is notified that a sailboat, with four young men, all of Milwaukee, has been missing since yesterday. The names of the occupants of the boat are Richard Yokum, Edward and Ben Johnson and William Thompson.

Neutrality. Tangier, July 20.—The sultan of Morocco is concentrating a considerable force in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melilla, in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

The Vanguard of the American Army Has Sailed.

MILES STARTS FROM SIBONEY

He is on the Yale With Four Batteries of Artillery—Landing Force Not Announced—An Overwhelming Force Will Be Sent to the Island.

Washington, July 20.—After three days' consultation between Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself gotten under way. General Miles, with four batteries of artillery and some troops, sailed today for Porto Rico on the Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men.

There are some notable differences between the plans for this expedition and those for the steady naval campaign that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convey. The navy department has declared that it is unnecessary; that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that does threat its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition will not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination.

General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 500 miles distant.

General Brooke will be senior officer in General Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans.

General Miles will point the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the Spaniards should be enabled to collect a superior force to meet him.

The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely join General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are to be the First army corps and are commanded by Brigadier-General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short

prepare for storming the walls. A second signal fixing the date for the assault has not yet been issued, and they are tired of waiting, and are losing faith in Aguinaldo.

The danger, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town's fortifications. His previous success, it is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from inside the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, but it is handicapped by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mail including correspondence Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily.

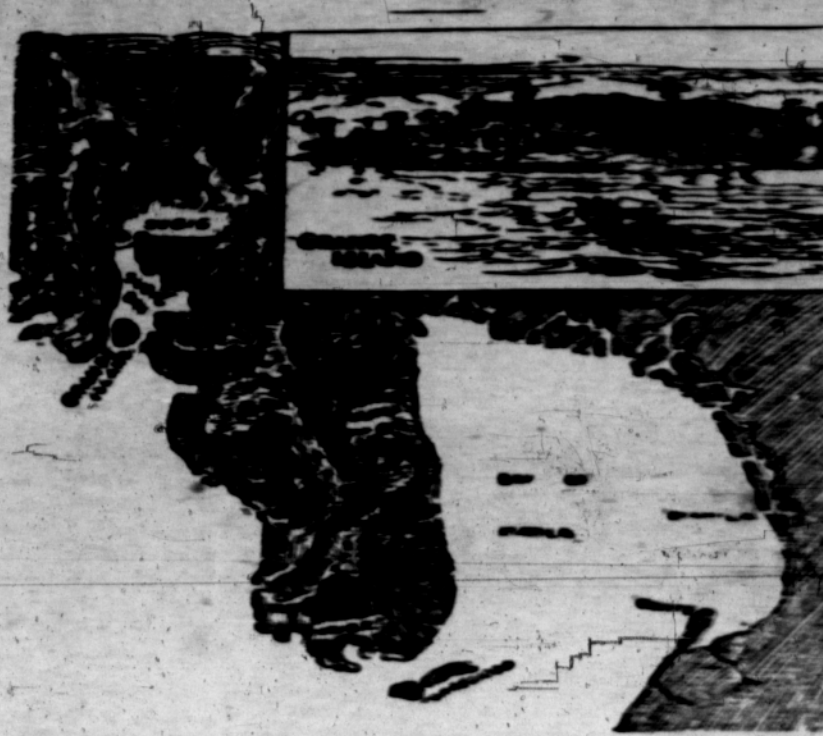
The Irons Again Stopped. London, July 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Mail says: United States Consul Wilkins informs me that as the German cruiser Ma was passing Maricao, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat McClellan was sent after her to ask her to stop. She refused to obey, and a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went out to General Miles and told him that the German ship had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

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GRAND ISLAND AND SUBS BAY, TAKEN BY DEWEY.

Will Not Yield. Aguinaldo Refuses to Surrender Manila—Insurgent Confidence Bold.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 20.—An important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man, and the Spanish commander, Captain-General Aguinaldo, to surrender the city. Legarda asserted that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila, and are able to enter it at any moment. Thus far, he added, the insurgents have been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continue stubborn, the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, with inevitable slaughter unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate.

Continuing, the captain-general's visitors advised him to disregard the official actions regarding Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a negotiation between the insurgents and the Spaniards in the Philippine islands under a republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the islands.

Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The natives inside say they received a tonight ago a concerted signal to

ships, climate and fever, and are entitled to rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Huelga, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago, and might not lose an opportunity to move the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the Spaniards have been driven out. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards, if they can be found and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Huelga. He will work as far from the town as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, leaving the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

LAW FOR SANTIAGO. President Issues a Proclamation to the People.

Washington, July 20.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued today by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin tonight sent the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property.

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OUR FLAG IS UP

Old Glory Hoisted Over the City of Santiago.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Spanish Troops Laid Down Their Arms—They Sacked by the Enemy—General McKimble Has Been Appointed Temporary Military Governor.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Transports on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city making formal possession. The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived.

General McKimble has been appointed temporary military governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square.

Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other a building of the same description, the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division with their staffs. On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKimble, Lieutenant Miles and Lieutenant Wheeler. Immediately above them on the flagstaff was the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the verandas, rails, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roofs were the people of the town (the women and non-combatants).

At the climax of the old cathedral, at the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKimble saluted the Stars and Stripes.

As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against the fleecy sky, the snaky band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At that same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the snuffed, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly, General McKimble called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities subject to the control of General McKimble.

The thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

Spain Sacks Peace. Madrid, July 20.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States. An official dispatch from Porto Rico says 180 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing 14 persons and wounding many more.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: "Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here ridiculing, as grossly exaggerated, the reports of the insurgents."

Warning to America. London, July 20.—The Statist says it thinks the world's wheat crop for 1896 will be 45,000,000 quarters larger than the crop of 1897, reaching 325,000,000 quarters. Continuing, the Statist says:

"We think America has entered upon a period of great prosperity, which will last for years if no great crisis be committed. We hope the Republicans will have the firmness and patriotism to resist the politicians and refuse to allow unwise currency legislation."

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