

# Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

The French cabinet has resigned in a body. The resignations were accepted by President Faure.

Another announcement comes from Madrid that the Spanish reserve fleet has sailed for an unknown destination.

Naval officials say Sampson's fleet must now wait, as further operations at Santiago will be impossible until Shafter's expedition arrives on the scene.

Jim Bartlett, a Tacoma barber, shot and killed Lillie Millet, his former mistress, and Clarence Emery, her lover. He then shot himself, dying in a few minutes.

The general deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate sum of \$224,032,323, has been reported to the house. All but \$18,205,026 is for war expenses, and \$8,070,825 for ordinary deficiency for pensions.

Santiago is already on famine rations. Every source of supply and reinforcement will soon have been cut off by the blockading fleet. The respective positions of Cervera's warships have been definitely learned by Admiral Sampson's scouts.

La Lucha, a Havana paper, says the insurgent leaders oppose American intervention and prefer to do their own fighting. It also says a majority of the Cuban generals have expressed the above views, and prophesies that if Campos secures control in Madrid the Spanish policy will become more complicated.

The claims of the Canadian sealers arising out of seizures made by the United States in Behring sea have been finally settled by payment to Sir Julian Pannecote, the British ambassador, of approximately \$473,000, this being the full amount of the claims as settled under agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

The navy department Wednesday posted the following bulletin: Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans and that our force at Guantanamo is in a very satisfactory condition. The town of Acerradeos has been occupied by troops under General Rabi. The men under General Garcia are co-operating with the American forces.

A Washington special to a New York paper says: The fourth army corps, Major-General Coppinger commanding, has been designated to undertake the occupation of Porto Rico. It will be rapidly increased to a force of 20,000 men, including all available regulars now in the South, with the addition of the best regiments at Tampa, Chickamauga and Falls Church.

In a report by Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of the state, upon the Paris exposition, he urges that a complete exhibit be made by this country, and says he is opposed to a boycott. Secretary Cridler says the United States will make a grave mistake if they fail to seize the opportunity offered for bringing to the notice of Europe the wonderful resources of this country.

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 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 Rostler, 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 sternwheel 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 Frankfurt 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.

Minor News Items.  
Of the 16,000 citizens of the United States now in Germany, 2,000 are matriculated students.

Timely rains give assurance of a wheat crop in the state of Washington in excess of 20,000,000 bushels.

The Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin boat regatta will take place on Saratoga lake June 30.

Charles Allen, pugilist, was given at St. Joseph, Mo., a 13 years' sentence in the penitentiary for robbery.

The oldest living railroad conductor is Edward Miller, who is still in active service on the Westchester division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The state department has formally notified the Austrian government that it will not pay indemnity for the Hungarian miners killed in the riots at Hazleton, Pa., last fall.

The first instance of the settlement of a native-born American in a London Congregational pulpit is that of Dr. Isaac C. Meevse, for nearly a quarter of a century the pastor of Davenport church, New Haven.

### LATER NEWS.

Preparations are being hastened for the third expedition to the Philippines. Five steamers loaded with troops will probably sail from San Francisco for Manila about July 1.

An engine and tender on the north-bound freight on the Langdon line of the Great Northern jumped the track, fatally injuring Engineer Peterson, Conductor Cohen and a brakeman.

A Havana dispatch says no exchange of prisoners has been authorized at Madrid, and Blanco therefore declines to enter into negotiations looking to the exchange of Hobson and his crew.

For the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines in Hampton roads the burned schooner Shenandoah was blown. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mines off by electricity.

Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippines. General Pena and 1,000 Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, and similar surrenders have occurred at other places. The insurgents propose to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage.

The Hawaiian annexation resolution has been favorably reported upon by the senate committee on foreign relations. There is now a probability that the islands will have been formally annexed to the United States before two weeks have elapsed.

The achievement of the Vesuvius at Santiago is regarded as remarkable, and opens a new era in warfare. The effect of her giant shells upon the fortifications with which they came in contact was destructive to a degree heretofore unequalled by any death-dealing machine in existence.

The captain of a German steamer which has arrived in Gibraltar reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off the north coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar Friday evening. The warships were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers and four torpedo-boat destroyers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arna of the Cuban army, who has just arrived in Key West, says that as soon as war between the United States and Spain was declared, the Spanish guerrillas in Pinar del Rio province went through the country districts butchering the pacifics, women, children and old men, whose bodies lie in the roads and fields unburied to this day.

