

Dayton Herald.

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DAYTON.....OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation in Havana announcing the capitulation of Santiago.

News received by the steamer Aiki says the town of Sagway is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed.

General Garcia has left Santiago, but notwithstanding his grievance, the Cuban leader will help us conquer Holguin and Manzanillo.

Senor de Castro, of the Porto Rican junta, says his junta favors American annexation of Porto Rico, and pledges the support of his people to that end.

The Spanish minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazo, is authority for the statement that a peace honorable to the Spanish army will shortly be concluded.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, has returned to Washington to report to the navy department regarding the necessity for prompt action in the work of raising Cervera's ships.

Nine hundred men embarked on the steamer Rio Janeiro from San Francisco, bound for the Philippines Saturday. A continuous ovation was tendered the men as they marched through the streets of San Francisco. The departure of two more transports is expected to complete the present movement of troops to Manila.

American trade with Porto Rico is the subject of a bulletin just issued by order of the secretary of agriculture. A shrinkage is shown in the transactions during the past fiscal year, being smaller than those of any preceding year since the civil war, except 1895. The falling off in the trade is mostly in our imports from the islands.

Several London people prominently identified with the Central Pacific are arranging to visit this country within a few weeks, in consequence of the recent action of congress in creating a commission to confer with the company's representatives and jointly prepare a plan for settling the road's debt to the government of \$60,000,000.

A dictatorship has been proclaimed at the Philippines. Aguinaldo announced himself in authority and proclaimed martial law in the islands. General Anderson telegraphs that the natives expect independence. The insurgents have begun attacks on Pondo, Santameso and Malata, and are getting their artillery into action. The Spaniards were driven from trenches at Malata and the positions occupied by the insurgents.

The Ceruti claim, which threatened to cause trouble between Italy and Colombia, has been paid.

The United States domestic postal service will be extended to the Hawaiian islands as soon as the flag is raised there.

The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower, Tuesday, off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading.

A Norwegian captain who has reached New York, says the Havana blockade is not effective and supplies are reaching that city through Batabano from Yucatan and being shipped across the island.

A Washington authority says Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expenses of war to the United States.

News has been received from the Bear relief expedition. The imprisoned whalers have been reached and were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having eaten no fish and wild reindeer.

A report comes from Madrid that Weyler will form a new cabinet, in which General Polavieja will be minister of war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to its utmost limits.

Cubans must toe the mark, and the captured territory around Santiago will be governed with a firm hand. No trouble is feared by the officials at Washington. The discontent now so noticeable among the insurgents is expected to wear away when once the motives of the United States are fully appreciated.

The second expedition has reached Manila. The transport steamer China arrived July 16, and the Zealandia, Colon and Senator the day following. American forces now await the coming of Merritt before moving on Manila. Commander of the expedition is expected about a week hence. Aguinaldo's forces still surround the capital. News of the destruction of Cervera's fleet caused consternation among the Spaniards. Four American soldiers died on the voyage.

Minor News Items.

The actual cash expenditures on account of the war thus far amount to \$60,000,000.

In the event of an uprising of the populace in Spain there is grave danger of a mutiny in the army.

Mail advices from Hong Kong say that the Caroline islands have revolted against Spanish rule.

The defenses of the coast cities of Spain are being strengthened to meet expected attacks by American warships.

Spain has now only two fighting ships worthy of consideration, the battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Carlos V.

The Spanish government is looking for a pretext to put General Weyler safely behind the bars on account of his intrigues with revolutionary elements.

Governor Sanguin, of Lower California, manifested his friendliness for the United States by having his military band give a concert on the Fourth of July, in which American national airs were the most prominent.

LATER NEWS.

The Initial Steps Toward Peace Negotiations Taken by Spain.

Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through the French ambassador. The following official statement has been made: "The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the president at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to a termination of the war and settlement of the terms of peace."

Watson's trip to Spain may be again delayed. Naval officers think the warships should be overhauled before embarking on their mission.

Famine and deadly yellow jack reign at Guantanamo. An average of 15 deaths a day occurs among the troops and people from these causes.

The situation in Spain is reported to be going from bad to worse. Sagasta is powerless to relieve the situation, and disaffection in the army steadily increases.

A world dispatch from Madrid says Russia is intriguing against us and in favor of Spain. She is said to be making arrangements for concerted interference by the Continental powers in important matters.

Some traitor tore down an American flag at Long Beach, Wash. The whole settlement is up in arms and threaten to hang the man who did it with the ropes with which the flag was fastened should he be caught.

Spaniards sunk the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Caimanera. This is looked upon as a gross breach of the terms of surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States navy into Caimanera.

General Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties at the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recaptured, the American losses were: Killed, 25 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men.

General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is fighting for annexation to the United States.

An agreement has been reached among the Western roads and freight rates have been restored to a normal tariff.

The steamer Charles Nelson has arrived in Seattle from St. Michaels with 173 passengers and about \$1,000,000 in gold.

General Brooke, commanding the First army corps, has sailed from Newport News to join General Miles at Porto Rico.

Four thousand more sick and hungry Spaniards from Eastern Cuba surrendered Monday upon learning of Toral's capitulation.

As the result of a collision, occurring near Detroit, the steamer Edward Smith No. 2 was sunk. The other vessel was but slightly damaged.

A special from Shanghai says that four Russian men-of-war have left Port Arthur, and that it is supposed their destination is the Philippine islands.

A London dispatch says Spain will propose armistice. The Washington government will be asked to agree to suspend hostilities while terms of peace can be discussed.

A telegram has been received in Washington from Shafter requesting that gold and paper be sent to Santiago, as the traders refuse to accept American silver dollars at par value, and rate them at 50 cents on the dollar.

The battleship Iowa fired on an Austrian cruiser off Santiago harbor. The similarity of the Austrian and Spanish flags is to blame for the incident. The captain of the Austrian warship, while not pleased, realized that the firing was a mistake. The intention of Austria is said to be to preserve neutrality to the end.

General King will command the next Manila expedition which is to sail from San Francisco by the end of the present week. General King thinks every man of the expeditionary force now at San Francisco will be needed at the Philippines to help suppress the expected native rebellion after the Spaniards are conquered.

According to the war views of John Sherman, elicited in an interview, the secretary says the grievance of General Garcia is just. A blunder was evidently made. The Cubans should have been invited to witness the surrender of Santiago. The retention of Cuba by the United States, he says, is not justifiable under any circumstances, but Porto Rico should be retained.

The railroad situation in China is rapidly improving. Conservatism has apparently been at last thrown overboard and the government is dealing out contracts and concessions with an almost reckless hand. The latest authorized railroad is to be built by the Russo-Chinese bank. Evidence of the gradual awakening of the spirit of progress in other lines of industry is also becoming plainly apparent.

Peace agitation is spreading in the provinces of Spain.

It is again hinted that there will soon be a third call for troops.

Spanish bonds with a face value of \$5,000 were sold in New York for \$100.

It is reported from London that the Spanish ambassador to England "recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was an ironclad alliance between Great Britain and the United States before the war began."

A Berlin dispatch says that the German admiral will do nothing at Manila unless authorized by Admiral Dewey.

Col. Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, has been made chief of the operating staff of the entire army and a member of General Miles' staff. His place hereafter will be at the front, wherever fighting is going on.

The soldiers of the Seventh Illinois are studying Spanish in order that they may be able to entertain the ladies of Cuba and Porto Rico in their own language when they enter those islands with the army of invasion.

PONCE THE SITE

General Miles' Forces Have Landed in Porto Rico.

ON THE SOUTHERN COAST

A Detachment of Spanish Troops Offered Resistance, and in a Skirmish Forty Spaniards Were Killed and Not An American Killed or Wounded.

Port of Guánica, Island of Porto Rico, via St. Thomas Island, July 27.—The United States military expedition under command of General Miles, which left Guantanamo bay Thursday last, was landed here successfully today after a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and a crew of 30 belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. Forty Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward rapidly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about 30 miles east of this place.

Guánica, the point of debarkation of the expeditionary force, is a small town on the southern coast of the island. It is less than 20 miles on an air line distant from Ponce, and 65 miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. This town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running 80 miles north to San Juan. The whole of General Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden and Wasp are expected here within 24 hours.

General Shafter, who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretexts, and yet others solely because of sympathy with the Cuban cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences

are not on record, and absolutely unknown, so far as has been yet ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

American newspapers, which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign, and the dictation of the terms of surrender. General Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of the capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to General Shafter, who, on July 10, received the following dispatch from Washington, of that date:

"General Shafter, Siboney: The secretary of war directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions which do not in any manner supersede you as the commander of the United States troops in the field at Santiago, as long as you are able for duty."

"CORBIN, 'Adjutant-General.'"

Wounded on the Hudson.

Newport News, July 27.—The transport Hudson, from Santiago, arrived at Hampton Roads at noon today. "From the foremast floated a yellow fever flag, indicating sickness aboard. Dr. Pettus, the national quarantine officer, boarded the vessel as soon as she cast anchor."

The bodies of Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish are on the ship. It is said that Sylvester Scovel, the New York newspaper correspondent who was ordered from Cuba because of insulting conduct toward General Shafter, is also on board.

Reinforcements for Miles.

Washington, July 27.—The war department was busy today hurrying the dispatch of the remainder of General Miles' expedition against Porto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped that all the troops will be on Porto Rico soil within a week. General Miles is expected to defer his landing until then, but presumably will pick out a suitable place for encamping his troops and may establish himself ashore, awaiting the arrival of the other detachments now on their way.

Laid Out for the New Cabinet.

Madrid, July 27.—An official of high rank, in conversation with a correspondent of the press said: "The present government will not initiate peace negotiations, but a modified cabinet, headed by Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and Polavieja, with a combination, including Senor Silveira and General Campos, will reorganise the government. Everybody thinks Spain should treat directly with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over Spanish jealousy."

Nova Scotia Town Burned.

Halifax, July 27.—The town of Pogwash, 1,300 inhabitants, a shipping port of considerable importance on the coast of Northumberland, was wiped out by fire today, 200 dwellers, five churches, 20 stores, three hotels and several mills being destroyed. The fire swept through whole blocks with great rapidity, and people fled for their lives, losing everything. The inhabitants are now encamped in the fields and woods. Several people are reported missing, but it is impossible yet to tell who, if any, perished.

SURRENDER OF GUANTANAMO

Seven Thousand Spaniards Lay Down Their Arms.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo three down their arms today. The 3,350 men from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Long, surrendered yesterday to Lieutenant Miles and today packtrains with provisions were sent to them.

The only others included in the capitulation are the 2,000 at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over.

Garcia is at Jiguani today, and reached there without encountering any Spaniards.

General Shafter authorized an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards.

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until the place is captured. This will not be for some time.

A BIG LOT OF GOLD.

The Charles Nelson Brought Down Over a Million.

Seattle, Wash., July 27.—The steamer Charles Nelson, arrived today from St. Michaels with 173 passengers from Dawson, and gold dust estimated all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Purser M. A. Tucker said: "I believe that \$1,500,000 is a fair estimate. Of that amount I can vouch for \$600,000, which was turned over to me and placed in the steamer's safe."

One man, Mr. Tucker said, had \$175,000 and another \$125,000. He would not disclose their names.

Lipsey, his father and two brothers, carried off the steamer some canvas sacks, which weighed about 300 pounds each. This was the claim up from Lipsey's claim, No. 16 Elkhart.

Charles Randall, an old-timer, had \$84,000.

Other individual amounts ran from \$1,000 to \$10,000, \$25,000 being an average.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, 67 passengers had deposited in the steamer's safe about \$300,000. Four thousand ounces was the largest individual amount.

This did not include the Lipsey and Randall gold.

About one-third of the passengers brought on gold. Some of them had gone in this spring. Not liking the prospect they sold their outfits and returned.

Captain McKenrick.

The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada.

La Bourgeoisie Suffers Anecdotes.

Havre, July 27.—Nineteen American sailors, who arrived here yesterday on the La Bretagne, were taken before a magistrate and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of the wrecked La Bourgeoisie, on charges of cruelty and brutality at the time of the collision between the La Bourgeoisie and the British ship Capetown.

Sable Island, July 4. Although the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand. The others were discharged.

Time for Filling Tide Retarded.

Washington, July 27.—The navy department has been obliged to again postpone the date of the receipt of bids for the construction of torpedo boats. It has been set for August 23, on the representations of shipbuilders on the Pacific coast that otherwise they would not have sufficient time to get their bids through by mail.

Two Wives Deceased.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 27.—The wife of Charles W. Tilden, captain in a small motor boat and William Schuchman and James Roberts were deceased.

CRY FOR HELP.

Cubans at Cienfuegos Ask Weyler to Withdraw Spanish Troops to Ponce.

Guantanamo, July 27.—The following petition appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear-Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, appeal to the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. The young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have no shoes nor food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread, as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quickly with your squadron, to our help and take possession of this town, we shall starve to death. About 5,000 old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for freedom. This is our situation—horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quickly in our help we are lost. For God's sake, come quickly."

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FEVER PREVAILS

New Cases at Santiago Amount to Four Hundred.

FOUR DEATHS IN ONE DAY

Washington, July 26.—A dispatch received by General Shafter from General Miles says that 286 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths, none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of fever cases in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the yellow fever cases are of a mild type. Previous dispatches from Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in camp of a very large number of cases of malarial fever and dengue fever, the latter common in the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

General Shafter's dispatch received by General Miles is as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—Number of new cases of fever of all classes yesterday approximately, 286. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel Stone, company B, First Illinois, typhoid fever, July 25; Sergeant J. B. Smith, regimental quartermaster, died July 25 of dengue fever; Private William F. Beck and Garrett, Leeward, both of company E, Second Infantry."

