

Oregon City Courier.

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OREGON CITY.....OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

As a result of the cabinet meeting Friday it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately.

Lieutenant Hobson, in telling how the Merrimac was sunk, says the loss of the vessel's rudder made it impossible to place her across the channel.

The London Daily Mail says that the United States must hold the Philippines to prevent a wild scramble for coaling stations among the European powers.

Sunday, July 10, was proclaimed by President McKinley as a day of thanksgiving in consideration of our victories on land and sea. The observance was general throughout the country.

Rear-Admiral Miller has received information from Washington that he is soon to be sent to Honolulu on a special mission, presumably in connection with the annexation of the island.

Either the Philadelphia or the Bennington will convey the official news of the action of congress on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and raise the flag in the name of the United States.

Instructions have been received in San Francisco to prepare the cruiser Philadelphia for sea immediately. Her supplies are being assembled with the greatest dispatch. She will probably get under way for sea within a week.

Both branches of congress have adjourned sine die. The close in the house was marked by hilarious scenes. Patriotic songs were sung and cheers given for the president and our naval heroes. The appointments of members of several commissions are held over.

French line officers say an injustice has been done La Bourgogne's crew, as the men are not cowards. Foreigners in the steerage, they say, were responsible for the atrocities if any were committed. The question of jurisdiction in connection with the coming investigation is being discussed.

The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities on the Northwest coast.

It is said now that Blanco is to blame for the disaster to the Spanish fleet, as the captain-general ordered Cervera to take his ships out of Santiago harbor.

The dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, while attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, Thursday, was sunk by the Massachusetts and Texas.

Word has reached San Francisco that the second Manila expedition arrived at Honolulu June 23 and sailed for Manila the following day. All were well and they were royally entertained by the Hawaiians.

The wounded men brought to Key West on the Iroquois are housed in the hospitals at Key West. All are doing well, and many are already able to be up and about, and none are in danger. They are anxious to get back to Cuba and fight.

A Manila dispatch says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt arrives. The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their positions, destroying forts and constructing entrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anybody who shall raise the price of provisions.

There is considerable illness at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, though the death rate remains low. South Dakota has 70 on the sick list, and though practically an acclimated regiment, the Seventh California has 17 in the hospital, and as many more in quarters. Montana has about 30 in the hospital, and more than that number sick in quarters.

Like rats from a sinking ship, the fear-stricken hundreds are rushing pell-mell from the doomed city of Santiago. All roads leading to the city are jammed. Five hundred refugees have gone to El Gaucho, and others to Moran and St. Lucia. A proclamation was issued Thursday allowing people four hours in which to get safely out of the city.

Hobson and his men are safe within the American lines. The exchange was effected before Santiago Thursday in accordance with an agreement previously reached between Shafter and Toral. The heroes of the Merrimac are all in good health. One Spanish Lieutenant, 14 non-commissioned officers and a private were surrendered by the American officers in exchange for Hobson and his seven men. An hilarious welcome was accorded the heroes by the American troops and tars.

Minor News Items.

Germany has 135,000 school teachers, America, 850,000.

In Illinois during the past year 118 coal mines were abandoned and 79 mines opened.

Upward of 10,000,000 American flags have been sold since the blowing up of the Maine.

When Gen. Fred Grant was sworn in as a brigadier-general the oath was administered by Judge Harris, of Georgia, a Confederate veteran.

LATER-NEWS.

According to a Rome dispatch Santiago has capitulated. Shafter sent a report to the department Tuesday saying that he had the city surrounded completely, and that Toral was then considering a proposition for surrendering. A flag of truce was again up at the time he sent the dispatch. Only four casualties were reported to have occurred in Monday's fight. There is terrible suffering among the refugees from the doomed city despite Shafter's efforts.

The town of Antelope, Or., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

A great military hospital under tents is to be established at Fort Monroe.

Still another cabinet crisis is reported in Spain. All the ministers have tendered their resignations, and Sagasta is to form a new cabinet.

France's new minister, M. de L. Cassé, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo, that the French government is ready to tender the good offices of the French ambassador at Washington in opening negotiations for peace if the Madrid government will permit it to do so.

Ambassadors at Madrid have expressed a desire that negotiations for peace be opened at once. The sentiment in favor of peace is said to be gaining in strength throughout Spain. The Madrid government favors the movement if it implies only the loss of Cuba. No peace overtures have been received at Washington.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says Zelaya's government has released several hundred political prisoners. A coalition is being planned and representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have held a meeting with the purpose of forming a union to succeed the greater Republic of Central America, which is thought to be upon the eve of dissolution.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago, when it is recognized that Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town, is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. The expedition to go against Porto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

Captain Rowell, second officer, was killed during the bombardment of Santiago, Sunday.

Major-General Otis is authority for the statement that the regiment to be stationed at Honolulu has not yet been selected.

William Jennings Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join General Fitzhugh Lee's corps at Jacksboro.

The war department has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the public, giving quick and concise information of important happenings.

The attorney-general of Great Britain has ruled that in evicting the Spanish spies from Canada the Canadian government is not liable to be sued for damages.

It is reported from London that the Spanish government is preparing to send additional troops to Porto Rico by the fastest steamers available.

A force of 30,000 men is to be kept constantly in our Southern coast to serve as re-enforcements for our troops in Cuba if needed.

A hospital train bearing the wounded to Fort McPherson was in a rear-end collision six miles south of High Springs, Fla. No one was hurt, but a private car was demolished.

The refugees from Santiago are becoming a serious military problem to General Shafter. The most intelligent of the refugees say that only a few Spanish soldiers have recently entered Santiago—not more than 1,000. They report friction between General Toral and General Linares.

General Shafter has sent a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number killed and wounded, as given in the first report, and is as follows: Killed, 28 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,023 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595. General Shafter is of the opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

All the warships of Camara's fleet sailed from Port Said for Spain, Monday. The Spanish admiral was allowed to tranship 600 tons of coal from San Augustine in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire squadron was returning to Spain direct. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers sailed from Messina, Sicily, for home the same day.

The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, under Commodore Schley, bombarded the city of Santiago at 5:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon in obedience to a request from General Shafter conveyed by signal from shore. The warships lined up from the east to west, a quarter of a mile from shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles distant. The bombardment continued one hour.

Chief Inspector Marshall, known as the Sherlock Holmes of the English police, has retired from Scotland Yard after 38 years' distinguished service.

While driving to Dallas, Tex., to appear as a witness before the federal grand jury, James Morrison, a farmer of Ferris, was struck dead by lightning.

At the commencement of the Bloomingdale academy, the national school of the Chickasaw nation, 1,000 persons from all sections of the territory were present.

A WITHERING FIRE

The Guns of the Americans Trained on the Spanish.

THE TROOPS MUCH REFRESHED

Arrival of Reinforcements Acts as a Bracer—Spanish Firing Was Very Weak—Belief That Resistance Is About Ended.

Headquarters of Gen. Shafter, via Kingston, July 13.—From 4 o'clock this afternoon until dark the American guns have been again pouring a deadly fire into the Spanish lines. Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest, and have been fighting with the queen regent.

What Caused the Trouble.

London, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Senor Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the queen regent.

TORAL WOULD NOT YIELD

Spaniards Opened With Light Guns, But Were Silenced—American Lines Have Been Strengthened and Siege Guns Brought to the Front.

Washington, July 13.—The bombardment of Santiago has begun. That

SAGASTA IS OUT.

Spanish Leader Gives Up the Fight and Tenders His Resignation.

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WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

The Brave Heroes of the First Conflicts Are Home Again.

Atlanta, Ga., July 13.—Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded reached Fort McPherson today from Tampa. Among them are several rough riders and members of the Seventy-first New York. The most seriously wounded are Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons, of the Twenty-

BATTLE RESUMED

Preliminary Firing Before the City of Santiago.

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Washington, July 13.—The bombardment of Santiago has begun. That

was the verbal information obtained last evening, shortly before 9 o'clock,

at the war department. Almost imme-

diately three bulletins were posted,

the most important of which was from

General Shafter. This dispatch an-

nounced that General Toral, who suc-

ceeded General Linares in command of

the Spanish forces in Santiago, when

the latter was wounded, had declined

to surrender, and that the bombard-

ment of the town would be begun by

the army and navy about 4 o'clock in

the afternoon. The fact that the bom-

bardment was scheduled to begin so late

in the day created some comment, but

no explanation of it was offered. In

answer to questions bearing upon the

movement, General Corbin said:

"I have not the slightest information

as to the reason General Shafter had for

beginning the bombardment at the hour

he named, but it was probably because

he was ready just at that time. You

can speculate about that as well as I can."

Information received by the war de-

partment during the few days of truce

indicates that Shafter has materially

strengthened his position. During the

past week he has received reinforce-

ments of both artillery and infantry.

Randolph's battery of 24 guns, which

left Key West last Tuesday at mid-

night, is now in operation before Santia-

go, and, as a war department official

expressed it, "when these long tons of

Randolph's begin talking, something

will happen in Santiago." General

Shafter has nearly 50 siege guns and a

large number of 6-inch mortars, besides

light artillery at his disposal. These

guns, taken in connection with the work

that will be done by the fleet, will, it

is expected, carry terror and destruction

to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the war de-

partment officials as to whether

General Shafter had a sufficient force

to prevent the evacuation of Santiago

by the enemy. This anxiety was

allayed about 12:30 last night by the

receipt of the following dispatch from

General Shafter, which contained confir-

mation, too, of the earlier reports of the

beginning of the bombardment:

"Playa del Este, July 13.—To Adj-

utant-General, Washington: Head-

quarters of Fifth Corps, July 12.—The

enemy opened fire a few minutes past

4 with light guns, which were soon silen-

ced by ours. There was very lit-

tle musketry firing, and the enemy was