A special cable from Hong Kong to the New York Journal says that the most severe and strong battle since Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 2,000 Spanish, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing an entrance to the city. Marines from Dewey's warships and insurgents have the city surrounded and cut off from every possible source of food supply. Foreign residents have fled to the vessels in the harbor. Dewey is prepared to take the city 24 hours after the arrival of the troops now en route. The Spanish troops have been without food for days, and efforts to bring in supplies have failed.

Spaniards at Cadiz are reported as being in a state of great excitement, fearing our ships may go across. President McKinley has sent to the senate the name of Isaac L. Patterson for the position of collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon.

A leading Washington diplomat says the departure of Shafter's expedition destroys all chances of an early peace and commits the government to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The president has sent to congress recommendation for the advancement of Lieutenant Hobson, who sunk the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, ten numbers in the list of naval constructors.

Disgruntled sailors on the Harvard and Yale, 600 of whom are foreigners, will not be released. Their protests are vain, as the British and German consuls refuse to interfere in the matter.

The charges made by the sailors of a breach of faith on the part of the government are held to be unfounded. The services of our marines are being appreciated. Secretary Long has commended the zeal and discretion of the captain of the Marietta. The secretary says the recent long voyage of the gunboat demonstrated the abilities of her master and crew. The captain of the revenue-cutter Hudson also has been commended for his gallantry at Cardenas.

A special from Key West says that advices from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government in La Guanaja, Camagney, report that over 6,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from the Puerto Principe and Novitias garrisons have deserted to the Cuban patriot army. The immediate cause of the desertions was fear inspired by the proximity of the American fleet.

Sampson's battleships are clearing the way for Shafter's men in Cuba. The defenses at Caimanera, the terminus of the railroad leading to Guantanamo have been reduced. The Texas, Marblehead and Swanee participated in the bombardment. Firing continued until the brick fort and earthworks constituting the defenses were completely demolished and their occupants compelled to take to the bushes. The Spanish guns fired but five shots, all of which went wild.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first officer in the American navy to fall in the war with Spain.

The captain of the gunboat Callao, which was captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet, has been shot for not returning the fire of the American ships.

N. W. Taylor, president of the Cleveland Paper Company and one of the prominent paper manufacturers of the United States, died in Cleveland, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Mercy Maria Gray, who has just died at Oakland, Cal., aged 80 years, during her life gave over \$1,000,000 to the advancement of the Baptist church.

The church bells rang merrily and flags flew over England, Scotland and Wales, and in the loyal sections of Ireland in honor of the queen's 79th birthday.

The 18-year-old lad who is heir to the throne of Japan is said to be the last male descendant in the order of primogeniture of a dynasty which has reigned 2,600 years.

## ABOUT TO FALL

### The City of Manila Can Hold Out But a Few Days.

### INSURGENTS IN THE SUBURBS

#### Food Has Given Out and the Soldiers Are Starving—City Will Not Be Taken at Present, But Its Surrender Is Expected.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 20.—Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine islands. General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz. Similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference, as no excesses whatever have been committed.

The insurgents proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage, and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially Paterno, a prominent native protege of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing today in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is

### IT HAS SAILED.

#### Spanish Reserve Fleet Leaves Cadiz for Unknown Destination.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "The Carlos V. Pelayo, Rapido, Patriot, Andax, Ocaña, Prosperina, Giraldia, Prelojo Colon (with the minister of marine on board), Alfonso Doco, Canondong, Antonio Lopez, Iela Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco, left Cadiz yesterday. The first 11 passed the rock bound for Cartagena for orders; the last three had troops on board. This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores."

The army officials were satisfied, on learning today that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side. It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commander to take, as there was still something left for them to save in Porto Rico.

The naval view is not similar to that taken by the army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to the fleet as the latter, and few officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines. The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is certainly the opinion of naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no trouble in repulsing the whole Spanish force, while the Cadiz fleet could not afford pasture for Sampson's steel bulldozers.

Spanish Hopes Are Raised.  
Madrid, June 20.—There are a number of rumors in circulation as to the

### FORT REDUCED.

#### Sharp Engagement at Caimanera—Spaniards Were Driven Out.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, via Kingston, June 18.—The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished today by a terrific bombardment conducted by the Texas, Marblehead and Swanee. The warships opened fire at 2 P. M. and the bombardment lasted an hour and a half.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the bay and opened with her five-inch guns, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw in some 12-inch shells, tearing down the



STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

wall of the fort and throwing bricks and mortar 80 feet in the air.

After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead shelled the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort, they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out to the harbor, the Spaniards in the bushes opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Swanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this evening and escaped after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour without the loss of a man. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the forts for mines and had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began hanging over, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime, the enemy was firing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

### Tricks of Guerrilla Warfare.

Guantanamo, via Kingston, June 18.—However unpleasant the experience, the landing of a small detachment of marines, mostly raw men, in the enemy's country, has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and possibly also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spaniards to be daring bush fighters, and it has proved that every American camp must be compactly built and as well protected to resist night attacks as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and it has shown that given a free rein with repeating rifles 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition, killing shadows, in a single night, and not think even then they have done much shooting.

Through the 16 Spaniards found by Lieutenant Neville's men were regular uniforms, most of those men in the daylight attacks were scarcely anything except big plaited leaves bound around their foreheads in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied branches around their waists, reaching shoulder high, and moving very cautiously, they could even cross open ground without being detected, though some of them were caught at the game.

Another trick was to make a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, almost impossible to detect where stunted palm everywhere rises out of the chapparal.

The Cubans were most useful in pointing out these tricks. There are 60 of these men now in camp, mostly negroes, with Cuban officers. They are hawkeyed woodsmen, breaking even with the Spaniards in every device of bush warfare. The American marines at first were inclined to discount this, but this morning they spoke enthusiastically of their auxiliaries for their daring. At night, in skirmish even with the Spaniards, the Cuban auxiliaries go through the bush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

### Violating Neutrality Laws.

New York, June 18.—A Herald dispatch from Gibraltar says: The Spanish steamer San Augustin, of the Trans-Atlantic line, has arrived in harbor from Cadiz. She is taking coal, presumably for Cadiz and the Camara squadron. The American consul has lodged a protest.

### The Vesuvius Struck.

Madrid, June 18.—Admiral Cervera wires that he has provisions enough for the fleet until autumn. He says: "A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vesuvius, which, owing to her excellent armor, was not damaged."

General Blanco cables from Havana that the batteries there fired upon the United States cruiser Montgomery, which left the line of blockade. Eleven vessels are now blockading the port of Havana.

### Sagasta Was Agitated.

London, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: Senor Sagasta displayed great agitation while reading the latest dispatch from Manila, the contents of which have not yet been given to the public.

### Destructive Pennsylvania Fire.

Sharon, Pa., June 18.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of the city occurred last night. It originated in the armory. Ten buildings were destroyed, among them the principal structures of the town. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.

## BLOWN TO DUST

### Sampson Again Battered the Forts of Santiago.

### MORRO ALONE WAS SPARED

#### Vesuvius Healed Charges of Dynamite Into the Bay—Atm of the American Guns Were Unsurpassed—Thousands of Projectiles Thrown.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 18.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others, many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly. Most of the guns were deserted.

Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed the Spanish loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite

charges were exploded.

At 6:20 A. M. the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works east of the entrance to the harbor. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big 12-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

placment with a 1,000 pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris fell in every direction. One timber carried out of the side of the battery went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries to the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 1,500 yards of the shore and played a tattoo with her long 10-inch rifle, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely in the muzzle, lifting it off its foundations and sending it sweeping some 500 yards into the air.

After awhile Admiral Sampson signalled the ships to temporarily cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries.

When the order came at 6:20 to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for 10 minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in the water.

Throughout the bombardment the Vesuvius and the Porter, by the direction of the admiral, lay outside of the right flank. The steam launch of the flagships scurried among the ships, carrying messages.

At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans.

The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly from ship to ship until every jack in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death of the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last few days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught, and had moved the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified at the result of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire he thinks it is probable they were only dummys.

### Fatal Flood in Kansas.

Kansas City, June 18.—Four lives were lost in the flood that followed the breaking of the dam at Chelsea Park, a Kansas suburb, last night. The persons drowned were Mrs. Elsie Greenlee, Robert Cakarole and his two children. The property loss will be considerable.

### Turks Again Burning Villages.

Cettinje, Montenegro, June 18.—The Turks have renewed the work of burning villages. Today firing continues on both sides throughout the whole of the Berane district.

in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 6:35 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works east of the entrance to the harbor. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry.

It was a magnificent spectacle. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big 12-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane.

A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners. Their guns responded spiritedly at first, but their frozen, half-cracked fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the Americans. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns so as to shorten the trajectory and thus secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardment dropped, with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, enclering the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

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