General Shafter reported by cable today that the position of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and will be hoped in the course of a day or two to have the men located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover.

He is feeling 11,000 Spaniards, prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, their condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender.

Very Respectfully,

Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 26.—The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the nearby district, Captain Miles reports that there is no sickness. The First, Sixth and Ninth regiments, the First and Tenth Infantry regiments and six companies of the Roughly light artillery, are encamped about two miles northwest of El Cacer, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy, as to the location, and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained.

Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment in the course of four or five days. The fact that thousands of the regiment have this fever as freely as the other men shows that it is not yellow jack. There have been no fatalities from malarial fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rate and heavy dews, malarial will increase and our men grow worse. A small attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions.

The army is generally depressed by inactivity, and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

Washington, July 26.—The war department at midnight posted the following:

"Santiago, via Hight, July 26.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Lieutenant Miles has sent word from the La and Palma Spanish, which he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops. The smaller surrender was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand and five Spanish troops and 300 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in to lead on ex-certs and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis, and all were apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them ration. However, if the numbers keep up, as they have, there will be about 25,000 to ship home, nearly 25,000 from Sagua, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa."

"SHAFER, 'Major-General Commanding.'"

Not Written by Garcia.

Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—It was stated today that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded to the Cubans, and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arce, who has been acting on the staff of General Garcia. It is not clear that Garcia ever saw the letter.

Shafter makes no mention of it.

Commander at Cienfuegos.

Guantanamo, July 26.—Admiral Cervera's fleet is said now to be at Cienfuegos. A French squadron is reported to be cruising between the Canary islands and the Gulf coast. The British battleship Illustrious will sail from Gibraltar for Tangier Tuesday next, apparently to represent England at the gathering of warships occasioned by the expected coming of the American squadron under Commodore Watson.

The Russians used a circular as a seal of state and the Greeks made use of the laurel of the lotus.

ENGAGEMENT AT NIPE.

Participants of the Battle on the North Coast of Cuba.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—Acting under orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, four American warships Thursday afternoon entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northern coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor. The vessels engaged were the Tappan, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden.

In the course of an hour they landed the force, and the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and scattered the Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement. Captain Hambley then ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the gunboats, led the way, followed by the Tappan, while the Annapolis, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear. The channel is very narrow, and on the left to the right was a fort and signal station.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point, the forts fired a dense volley, which, however, fell near shore, and the Tappan returned the fire with her three-pounders. Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the forts, and the Tappan continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Tappan's smaller guns. The Tappan also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time, another small boat to the left of the channel fired on the American ships, but it was silenced as easily as the other.

Meanwhile, the Wasp and Leyden opened a cross fire at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the south, in front of the town of Nipe. The position was about a mile from a quarter from the beach, and behind her was the third fort. This fort opened on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Tappan came up, the Spanish gunboat joined in the fighting, and a general battle followed. The Tappan anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew on either side and opened a simultaneous fire. The Americans then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring in a destructive fire and on the forts behind. The Tappan sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within 20 minutes.

When the firing began, the officers and crew of the Spanish gunboat got off a small boat and made the shore under a black flag and escaped into the bay. Two boats from the Tappan's gun deck dropped quickly into the harbor. The Spanish gunboat disappeared and the white flag was run up. This ended a short but one of the most violent battles of the war.

CHEERED THE ENEMY'S FLAG.

New Spanish Prisoners Brought Down to the Island.

New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war, clearing the flag of their capture, were the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the almost 300 Spanish troops, the 250 prisoners captured on the four prize transports now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord, the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn wharves, and could be heard on Governor's Island. It was the first time the could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while prisoners. The Hesperia left at 3 P. M. The prisoners were a happy lot, and their appearance showed that they had been well treated while in confined. Among the prisoners were six officers. They have almost no possessions, while the officers are in the storage.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

Reconstruction of Cervera's Ship, Process in Way Done to an Extensive Case.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside bomb is dispelled by an examination of the destroyed Spanish ship," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remains of Admiral Cervera's fleet. "Of the four ships examined, three were blown up by their magazines exploded under the action of a mine, and one was blown up by the explosion on the Maine. There was no explosion of the last, and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was merely shattering upward, in some cases the projected deck being lifted, but outside of the springing of a few plates, the hull was intact."

The examination of the wreckage of the Spanish ship was made first for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery