

# Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

## EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Colled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

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, Camaguay, report that over 6,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas 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 Suwanee 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.

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 Cervora's warships have been definitely learned by Admiral Sampson's scouts.

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 Pauncefote, 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 Aceradeous 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.

### LATER NEWS.

Preparations for sending troops to reinforce Shafter's expedition are under way.

A steamer just arrived at Hong Kong from Manila says the insurgents hold 4,000 Spaniards and 1,000 natives prisoners with their equipments.

Spain positively refuses to give up Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and to emphasize that refusal, Blanco announces that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce.

Havana's Morro castle has fired on our warships. The fusillade continued at intervals, all day Saturday and the shots were fairly well aimed, indicating the presence of imported gunners.

Affairs are growing worse at Havana. The insurgents are raiding the province from all directions. They constantly harass the city, cut off supplies and destroy the roads. An attempt by Spaniards to dislodge the Cubans resulted disastrously.

The blockade is to be strengthened. The fleet will be reinforced after the debarkation of the troops at Santiago. The ships are to close up, and naval officials say that all danger of Spanish vessels running the blockade will thus be eliminated.

Food is reported scarce in Porto Rico. Prices have advanced and starvation is imminent among the lower classes. Since the bombardment of San Juan by Sampson's warships, the inhabitants of the city live in terror of a repetition of the awful experience, and reliable news is unobtainable in the island.

The Cubans report food supplies in Havana extremely scarce, and that the Spanish army has been placed on half rations. A Cuban officer who has arrived in Key West says that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. He described the people as living on palm buds and dog meat, which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

The Philippines have been declared free. Insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government at Cavite and renounced Spanish authority. There were great ceremonies and a formal declaration of independence was read. Aguinaldo was made president and Don Eronio vice-president. The insurgent government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

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 pacificos, 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.

## READY TO SURRENDER

### Manila Can Hold Out But a Few Days.

#### INSURGENTS IN THE SUBURES

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 protegee 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, Andaz, Osada, Prosperina, Gilda, Prelejo Colon (with the minister of marine on board), Alfonso Doco, Canondong, Atonio Lopez, Isla 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."

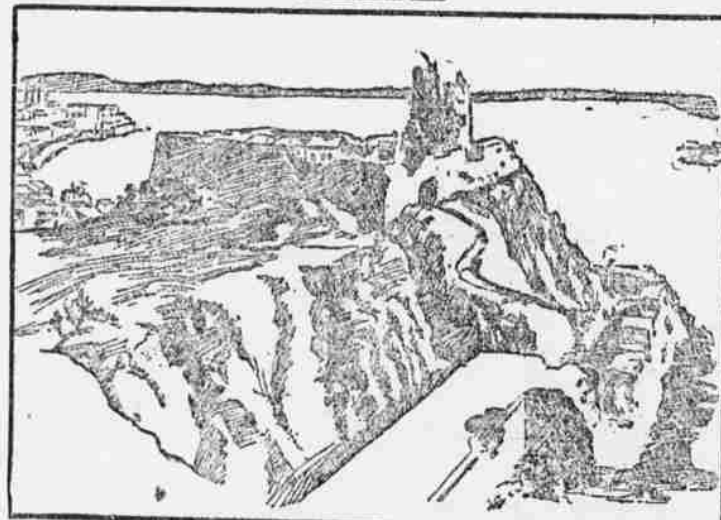
The army officials were satisfied, on learning today that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side. It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commander to take, as there was still something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

Spanish Hopes Are Raised.

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

### HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

utterly untrustworthy, because it is old, rotten and has never been tested.

The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment and despair. The cafes tonight are crowded with officers with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly, while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions. Carloads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so-called, is totally untenable against the fire of a modern fleet of warships.

There was a concerted attack last evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications. Therefore, they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense, and bombarded the jungle all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Callocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneraled and harassed to death.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate into Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city.

A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a sergeant, came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A 6-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the further outposts of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish officers of the staff. They had a champagne lunch, and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine islands while William remains emperor." The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents

destination of Admiral Camara's fleet, one that the warships are heading for Boston with the intention of bombarding New England towns, and another that the fleet is going to the Philippines.

There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the cortes, owing to the departure of Camara's fleet. It is said it consists of over 20 ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also whispered that the squadron, when at sea, is to be divided and proceed to different destinations.

Admiral Dewey's Advice.

Washington, June 20.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Dewey:

"Cavite, June 15, via Hong Kong.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram on June 3. The insurgents continue hostilities and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay, with refugees, under guard of neutral men-of-war; this with my permission. The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived today. Three German, two British, one French and one Japanese men-of-war are now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected."

Sierra Leone Uprising.

Liverpool, June 20.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that 1,000 people were killed in the recent uprising in that district. One Hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the bush by the "war boys" and undoubtedly met a worse fate. Three hundred friendly natives were killed. Besides the white missionaries, six colored missionaries of the United Brethren in Christ were murdered at Manoharruru.

## WITH TORCH IN HAND

### Spaniards Preparing to Burn Caimanera.

#### ASHES FOR THE INVADERS

Gunboat Loaded With Oil Ready for the March—People Living on Horse Flesh—Colonel Huntington Preparing for an Expected Attack.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Cuban scouts report today that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the hills of the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is fearful. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made. It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables, and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts say the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, on account of the lack of food.

Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure, however, of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Preparation was made for an assault.

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#### BEYOND REPAIR.

Santiago Forts Are Ruined by the American Bombardment.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—A careful inspection of the hills defending Santiago harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair.

The vultures, which circled over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth, piled by the explosion of the projectiles from the heavy guns, for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battle-field.

There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of their foliage. The hillsops seem to be totally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of gun cotton, thrown by the Vesuvius, landed.

But the most ominous token of death flew from Morro castle. The saffron flag of Spain was half-masted for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of the guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were dead.

If such is the case, they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spaniards might seek to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the Americans struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believe that Lieutenant Hobson and his party have been killed. We have 17 prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay, so long as our fire was directed at them. Fifteen minutes' night work by the Vesuvius had done the work.