

Eugene City Guard.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

The house, by a vote of 90 to 48, has refused to consider the senate immigration bill.

As a result of the deficiency of rainfall in the principal grain-growing districts, California's wheat crop is pronounced a failure.

The expedition under command of Captain Dorst, Fourth cavalry, which left Tampa on the transport Gussie, has made a successful landing within 50 miles of Havana.

The correspondent in Rome of newspapers in Paris all affirm that a revolution in Italy is imminent, and that a popular rising throughout the country will not long be delayed.

A bold attempt was made to hold up the stage running from Alturas to Redding, Cal. The highwaymen three times shot the driver, who, however, fought desperately, and finally succeeded in beating off his bold assailants.

The Manila rebels cannot be restrained, and massacres of Spanish priests and officials continue. A proclamation issued by the rebel chief calling upon all insurgents to obey Dewey's orders fails to completely stop the bloody work.

A serious outbreak by hungry Spanish peasants occurred in the town of Logrono, Spain. Grain stores were attacked and pillaged. A cavalry troop charged the mob, but it was repulsed by a determined onslaught made by women armed with axes and cutlery.

A Hong Kong special to a New York paper says a trading vessel from the Philippines report having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord at Iloilo. The fight lasted two hours. There was no casualty or damage on the Concord.

Commissary-General Egan has ordered the purchase of 1,000,000 rations at San Francisco for the troops to be sent to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines, and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered two fine steamers as transports.

The Hawaiian mail has arrived in Washington, and it is given out that the Hawaiian government stands ready to afford the United States all possible aid in carrying out its military and naval plans in the Pacific, furnishing its ships coal, refuge and facilities for repairing.

A Cadiz special says the Spanish war and naval departments are advancing preparations for a relief expedition to the Philippines, which it is said will be composed of 8,000 regular soldiers and two battalions of marines. Instructions have been sent to General Augusti to hold out as long as possible, 40 days being required for the arrival of an expedition going by way of the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about 30 ships with a capacity of 25,000 men. They are to be used to convey troops to the Philippines and Cuba.

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

A correspondent of a London paper says Sagasta knows Spain's cause is hopeless. He acknowledges the situation is most grave, and again declares that his country was forced into war by the United States.

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Admiral Dewey finds the insurgents at the Philippines growing dangerous. He cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so. Massacres are said to have occurred outside Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish women and children.

Under the law Admiral Dewey and his men have become entitled to a rich bounty. Even if the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montojo has been overestimated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them something like \$187,000 bounty money.

Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent British authority, when asked whether any question of international law or practice affected the United States' right to retain the Philippines, said: "None whatever. The States will hold the Philippines by the right of conquest. No power or powers will have the slightest title to interfere."

The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. The physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes, the rejections are about 90 per cent.

Minor News Items.

The entire gang of train robbers who held up the Santa Fee train near Oro Grand, Cal., has been lodged in jail.

On the Yukon, at a distance of from 700 to 800 miles from the sea, there are many points where the river is 30 miles wide.

Col. William Ayers, who died at his residence in Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

In New Zealand two persons working together constitute a factory. George A. Fowler, president of the Fowler Packing Company of Kansas City, has given Kansas university a gift of \$15,000.

A writer declares that 500,000 men now do work with the aid of machinery which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

Litigation over a hearing at Bar Harbor, after a year's continuance, was brought to an end by an agreement between the parties that the hearing be held and the proceeds devoted to paying the costs and lawyers' fees.

LATER NEWS.

The end of the severed Manila cable is said to be on board an American war vessel.

The Spanish "official" version of the bombardment of San Juan is that the American fleet was gloriously beaten back.

Rioting was more serious than at first reported at Lulo. Later articles say that many persons were killed and wounded during the conflict.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says it learns the insurgents of the Philippine islands have secured all the arms stored at Cavite arsenals.

A Madrid dispatch says it is reported that a strong military expedition is being organized at Cadiz and that it will shortly proceed to the Philippine islands escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

The war department's plans for an immediate invasion of Cuba have been materially changed by the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. It will delay the movement for a time.

Four of the men killed on the Winslow were laid at rest in the city cemetery at Key West. They were buried in the shallow lime rock, side by side with the graves of the victims of the Maine. The body of Ensign Bagley was sent home for internment.

The Spanish fleet sighted off Martinique is said to have consisted of five large warships and two torpedo-boats. The American squadron now at San Juan includes Sampson's six strongest warships, the New York, Iowa, Cincinnati, Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower.

There is a suspicion in Washington that Frenchmen were behind the guns at Cardenas Wednesday. It is said they shot too well for Spaniards. An inquiry is probable, and if the suspicion proves to be well grounded, complications may ensue between the United States and France over the incident.

The transport steamer Gussie, which left Key West with a big expedition for Cuba Wednesday night, had a lively engagement with the Spanish at Cabanas, province of Pinar del Rio, but succeeded in accomplishing her mission. The Gussie carried 7,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition for the Cubans.

Chaos reigns at Nuevitas, Cuba. Every boat in the harbor has been jammed into the narrow channel to be sunk at the first sign of attack. Two thousand soldiers guard the entrance, 12 miles from the city. The Spanish commander told the starving citizens to go into the country, as he could not feed them. Many soldiers are joining the insurgents to get food. Conditions at Puerto Principe are still worse.

The whereabouts of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has at last been definitely ascertained. Secretary Long has received advices from Martinique, Windward islands, that it had been sighted to the westward of that island. Upon receipt of this information Long immediately ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton roads, to put to sea with the flying squadron. It is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

A column of 5,000 Spaniards started for Moron, Cuba, carrying a flag of truce. When fired upon by the insurgents, the commander sent word that he was no longer making war upon the Cubans, but was going to the coast to fight the Americans. General Lopez replied: "Spain cannot fight the United States without fighting us. Their war is ours." Then he again opened fire. The Spaniards lost 900 men in four days' march to the sea.

Sampson's squadron is said to have met and defeated the Cape Verde fleet in a naval battle east of Hayti. The report cannot be verified.

Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said in London, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine islands.

A boarding-house burned in Chicago and three of the inmates lost their lives, while four other were injured. A number of narrow escapes are reported.

A special received in Washington from Fort de France Martinique says an American squadron of nine ships is bombarding San Juan, Porto Rico. Secretary Long says the report is premature.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral Dewey has had instructions sent him from Washington ordering the immediate destruction of all Spanish warships and fortifications at the Philippines.

Spain is overrun with plotters, Weylerites, Carlitas and Republicans are each striving to raise a revolt. Their latest scheme is to obstruct procedure in parliament, so that the people will be in an explosive mood when the next Spanish reverse shall occur.

A Havana special to a London paper says: Four American vessels opened fire on Cienfuegos Wednesday and attempted to land arms and men in barges. The Spanish troops, assisted by the fort, drove off the invaders. The American guns destroyed the cable station. A second attempt to land was also frustrated. The fighting continued for eight hours, and it is rumored that the Americans lost heavily. Altogether 14 Spaniards were wounded.

The United States government has established censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

The oldest house in Pennsylvania has been damaged by fire in Chester. It was built in 1668 and was long used as a tavern, and later as a playhouse.

Underground London contains 3,000 miles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telephone wires, 4,530 miles of water mains, 3,200 miles of gas pipes, all definitely fixed.

With an apparatus called the myo-phonograph a French scientist claims to have proved that the nerves may live hours after the death of the body.

Col. John S. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, now a resident of San Francisco, has raised to Gen. Miles for permission to raise a battalion or regiment of volunteers for special service in the front.

Glass bricks are gradually coming into use, and it is said that glass will soon be used for making statues for public squares, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

SAN JUAN FALLS

Sampson's Fleet Demolishes the Spanish Fortifications.

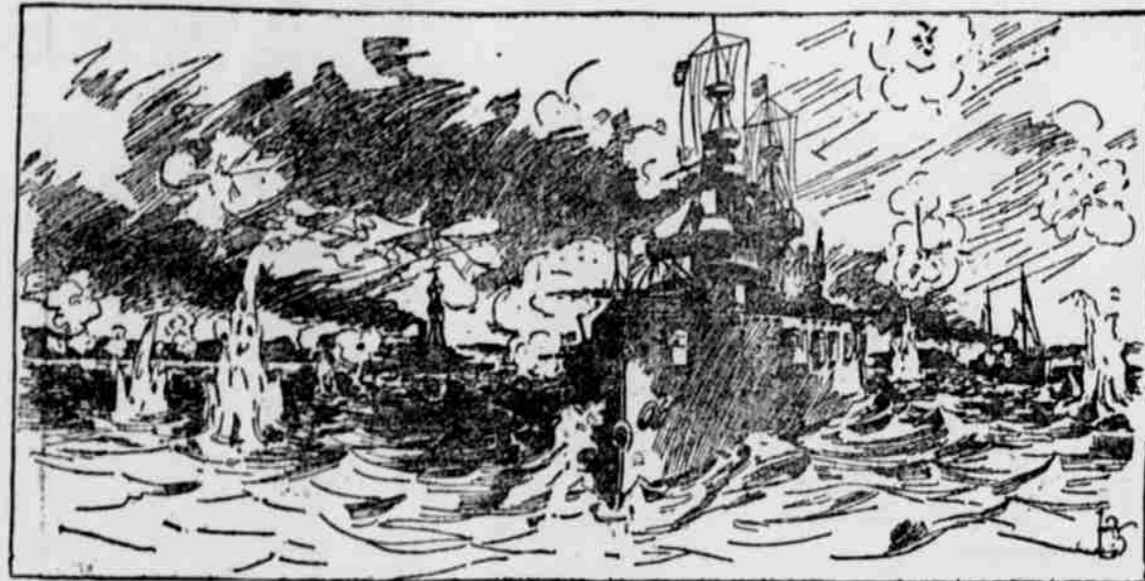
AMERICAN SHIPS UNHURT

Battle-Ship Iowa Fired the First Shot—Response From Moro Fortress Was Very Weak—Populace Fled to the Interior for Safety.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 14.—The American fleet under Rear-Admiral Sampson, bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today.

The bombardment began this morning. Rear-Admiral Sampson, with nine warships, arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. At a signal, the battle-ship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. The battle-ship Indiana then opened fire. In a few minutes more, Moro fortress was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost instantly.

The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Yale.



BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN BY THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

which took her crew on board. Moro fired but three shots from her heavy guns. There were but seven shells fired from the big guns of the American squadron. These left Moro castle a crumbling ruin. Her guns were mute and her gunners killed or in flight.

Then began the attack on the land batteries and fortifications about the government buildings and the palace. Here the cruisers did effective service and soon the postoffice and palace of the governor were tumbled about the ears of the officials, the guns dismounted or abandoned, wreck, ruin and death everywhere. The Spaniards pluckily served their guns as long as there was any hope, but their fire was slow and wild.

One American seaman aboard the flagship New York was killed and nine wounded. Not a single American ship was harmed. The city had been deserted by merchants and non-combatants. The foreign consuls had followed the refugees into the country and the troops were reported panic stricken. The volunteers had fled.

But Governor Macias stuck to his post, giving orders and asserting that he would die before he would surrender. A woman remained by his side. It was his daughter Paulina, the belle of San Juan. When other women fled in yellow fear, she remained. As great shells shrieked and burst, throwing the city into confusion, she was urged to go, but she elected to stay by her father. As the terror-stricken volunteers rushed pell-mell through the streets, disordered and leaderless, she appeared and tried to rally them.

As a last resort she urged the men to stand by the mines which have been laid under San Juan's streets, and to blow the Yankees into the air if they should succeed in effecting a landing. But her importunities were in vain, and the story, as it is told here, represents the Spaniards as eager to surrender before the city itself is battered down.

The Garrisons Surrender. London, May 14.—The Evening News says: San Juan de Porto Rico surrendered at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The dispatch adds that damage was done to the city and that a number of important buildings collapsed.

The Iowa and Detroit, according to this dispatch, fired 430 shots with terrible effect.

The New York was hit once, and one seaman was killed and four wounded. The Iowa was hit once and two men were slightly wounded. The dispatch winds up with announcing that the American fleet is now outside San Juan awaiting the coming of the Spanish fleet.

Suicide of a Spanish Spy. Washington, May 14.—George Downing, the Spanish spy arrested here several days ago, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the barracks in which he was confined.

Auburn, Cal., May 14.—George Downing, the suspected Spanish spy, who hanged himself in Washington, is believed by many here to have been at one time a resident of this place. He was a barber and had a shop at Newcastle. Later he took to mining and mined around Auburn and Blue Canyon. When he left here it was said he enlisted in the navy. Downing was a man of intelligence but very erratic. He was married in this country.

Montgomery, Ala., May 14.—The Second regiment of the United States cavalry passed through here en route to Mobile this afternoon. In the first section was a Spanish spy in irons and under guard. He was discovered after the train had left Chattanooga, and immediately put under arrest. It was impossible to get particulars as to the proofs against this man.

NEARING OUR SHORES.

Spanish War Vessels Sighted Off Nantucket Shoals.

New York, May 14.—The British steamer Menantic, which arrived yesterday, reports that two torpedo-boats were passed near Nantucket shoals yesterday. Captain Mann said:

"At about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 11, in latitude 40:50, longitude 68, a long, low-lying craft was seen approaching under the shadows of the Menantic's smoke. It came along rapidly and was seen to be a torpedo-boat. It flashed a light on us and crossed under our stern, going to the east, and fired a rocket, which was answered by dot-and-dash flashes. The night was too dark to distinguish anything of the nationality of the stranger.

"At daylight, about 20 miles east of Nantucket south shoal lightship, another torpedo-boat was seen in the line of the sun which dazzled the water too much to make her out plainly. She was of the destroyer class, and a very large boat with a large funnel. Guns were mounted on the bow. She appeared to be one of the recent English type of torpedo-boat destroyers, and I am sure there is no vessel of her class in the American navy. The Menantic ran close to the lightship on Nantucket and reported to the presence of the torpedo-boats."

DEWEY RAISING GUNS. Securing Those on the Sunken Spanish Ships.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Long this afternoon received the fol-

FIRST LIVES LOST

Ensign and Four Sailors are Killed at Cardenas.

TORPEDO BOAT DAMAGED

Gunboats Wilmington and Hudson Were in the Fight but Were Uninjured—Dead and Wounded Taken to Key West—Caused by Carelessness.

Key West, May 14.—America's first dead fell yesterday in a fierce and bloody combat off Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. Five men were blown to pieces and five were wounded on the torpedo-boat Winslow. The dead are:

Worth Bagley, ensign. John Varveres, oiler. John Deeny, first-class fireman. G. B. Meek, first-class fireman. E. H. B. Tunnell (colored), cabin cook.

Four were wounded. The battle lasted 35 minutes. It was between the torpedo-boat Winslow, the auxiliary tug Hudson and the gunboat Wilmington on one side, and the

UNDER HOT FIRE.

San Juan's Forts Were Riddled—Slight Loss on American Side.

On Board the Flagship Iowa, off San Juan de Porto Rico, May 16.—The enemy's loss in the attack by part of Sampson's fleet on the forts of San Juan is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven men injured.

After three hours' firing, the admiral withdrew the fleet, heading for Key West. He said:

"I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet, and not for San Juan." The men killed were:

Seaman Frank Widemark, of New York. A gunner's mate, of the Amphitrite. The latter died from the effects of the extreme heat.

Of the injured men, three were on the Iowa and four on board the New York. The names of those slightly injured on the Iowa are: Seaman Mitchell, Private Marine Merkle, Apprentice Hill. Injured on the New York: Seaman Samuel Felman, seriously; Seaman Michael Murphy.

The four above-named were injured by the bursting of a shell on the New York. This is a complete list of the killed and wounded.

The American ships are uninjured. The engagement began at 5:15 A. M. and ended at 8:15 A. M. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered. The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter.

The enemy's firing was heavy, but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went right up under the guns in column, delivering broadsides and then returned. They passed in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot, but the Spaniards were plucky.

The after-turret of the Amphitrite got out of order temporarily during the engagement, but she banged away with her forward guns.

After the first passage before the forts, the Detroit and Montgomery retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. The Porter and Wampatuck also stayed out of range.

The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. The officers and men of the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. The shots flew thick and fast over all our ships.

The men who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an eight-inch shell, which came through a boat into the superstructure, and scattered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate an inch thick. Merkle was struck in the arm and may lose it. A fire was started in the boat, but was quickly extinguished.

Morro battery, on the eastern arm of the harbor, was the principal point of attack. Rear-Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa, and had a narrow escape from the flying splinters, which injured three men.

The Iowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor. The weather was fine, but the heavy swells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the Iowa and the Indiana rumbled in the hills inshore five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust showed where the shells struck, but the smoke hung over everything.

The shells screaming overhead and dropping around showed that the Spaniards still stuck to their guns. At 7:45 A. M., Admiral Sampson signaled "cease firing." "Return" was sounded on the Iowa, and she headed from the shore. The Terror was the last ship in the line, and, failing to see the signal, she banged away alone for about half an hour, the concert of shrapnel roaring at her and the water flying high around her from the exploding shells. But she possessed a charmed life, and reluctantly retired at 8:15.

As at Matanzas, the unsatisfactory conditions, the smoke and the distance, prevented any important conclusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered. Although somewhat protected by the hills, the high shots must have reached it. No traces of the bombardment were discernible on the forts, except small fires, which were apparently extinguished before the fleet left.

Madrid Expects an Encounter. London, May 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the News says: There are signs of manifest anxiety at the government offices. One high personage is in sight of each other and that an encounter is probable within a few hours.

Bahia Honda Bombarded. Madrid, May 16.—A dispatch from Havana says the Americans have bombarded Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, west of Cardenas.

Crushing Spanish Defeat. London, May 16.—According to a special dispatch received here from Havana via Kingston, Jamaica, there has been an engagement between the Spanish and insurgents during which 900 of the foreigners were killed. The location of the battle is not mentioned in the dispatch.

Neutrality of Greece. Athens, May 16.—A proclamation of neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain was gazetted today.

Spent by the Navy Department. Washington, May 16.—During the past month, the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department spent \$1,250,000 in the repair and outfitting of ships, and some of this money went to new construction. This is said to be the largest expenditure in this bureau, even during the days of the civil war.

A Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer was blown up, it is supposed by her boilers bursting, off the straits of Gibraltar and all on board perished.

A SHORT DELAY

Cuban Move Postponed Awaiting Result of Battle.

MOBILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS

Over Twenty-Nine Thousand Men, Consisting Thirty-Eight Regiments, Have Been Ordered to Assemble at Camp Amagua National Park.

Washington, May 16.—Orders given General Miles this morning are pending for the present the movement of the invading army upon Cuba. The suspension was induced by the proximity of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron to Cuban waters. It is deemed by the department to be the part of wisdom not to risk landing troops on Cuban soil until a landing can be effected under the protection of a stronger fleet than is now available for the purpose.

The war department today issued orders for the assembling of 29,000 volunteers at Chickamauga. These troops are 38 regiments and five battalions. These troops are divided among 12 different states.

It is stated that the war department that the order to the New York First Massachusetts regiments to proceed to Tampa by water has been terminated. The troops will go to the place by rail.

Waiting for the Victory. Tampa, Fla., May 16.—It is thought that the sighting of the Spanish fleet will cause the postponement of the sailing of the fleet of transports for Cuba. Now that there is another chance for a decisive conflict between the army movements will wait until the conflict, which it is hoped will result in the destruction of the enemy, actually take place. Should Admiral Sampson prove victorious, no doubt entertained that orders will be given for instant embarkation, and the opportunity the army has been long for will be at hand.

Joseph E. Wheeler, the old Confederate cavalry leader, recently commissioned major-general of volunteers, will command the United States cavalry in the Cuban army of invasion. Major Gallinger will be inspector-general of cavalry.

Nearly 1,600 troops, regular and state militiamen, arrived in Tampa today and went into camp.

The Philippine Expedition. Washington, May 16.—It is said the war department that General Merritt will command the Philippine expedition.

Similar orders to proceed to the Philippines were sent to Major-General E. S. Otis, commanding the department of the Colorado. The order to General Otis direct him to report to General Merritt for duty under the direction in the Philippine islands. General Otis will be second in command, and will act as military governor of the islands in case of the absence of General Merritt. Orders were also issued for an army corps of about 12,000 men for immediate duty in the Philippines. This corps will be made up of regulars and volunteer organizations stationed on the Pacific coast and in the far Western states.

The Harbor Mined. San Francisco, May 16.—The fleet edge of almost without the harbor of San Francisco, for two weeks past, the harbor and its approaches have been mined with torpedoes and mines. The work is not entirely completed, but is well on its way. For 14 days, the government boat Unadilla has been placing the torpedoes. Over 200 torpedoes are said to have been placed in position. The Unadilla did the work day and night. Her lights were dimmed, every precaution taken to prevent discovery from locating the defenses. Last night the work, so far as the Unadilla is concerned, was finished. The harbor is now not only defended by heavy batteries, but by complete fields of torpedoes, the locations of which are kept secret.

Five Killed in New York. New York, May 16.—Five lives were crushed out and several men were mangled today by the collapse of two five-story flat buildings in course of erection on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The rear and side walls fell, carrying some 25 or 30 bricklayers and laborers with them. When the work of rescue was stopped tonight, the list of killed was: Eric Liddle, 32 years of age, married. Fred Dikeleke, 58 years of age, bricklayer, married. Albert Kaminsko, 26 years of age, bricklayer. Peter Sakowaric, 60 years of age, bricklayer. Frederick Hartelman, 16 years of age. He was taken out alive, but died in the hospital.

Postmasters Cautioned. Washington, May 16.—Postmaster General Emory Smith today issued the following order: "All officers and employees of the postoffice department are hereby forbidden to furnish information pertaining to or in any way bearing upon the work to newspapers or persons not connected with the war department, or to any other person, unless authorized to do so."

"EMORY SMITH." This order is made for the purpose of preventing postmasters from giving information in suspicious letters passing through their offices. Such information, it is thought, may in some instances be incorrect and in others prejudicial to the interests of the government.

Advices from Manila by steamship which left Monday say the insurgents are uncontrollable. The whole country is in a state of anarchy, and Admiral Dewey is powerless to restore order with his limited force. He is unwilling to bombard the city and hopes to starve them into submission.