

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. GREENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

A prominent Chinese physician of Cleveland offers to enlist a company of his countrymen, take them to our newly-won Philippine possessions and teach the Chinese there that American rule is what they need.

A special from Jacksonville, Fla., says that three men were killed and Lieutenant Hart, of the engineer corps, was badly wounded by the explosion of a torpedo which was being placed in the St. Johns river about 18 miles south of Jacksonville. How the accident occurred the report does not show.

A Madrid dispatch says: A startling telegram from Governor-General Augusti caused an impression that Manila had surrendered already or was on the eve of surrendering. The latest report is that Augusti, in a fit of despair tried to commit suicide, but was prevented from killing himself by Admiral Montejó and the generals who wish to hold out. The queen regent is profoundly grieved and alarmed at the news of the progress of the war, particularly the report from the Philippines.

The war department has issued instructions for the guidance of officers of volunteers detailed to recruit their organizations to fill them to the maximum under the second call of the president for 75,000 men. Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 45 years old, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language. Married men will be only enlisted on the approval of regimental commanders. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of a parent or guardian. The term of service is two years.

Replying to a question in the house of commons Friday as to whether the British government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure the termination of the Spanish-American war, Balfour, the government leader, said: Her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace, but any action upon its part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is a reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately there is not sufficient grounds for believing that this condition exists.

The president has in contemplation the submission of a special message to congress calling for the immediate annexation of Hawaii as a military necessity.

The Marblehead on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checking the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded.

Word has been received from Ottawa, Canada, that a messenger has left there with notice of the expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Caranza and Senor Du Bose, the Spanish officers, who were recently attached to the Spanish legation at Washington.

The Marblehead engaged and drove a Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications. The insurgents co-operated on the land side. The place is being held until troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base there.

Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained. He personally commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 150 yards of the Spanish battery at night, and learning that the Spaniards were mounting guns.

Suspected of having furnished the United States with information regarding San Juan harbor, Walter Bett, secretary of the British consulate at that port, has received his passports and has been banished from Porto Rico by order of Governor-General Manua. Bett was imprisoned in a dungeon for 56 hours, and during that time he was subjected to gross maltreatment. British Consul-General Crawford has made a formal protest to his government and serious international complications are imminent.

The American naval commander is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions from the Merrimac. The admiral sent the Vixen with a flag of truce to the entrance of the harbor Wednesday offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Marblehead off Cienfuegos. Cervera considered the matter all night, and sent word today that he is powerless to act. He referred the matter to the military governor, who later in turn referred it to Blanco. A long delay is probable.

There are believed to be only 18,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico.

It is said that the populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh.

Spaniards in the Canary Islands live in dread of bombardment by the American fleet.

The Russian Jews of Cincinnati, have started a movement among their countrymen throughout the United States and are raising money to buy a battleship for the government.

LATER NEWS.

Twenty-three vessels, taken since the war opened, are to be sold under the hammer at Key West Monday.

Thirty-five hundred soldiers left Camp Merritt Tuesday and marched to the transport steamers which are to take them to the Philippines.

A general order has been issued by the war department to the effect that no native Philippine islander shall be enlisted in the army of the United States.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila should the town surrender, and not allow the insurgents to do so.

The Porto Rico invaders will embark within the next 10 days. The entire attention of the war department will now be turned to getting this second Atlantic coast expedition under way as soon as possible.

Captain Pierson, of the schooner Rustler, which has arrived in Victoria from Cook's inlet, states that the schooner Alton, which sailed from Tacoma recently for the North, carrying a crew of six men, is believed to have been lost during the severe gale which occurred on May 27.

The captain of the schooner Lapwing, which has just returned from Alert bay, reports that nine stern-wheel steamers of the Moran fleet of eleven, were seriously damaged while attempting to cross Queen Charlotte sound. The injured vessels put in at Port Alexander, where they will be repaired.

Advices from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung of Berlin, say news has been received from Manila to the effect that there is fighting every night around the town. The insurgents, it seems, are trying to capture Manila and establish an independent government before the Americans land.

A dispatch from Admiral Sampson dated at Mole St. Nicholas says: Lieutenant Blue has just returned after a detour of 70 statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago. He reports that the Spanish fleet is all there, and that the Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated, barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed.

There was a renewal on Sunday of the Spanish attacks upon the force of marines landed at Guantanamo Friday night. The fighting is said to have lasted all through Sunday night, Camp McCalla and Crest hill being attacked by greatly superior forces of the Spanish. The battle-ship Texas, gunboat Marblehead and collier Abaranda supported the marines by directing fire upon the coast and particularly the bushes which all through these encounters have served to screen the movement of the Spaniards.

The steamer Skagit Chief ran against a rock in the Stikkeen river and was wrecked.

The three Philippine expeditions are to unite at Honolulu and conclude their voyage in company.

The war department has no intention of further increasing the strength of the Manila expedition.

From 10,000 to 15,000 troops conveyed by Sampson's battle-ships are expected to constitute the invading expedition to Porto Rico.

Mrs. A. Kummer, wife of Chief Engineer Kummer, of the steamer Willwood, committed suicide at Port Townsend by jumping off the wharf into the Sound.

Word has been received at the navy department at Washington from a high though unofficial source that Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet has been found undisturbed.

When the Dauntless left Guantanamo bay Monday morning the cable steamer Adria was grappling for the Haytian cable. The cable is to be spliced and Sampson will hold it for direct communication with Washington.

Immediately upon information from the White House that the war revenue bill had been signed by the president, Secretary Gage issued a circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue. That circular invites subscriptions for \$200,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds.

It was formally announced at the war department Monday morning that the first military expedition had left Key West at daybreak bound for Santiago. A large force of transports conveyed the troops under convoy of a strong squadron of warships ranging from immense battle-ships to the small gunboats and armed fast sailing yachts. Major-General Shafter, who commands the expedition, has with him a force of 778 officers and 14,534 enlisted men. Regular troops make up the greater part of the force, there being only three volunteer organizations on the ships. It was difficult to prevail upon the mounted riflemen to leave their mounts behind, but this was a matter of necessity, it is said, owing to the lack of accommodation for horses on ship board. The best the department could do at this time in the way of supplying the cavalry contingent for the expedition was to include among the troops one squad of the Second United States cavalry, fully mounted with nine officers and 280 enlisted men.

Marine insurance companies are greatly agitated over Spain's new threat of privateering.

The wonderful submarine torpedo-boat Holland has been bought by the government.

The war has caused an immense decrease in first and second-class ocean travel.

A high fence has been erected all around the Carpenter Steel works at Reading, Pa., as a further protection from spies.

FROM SANTIAGO

A Disastrous Engagement Without Good Results.

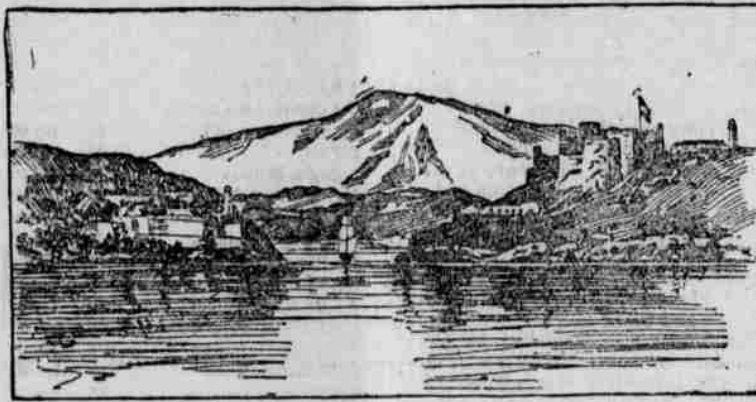
SPANISH ACTIVITY UNCHECKED

Marblehead Benders Valuable Aid to the Insurgents—Further Details of the Engagement—An Ensign's Action Commended by Sampson.

Off Santiago, June 15.—Approximately \$200,000 worth of ammunition was expended on Monday's bombardment, but apparently it has not checked Spanish activity on the earthworks. Monday afternoon the lookout men on the Brooklyn saw a boat approaching from a point about four miles west of El Morro. The Vixen went out to meet it, and brought to the flagship three insurgents, who asked for a vessel to shell a Spanish force with which the insurgents were then engaged near the shore.

The Marblehead, which had been doing target practice, was sent on this mission, and soon scattered the Spaniards, with the result that the insurgents captured the Spanish camp, tents and a quantity of ammunition. One of the Marblehead's shells killed a Spanish captain and a lieutenant,

ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AT SANTIAGO.



fatally wounded a surgeon and injured several soldiers. While the work of arming and feeding the insurgents is pushed vigorously, the Spaniards in Santiago are reported suffering from an incipient famine, and a Cuban officer off shore yesterday asserted that the guerrillas were deserting in force to the insurgents. Yesterday, Commander Delhanty, with the gunboat Suwanee, armed 3,000 Cubans with rifles, ammunition and machetes. Today he landed 3,000 rifles, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, a large consignment of machetes, a quantity of medicine and several tons of bacon.

The Cubans are very active, expressing the greatest confidence and promising to maintain a close blockade of Santiago on the land side. The insurgents represent their number as rapidly increasing. Certainly they have shown their ability in the neighborhood of Guantanamo, where they have possession of the railway terminus. The fine harbor there will make a good American base.

The insurgents say they watched the bombardment from the hills in the rear of Santiago, and as many as 300 Spaniards were killed, and several guns were dismounted. Terrible execution was wrought by the 13-inch shells from the Texas. If their statement can be relied on, the Spanish garrison at Santiago is on half rations, and the town itself is even much worse off, the military authorities refusing to sell citizens provisions at any price.

On Sunday night, June 5, Ensign Palmer took the New York's launch on harbor picket duty, and another launch was sent from the Oregon. Ensign Palmer was obliged to go within 150 yards of the batteries. The Spaniards opened a heavy fire, but Palmer kept his position regardless of the shells. His orders were not to go nearer than a mile from shore. Ensign Palmer and the crew got back safely. When Admiral Sampson heard of the shooting, he said to Palmer:

"You were ordered not to go nearer shore than a mile."

"Those were my orders," replied Ensign Palmer, "but, sir, I was also told to see that no torpedo-boats came out. With only two boats, I could not be sure that none came out, unless I went right under the batteries."

The admiral replied: "You were perfectly right, Mr. Palmer. That's the kind of stuff of which officers of the United States are made."

Ambulance Ship Near By.

Washington, June 15.—By a fortunate coincidence the naval ambulance ship Solace arrived off Santiago yesterday, and was available at once to take the wounded marines who participated in the fight at Crest hill. The dead will be buried in Cuba. With actual warfare going on, the usual methods must be followed, and it is said that they will not permit the removal of the dead from the point of action.

Hobson in Good Health.

Washington, June 15.—In response to an inquiry, General Linares, of the Spanish army at Santiago, cabled the following reply:

"Hobson and the other seven prisoners are well, and are in receipt of all cablegrams sent to them."

Washington, June 15.—The president signed the war revenue bill at 3 P. M. The measure having been previously signed by Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed, is now a law.

THE NEW BONDS.

Secretary Gage Calls for Subscriptions for Two Hundred Millions.

Washington, June 15.—Upon information from the White House that the war-revenue bill had been signed by the president, Secretary Gage issued the following circular, explaining to the public the proposed bond issue:

"Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, June 15, 1898.—The secretary of the treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent loan authorized by the act of congress approved June 13, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of 32 days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$30, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the department 10 years after the date of their issue, and due and payable August 1, 1908.

"The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons to be detached from the bonds, as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payee and mailed to their addresses. The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the subscrip-

tions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals.

"Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size, and so on, preferences being given individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the part of the subscriber to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

"In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to make his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within 10 days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at equal intervals of 40 days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent of the bonds allotted.

"The 2 per cent deposit will apply in the final statement. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within 10 days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in its installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription. The secretary will receive in payment for the bonds post-office money orders, payable at Washington, and checks, bank drafts and express money orders, collectible in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.

"The bonds will be dated August 1, 1898, and they will be delivered to subscribers free of expense for transportation as soon after date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check, for the amount of the interest due to the subscriber from the date of his payment to August 1, 1898.

"All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington. All subscriptions must be received at the treasury department, Washington, not later than 3 P. M. Wednesday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

"L. J. GAGE, Secretary."

Spate Full of —

Madrid, June 15.—A semi-official note issued today emphatically contradicts all American reports of operations in Cuba, and even denies that the Americans effected a landing in Guantanamo bay or elsewhere. The note concludes: "The European powers will make a mistake in imagining that Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary Spain is full of hope and determination to continue the war."

FIRST LAND FIGHT

Marines at Guantanamo Attacked by Spanish Troops.

FOUGHT ALL SATURDAY NIGHT

Our Losses Were Four Men Killed and Eleven Wounded—Assistant Surgeon Gibbs Among the Former—The Enemy's Loss Is Not Known.

