

Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

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

Owing to the continued strike in the Welch coal mines, England's coal is running low, and steamers are forced to turn to America for their supplies.

A serious riot attendant upon a strike, in which women took a leading part, occurred at Oshkosh, Wis. Non-union men were shut out of a sash and door factory and the plant was ordered closed down.

A Madrid dispatch from San Juan says: An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella and gunboat Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three wounded.

No revenue stamps will be required on money orders, according to a construction of the new law. Instead, an additional charge of the amount of the stamp provided for will be made for the money order upon its issuance from the postoffice.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the navy, has received a number of letters from officers with Admiral Sampson's squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received.

A Madrid dispatch says: News of serious fighting near Santiago has been received here. Carvera cables that the situation is critical. The governor of Santiago admits that the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

A Cuban scout has brought news to the United States camp at Baiquiri that Carvera's ships are now in battle array. The positions have been changed to make the guns command the harbor entrance. Both Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers have been totally disabled by the incessant firing of the American ships.

Colonel Torrey's regiment of rough riders have left Cheyenne for Jacksonville. This regiment is made up of the pick of the mountain and plain, men skilled in the use of the rifle and revolver, and will unquestionably make a valuable addition to the mounted forces to be sent to Cuba.

Cornell won the university boat race at New London, Conn. Yale crossed the line four lengths behind and Harvard came in third. It was a pretty contest, but was Cornell's race, almost from the start, her crew taking the lead before reaching the half-mile line and maintaining it until the finish line was crossed.

A special from Santiago says Carvera will attempt to unbottle his fleet. His ships are coaled and ready to seize the first opportunity to make a dash for the open sea.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says the Spanish steamer Parnissa Concepcion ran the blockade in safety and has arrived at Trinidad with money and supplies for the Spanish troops.

General Miles has received a cipher message from Captain Allen, chief signal officer in Cuba, saying the landing of troops has actually begun, and was in progress when the dispatch was sent.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has landed supplies in Guantanamo and ousted the Spaniards. The cruiser was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat which attempted to repel the invasion, but was quickly driven out of sight and into shallow water.

A cable between the United States and Hawaii may soon be laid. The prospect of annexation has revived new interest in the project. The house committee on commerce will make an effort to secure action on the pending measure in congress at the sessions to be held next winter.

Spanish prisoners captured during the Santiago campaign will be removed from Cuba. The government has determined that all Spaniards falling into American hands shall be well cared for. They will be brought away in transports. The number has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.

The projected expedition to Porto Rico has been abandoned at least for the present. It is stated that there are no troops to spare for the movement. The entire attention of the war department is to be concentrated upon the prosecution to a successful issue of the Santiago campaign, in accordance with Miles' recommendations.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army. It authorizes the president to appoint a lieutenant-general whenever he deems it expedient, to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and the limitation in the bill as to the choice from officers "not below the grade of major-general" being stricken out by the committee.

LATER NEWS.

A belief exists that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

A Madrid dispatch this afternoon says the Spanish government is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Porto Rico by the first available transportation.

A special dispatch from Fiume, a seaport town of Anstro-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippines with 500 torpedoes, "intended for the Spanish fleet."

The navy department on Monday posted the following bulletin: "Commodore Watson sails today on the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with the cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast." Watson's "Eastern squadron" consists of the Newark, Iowa, Oregon, Yosemite, Yankee, Dixie and three colliers. They leave Santiago immediately.

Four batteries of American artillery and a gatling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last Sunday night. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 24 lines of intrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are secured by rows of barbed wire.

A dispatch from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few nights ago, ample evidence was discovered that the sunken collier Merrimac does not completely blockade the channel. Further information develops the fact that two battle-ships can enter the harbor abreast, one passing on each side of the Merrimac. This will be of great advantage to Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins. Lieutenant Holson and his men are still in communication with the fleet. There is little prospect that they will be exchanged before the attack on Santiago is made.

Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of, or suspected of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the government, will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not given them. It is expected that, as the police is a numerous body, trouble will result. Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers are maintaining guard over them at every corner. Famine, it seems, is imminent, and stories of supplies for Havana coming via Batabano are reported to be untrue.

Thursday a detachment of 170 Cubans collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed. The Spanish loss is not known.

The navy department has received a cablegram from Sampson, saying the Spaniards at Santiago report that Hobson and his companions are well. They are confined four miles from Morro.

Thursday night, the American army of invasion had reached on its advance the edge of the table land which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro castle, the main body of troops united, and the Spaniards were in full retreat toward Santiago.

Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the navy department. Six dispatches were received in rapid succession through the early hours Friday morning. They showed that only half an hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the admiral and the receipt of it in Washington.

General Lawton's brigade, which rested Thursday at Demajayabo, four miles west of Daiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the Second Massachusetts, the Twelfth infantry, the First battalion of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Tenth infantry, and the Second battalion of the Fourth infantry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retired before the advance of the Americans, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the block houses as they went.

A dispatch to the New York World from Santiago de Cuba, June 24 via Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: One man was killed today and eight wounded on the Texas. The battle-ship at the time of the landing of the troops went to Matamoras to make a feint attack on the fortifications there in connection with a land force of Cubans under Rabi. The Texas silenced the Socapa battery. Just as the action ended a shell struck the battle-ship and exploded with the result given above. The dead man is F. R. Blakely, of Newport, R. I., an apprentice of the first class. The wounded are: R. C. Engle, H. A. Gee, J. E. Lively, G. F. Mullen, J. E. Nelson, R. Russell, W. J. Simonson, A. Soogrist. Russell is very seriously wounded. The others will all recover.

BAD WRECK AT SEA

Two River Steamers Go to Pieces.

UNDER TOW TO THE YUKON

Sternwheelers Gamecock and Stag-hound Ruined—All Provisions Were Washed Overboard—No Lives Lost—Property Damage, \$125,000.

Astoria, June 28.—When the Elibu Thompson, towing the sternwheel steamers Gamecock and Stag-hound, started for Alaska Friday afternoon, the prediction was freely made that they would never reach their destination. This prediction has come true, and the three vessels put back into port this afternoon. The sternwheelers are total wrecks; their decks are awash, and, but for the cordwood stored between decks, they would have gone to the bottom.

Early this morning the lookout at Cape Disappointment reported that the steamers had crossed in and anchored. The report also stated that the river boats were badly battered. When the tide began flooding the Thompson got under way and slowly towed the disabled steamers into port, reaching the city at 4 o'clock. Never were vessels more completely demolished by the sea. The decks were three feet under water and huge gaps had been rent in the steamers' sides. The upper works had caved in, and were carried away by the seas. Baggage washed about on the lower decks and broken timbers were scattered over the vessels. They were docked near the western extremity of the city, whither a crowd of nearly 5,000 people flocked to view them.

The expedition met disaster at the very start. Friday evening, while crossing the bar, the hogchains on both the Gamecock and Stag-hound parted. Despite this the Thompson continued on her course. The river steamers began breaking almost immediately. The situation was not serious, however, till about midnight, as the weather was comparatively calm. Soon after 12 o'clock the passengers, of whom there were 87 on the two steamers, became alarmed. The holds began to fill and the timbers would strain and give away with every wave. About 1:30 Captain Fisher, of the Gamecock, signalled the Thompson with a red light, but she continued on her course.

By 4 o'clock in the morning, all the lower works of the boats were rent apart and there was two feet of water in the holds. Boats were sent back from the Thompson, and the passengers, who had provided themselves with life-preservers, were ordered to jump into the sea. Mr. Knapp, the Kansas City promoter, as the first man to obey the command, and the others soon followed. Captains Lane and Fisher, each with three men, remained on the steamers. By 6 o'clock, the boats were leaking badly, and it was decided to put back to port, after having proceeded 35 miles up the coast. They crossed in at daybreak this morning.

REAR-END COLLISION.

Several Members of Torrey's Rough Riders Killed.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, by which five members of Torrey's regiment of rough riders from Cheyenne lost their lives and others received injuries. The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road. The first section stopped to take water and had whistled to start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached, and dashed into it. The rear car of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously. The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried troop C, from Laramie. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris. In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt, and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to save their imperilled comrades, and with axes and ropes, and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quenching the fire, which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

New York, June 28.—The torpedo-boat Talbot left today for Key West, and will call at Norfolk.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Some More Details of the Battle of La Quasina.

Juragua, Cuba, June 28.—The initial flight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambushade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, and many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush. The wounded were all removed.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their advance toward Sevilla was evident as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill in the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Colonel Roosevelt and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are little more than gullies, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney, some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into the camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front, and strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in a road disclosed the hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched in the road waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 A. M., General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hillside commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order.

Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired. Never for an instant did they falter. One dusky warrior of the Tenth, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right; that's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men, and then the deeper toned volley firing of the Spaniards. Over there the American losses were the greatest.

Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, tropp L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capron, was well surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt today, when discussing the fight.

"They held the ridges with rifle-pits and guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance forward struck the men in ambush and drove them out, but we lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded.

"I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

BATTLE NEAR SANTIAGO

Cavalrymen Fought the Spaniards.

ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK

Twelve Spaniards Known to Have Been Killed—Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Thicket of the Fight—Spaniards Opened Fire From Thickets.

Off Juragua, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 27.—This morning four troops of the first cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but left the following dead upon the field:

Rough riders—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of troop L; sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, of troop L; Private Dougherty, of troop A; Private W. T. Erwin, of troop F. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, Berlin, Lennox, Tenth cavalry—Corporal White.

At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve Spaniards, dead, were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders, several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thickets and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from their station, stormed the blockhouses around which they made a final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry and the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold a position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The officers wounded were:

Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. T. Thomas, troops L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough riders.

Other officers who were wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious. Major Bell, Lieutenant George L. Bryam. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers who were wounded:

Rough riders—Troop M, Privates E. M. Hill, Shelly, Fisher, M. S. Newcomb, Fred Beale and Corporal Rhodes. Troop E, Corporal James F. Bean, Privates Frank Booth, W. Bert Charley, Dailey, Halvers, E. G. Atherton, Clifford Beed and Sergeant G. W. Aringo. Troop C, Sergeant Joseph F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. F. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reed, M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Heen, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calvers, Nathan P. Poe.

Tenth cavalry—Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton, Wheeler, Troop I, Privates Ridd, Mayberry.

Edward Marshal, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least 10 in the list of wounded will die.

Hamilton Fish, Jr.

New York, June 27.—Hamilton Fish, jr., one of the killed, was a young New Yorker of good position and family, who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city.

Captain Capron.

Washington, June 27.—Captain Capron, of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was among the killed, is a son of Allyn Capron, of the First artillery, and was well known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry, and was recently promoted to be a captain of volunteers.

A New York infant has just been condemned to stagger through life under the name of Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen.