

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.

Free swimming baths are to be constructed in Portland.

A salmon weighing 83 pounds has been shipped from Portland to the Omaha fair.

The Egyptian government has definitely refused to permit the Spanish fleet to coal at Port Said.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the water supply of Santiago has been cut off.

The Spanish troops at Caimanera and other points in the interior of the province of Santiago, are starving.

Manila dispatches received at Madrid under date of June 24, say the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

The passage leading to the inner harbor of Guantanamo harbor has been thoroughly cleaned of mines by launches from the Dolphin and other ships. Eight mines, weighing 180 pounds each were taken up and sent to dock, where they will be cleaned before they are put into the American waters.

A dispatch received at Washington Wednesday evening says: General Shafter has just reported to General Miles that he can take Santiago in 48 hours, but indicates that the undertaking may involve considerable loss. He has information of the approach of 8,000 Spanish reinforcements from Manzanillo, and it is believed that he intends to take the town immediately, and that news of a battle may be expected at any time. The Spanish reinforcements referred to are now within 54 miles of Santiago.

Information has been received from Manzanillo to the effect that five battalions of Spanish troops, which left that city several days ago to reinforce General Linares returned to Manzanillo two days after departure. This is regarded as indicating the failure of the Spanish attempt under command of General Pando to rush 10,000 trained troops to the defense of Santiago. This news has set at rest the fears of both the American and Cuban commanders. They believe that Pando's men either were unequal to the difficult march from Manzanillo to Santiago, or else General Linares, realizing the hopelessness of his position, sent word that it was useless to send additional troops to that point.

Admiral Sampson reports that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived off Santiago Monday and discharged her troops. Captain Sigbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo-boat Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul. Shots from the guns of the St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later the cruiser and gunboats started out again, but remained under protection of the forts.

By proclamation issued Tuesday the president gave notice of the intention of the government to assume the formidable task of blockading about 500 miles of the Cuban coast line in addition to the section already blockaded, and also to blockade San Juan, Porto Rico. This increases the extent of the blockade on the Cuban coast fully fourfold. The demands upon the navy will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory covered as in the case of the initial blockade, for the reason that the new blockaded coast lies entirely within the great bight on the south coast of Cuba, in which water is generally very shallow, and the ports are few into which a vessel could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tunas.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of another large expedition to reinforce Shafter. The soldiers will sail from Tampa and will number 9,000 men. It is understood they will be taken from General Snyder's second division of the Fourth army corps. Eight transports will carry the expedition to Key West, where they will be joined by a strong naval convoy and proceed to Santiago. Preparations have been proceeding vigorously for some days, but the rigid censorship at Tampa prevented a word going out regarding the expedition. Snyder's Second division, the Fourth army corps, looked upon by the war department as the one best equipped for an immediate start, is now at Tampa, and is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, which include both regulars and volunteers.



ARMADA DESTROYED

Sampson Has Annihilated Cervera's Squadron at Santiago.

Glorious news from Cuba afforded the American people opportunity to do justice to the celebration of the nation's birthday.

Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet.

Several weeks ago, Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago.

Sunday, after being bottled helplessly in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, are today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba; the Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish soldiers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships, as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

In addition to this splendid work, accomplished by Admiral Sampson, General Shafter, in command of the land forces before Santiago de Cuba, has so far progressed in the carrying of his plan for the reduction of the city that he has demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces.

BOYS ARE SAFE.

The First Manila Expedition Has Reached Cavite.

The American troopships City of Sydney, City of Peking, and Australia, convoyed by the Charleston, have arrived at Cavite, having taken the Ladrone islands, on the way, and having left men there.

The Spanish governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United States troops have commenced to disembark at Cavite.

The war department has received the welcome information today that military telegraph stations have been established at St. Villa, in the center of the present military operations, and that this line runs to a point near Aguadores, where it connects with the French cable line, thus bringing General Shafter into direct communication with the department.

Corporal Hucht, Seventh infantry, who with seven men was sent out seven miles from Santiago was found by General Shafter Thursday afternoon and sent into camp. The party had repeatedly seen the Spaniards, who did not offer to molest them, and the Americans spent the day as if enjoying a picnic in the woods. The corporal said that if he had had with him a sufficient force he could have brought in 40 Spanish prisoners.

The camp conditions near Santiago continue hard. Heavy rains set everything afloat. Rations, however, are being served out regularly, but they are still not plentiful. Officers and men fare alike. The latter are suffering during the cold nights from lack of blankets thrown away on the march. These have been appropriated by the Cubans, who take everything in sight, and do as little as possible. On the whole, they actually fare better than our men.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master-stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said, the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal bound to the Asiatic station.

In Venezuela the revolution which has prevailed for the past six months ended by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader.

THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN

Santiago Attacked by Land and Sea.

ENEMY'S OUTER WORKS TAKEN

Morro Castle and the Forts Bombarded by the Fleet—Vesuvius Used Her Dynamite Guns With Good Effect—Cervera's Ships Fired Upon Troops.

Playa del Este, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of El Gauey, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 1 o'clock.

Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

Spaniards Retreated.

Siboney, July 2.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after six hours' terrific fighting, the Spaniards began to leave their entrenchments and retreated into the city.

Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in one hip, but was laughing.

Battle Continued Until Dark.

Playa del Este, July 2.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and have occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak.

The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

Shafter's Official Report.

Washington, July 2.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Have had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning, the troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of the forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bate's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Gauey, which was accomplished at 4 P. M. Am well in line, and will rest in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many were killed. "SHAFTER."

Cubans Sent to the Westward.

Washington, July 2.—An official dispatch was received last night at the war department confirming the press report that Shafter had sent back on transports to Acerraderos, whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one, first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and second to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

Used the War Balloon.

Washington, July 2.—Gen. Greely has the following from Siboney:

"Saw the war balloon up near Santiago last night from the flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it. "ALLEN."

To Stop Pando.

Playa del Este, July 2.—It is believed that General Garcia, whose forces were taken to the east to co-operate with the United States army in the capture of Santiago, will be sent back with 3,000 of his men to stop the advance of General Pando, the Spanish commander, who, with 8,400 troops and a quantity of cattle, was reported at a point 71 miles from Manzanillo, going east towards Santiago. According to information which reached the flagship New York today from Colonel Rios, in command of the Cuban camp, General Pando started from Manzanillo June 22, and is traveling at the rate of 10 miles a day. The distance to Santiago is 57 miles, and the roads are rough and difficult to travel. The Cubans now opposing Pando number only about 200 men.

Relieves General Brooke.

Washington, July 2.—Brigadier-General Penning, recently relieved from duty at Camp Black, was today ordered to proceed to Atlanta to relieve General Brooke of the command of the department of the Gulf. This order does not effect Brooke's command of the First army corps, in camp at Chickamauga, and which is to proceed to Tampa for embarkation to Santiago, either to reinforce Shafter's army or to invade Porto Rico.

WATSON'S EASTERN SQUADRON

Preparing for Its Raid. While Camara Loses Time.

Washington, July 2.—It was announced at the navy department this afternoon that the Spanish Cadiz squadron had paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal, though this statement was probably erroneous, in view of the later reports to the press indicating that the Spanish vessels were stopping for repairs. The advice only hastened preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron. The commodore has reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago, and his consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which, it is expected, will occupy fully four months, providing the war endures that length of time.

The delays to which the Spaniards are subject at Port Said will rebound very greatly to the advantage of Admiral Dewey, if Camara is still in reality bound for the Philippines, for they insure the arrival of almost the whole of General Merritt's forces, and almost certainly of the cruiser Charleston and the Monterey and Monadnock, before the Spanish squadron could reach Manila harbor.

It was learned this afternoon that the Egyptian government had decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality and that the warships must leave.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal, bound to the Asiatic station.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo-boat destroyers at Port Said, because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippine.

The Wire to the Front.

Washington, July 2.—General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, tonight received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, signal corps officer in Cuba, announcing that a telegraph and telephone station had been established at a point within two miles of the city of Santiago. This information is of the highest importance to the officials of the war department, as it insures to them practically direct communication with Shafter. The information is significant, too, as it shows that the American troops are within rifle shot of Santiago. The telegraph station being of course within the American lines, its location conclusively indicates that the forces of General Shafter have established themselves in advance of telegraphic communication.