Off Guantanamo, via Mole St. Nicholas, June 14.—Lieutenant, R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther Friday and encamped on the hill, guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance of the harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The fighting was almost continuous for 13 hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and 11 wounded.

The advance pickets, under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York, and entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

The others killed are Sergeant Chas. H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the hand.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The spots of blood found at daylight at the position the Spanish occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 100 yards inland from the camp.

Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying at the camp and routing the enemy by 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Private McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot dead. The large cavities made by the bullets, which, inside a range of 500 yards, have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range. The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts, and horribly mutilated with matchets.

When the marines were landed the whole battalion was formed on three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hill back of the bay, where the warships were at anchor. Behind the camp is a deep ravine, and back of this are steep hills. The adjacent country is thick with bushes.

The sky was blanketed with clouds and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squadron, concealed in the chapparal cover, had the advantage, the men furnishing a fine target against the sky. The Spanish fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by the flashes from their guns. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead's launch, with a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge, and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful eyes sweeping the deep tropical foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine-gun searching the thickets with leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill, but they came so far that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers fired their revolvers.

The Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campani, the Cuban leader, discharged his revolver and the Cubans, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived 10 minutes, but did not regain consciousness. The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches, about the Spanish stockade, north of the camp.

The attacks were continued at intervals through the rest of the night, with firing by small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for 48 hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain.

FLEET IS OFF.

The Army of Invasion Sails From Key West, Shafter in Command.

Washington, June 14.—Under command of General Shafter, the first division of the army sailed tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The conveying warships, believed to number 16 or 19, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such ships had escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the rally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried, for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers and driven back pell mell into Havana harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries.

Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troops is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have been speedily destroyed had they had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish boats are not of formidable character, not one of them being equal in power of the smallest American cruiser, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The naval war board was in session today making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed of ahead, astern and on each flank. The fleetest scouting vessels will be thrown far astern, ready to signal the heavily-armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe.

The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed, and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than necessary.

WRECK AT GLENDALE.

Brakeman Stephen D. Willis Crushed to Death.

Roseburg, Or., June 14.—North-bound freight train No. 31, pulled by a large engine, was derailed about 11:45 A. M. today near tunnel No. 5, eight miles north of Glendale. The engine, tender and five cars jumped the track. It is supposed the track spread. Stephen D. Willis, head brakeman, and Al Veatch, brakeman, were riding on the pilot. Willis evidently saw the danger as the train rounded the curve, and jumped. He was stunned by the fall and the engine turned over on him before he could escape. He was instantly killed. Veatch was thrown ahead on the track and was only slightly bruised. Engineer Dempsey and the fireman were thrown from the engine as it rolled over. Dempsey was bruised and out about the face, not seriously. The fireman was not hurt at all.

A wrecking train, with physicians, and William R. Willis, father of the brakeman killed, left soon after the accident occurred.

LAKES ARE CLEAR.

Navigation Opened on Lindeman and Bennett.

Port Townsend, June 14.—The passengers of the steamer Cottage City, which arrived tonight from Alaska, report Lake Lindeman clear of ice. Two steamers are running day and night taking miners across. Eight cows laden with supplies were smashed in the ice on Bennett, losing everything aboard.

Three hundred men have succeeded in reaching the interior of Western Alaska via Yakutat bay. Parties arriving from there state rich diggings have been struck on Alesce river.

Speedy justice has been meted out to the murderers of San Roberts, a gambler, at Dyea. He was killed about three months ago, just as he was entering his cabin. Fitzpatrick received a life sentence at San Quentin, while Brooks and Corbett, his accomplices, were sentenced to 10 years.

Protection for the Troops.

Washington, June 14.—Senator Bacon, of Georgia, had a conference with the president today concerning the reported yellow fever in the South. Senator Bacon advised the president to see to it at once that the United States forces in the South be removed from the region of contagion. The matter has been referred by the president to Surgeon-General Wyman, with instructions to make a report on it at the earliest possible moment.

South African War Brewing.

London, June 14.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Mail says: War between the Transvaal and Swaziland may break out at any moment. The Swazi king has 20,000 warriors well armed and drilled, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal.

San Francisco, Cal., June 10.—The litigation waged for three years to a successful issue by Alphonso B. Bowers against all builders and users of steam river and harbor dredges is about to be revived. Bowers recently brought suit against the United States government for damage to the extent of \$500,000, alleging infringements of patents as his cause of action. The government is actively engaged in preparing its defense, and the suit will soon be brought to trial.