A Road Convention.

Astoria, Or., July 2.—The county court is using every means to provide Clatsop with good roads, and it was decided today to call a convention. This convention will meet here July 20-21, during which time the farmers' convention will be in session here. The road convention will consist of two or more representatives from each road district, and the best means of securing good highways for the county will be discussed. Farming in Clatsop county is steadily increasing, but farmers are greatly handicapped because of poor highways. It is the intention to remove this obstacle to the county's progress, and secure thoroughfares which can be used the year round. The convention will doubtless be largely attended.

Shot in Hay Field.

Harrisburg, Or., July 2.—This morning Charles Turner was shot and killed by T. M. McGrath, about six miles east of this place. Turner had been working on the farm of Harvey Summerville. McGrath lives near by. Turner visited with McGrath's boy, about his own age. McGrath thought he was visiting his wife, with whom he has had trouble, and became jealous. Today he went to the Summerville farm and went up to Turner, who was working in the hay field, spoke a few words, then stepped back and drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered Turner's left breast, and he dropped dead.

Famine at Santiago.

Playa del Este, July 2.—Intercepted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short, and the latter will be exhausted soon. For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries off the harbor entrance, even though going very close inshore. The cruiser New Orleans has left for Key West.

THE ARMY ENCAMPE

Mobilized Four Miles From Santiago.

ENGINEERS HARD AT WORK

Artillery Being Taken Up Over Mountain Roads—General Shafter the Front—Spaniards Hoisted Cross Flags Over the City.

Off Juruga, Province of Santiago, Cuba, via Kingston, July 2.—The of the American army is being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the city of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the task is completed, the attack upon Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that time comes Shafter himself cannot say. The can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, the movement of the packing wagons, ambulances and artillery somewhat slow.

From Daiquiri, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration, the road runs through a tangle of undergrowth up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of over 12 miles. Through this tenuous thicket the vanguard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regular volunteers, with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down and clearing out the brush. A light guns have already reached position. The siege guns are within five miles of the vanguard.

General Shafter left his ship and took quarters with General Miles at the front. His appearance there, rise to a rumor that an attack would occur tomorrow, but the staff say it is impossible to get the army into shape to strike a blow for several days.

About 2,000 troops are camped miles east of the besieged city, and remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juruga Daiquiri. The advance forces are semi-circle, the left flank resting miles from there under command of General Chaffee with the extreme under command of Colonel Miles, a mile to the northwest. Behind the Twelfth infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventh Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Tenth infantry extend to the right in order. Beyond their picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile from Santiago city, being in plain sight of General Chaffee's and Colonel Miles' troops.

Much amusement has been among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags flying from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags have been counted today, and it is reported that two more were hoisted today. They are all flying from the largest and most prominent buildings, and officers say the Spanish soldiers intend to thus try to protect their place in the city offering a good target for the American artillery.

For the past day or two there have been without incident. The hospital corps has finished its camp, several patients are already under treatment. There are quite a number of cases of measles under the care of physicians, but a majority of the sickness are the result of heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, particularly in the shelter and food during the landing.

The fleet lies silently and is waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries. All along, four American men-of-war within a mile and a half of the city, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the Spaniards, and the fact that the Spanish did not risk a shot is taken to indicate that they are very short of ammunition. The Indiana, Iowa, New Orleans, Massachusetts could easily have hit as they lay almost motionless in easy range, but Morro might have country schoolhouse for all the demonstration it made.

Word was received by Rear-Admiral Sampson today that the Spanish ship-boat Purisima Concepcion, escaped from Jamaica recently, arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern of the province of Santa Clara. naval officers here are much chagrined at the fact that the steamer got away.

In the Suez Canal.

Madrid, July 2.—In an interview this afternoon Lieutenant-General Linares, minister of war, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron would not pass the Suez canal. He also announced that the Victoria Numancia, the Alfonso XIII and Lebanto, all armored cruisers, ready to form the third squadron.