

## Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

## EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

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

A thorough investigation of the Bourgogne disaster will be made at once.

It is said now that Blanco is to blame for the disaster to the Spanish fleet, as the captain-general ordered Cervera to take his ships out of Santiago harbor.

The dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, while attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, Thursday, was sunk by the Massachusetts and Texas.

Word has reached San Francisco that the second Manila expedition arrived at Honolulu June 23 and sailed for Manila the following day. All were well and they were royally entertained by the Hawaiians.

The wounded men brought to Key West on the Iroquois are housed in the hospitals at Key West. All are doing well, and many are already able to be up and about, and none are in danger. They are anxious to get back to Cuba and fight.

A Manila dispatch says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt arrives. The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their positions, destroying huts and constructing entrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anybody who shall raise the price of provisions.

There is considerable illness at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, though the death rate remains low. South Dakota has 70 on the sick list, and though practically an acclimated regiment, the Seventh California has 17 in the hospital, and as many more in quarters. Montana has about 30 in the hospital, and more than that number sick in quarters.

Like rats from a sinking ship, the fear-stricken hundreds are rushing pell mell from the doomed city of Santiago. All roads leading to the city are jammed. Five hundred refugees have gone to El Gaucay, and others to Moran and St. Lucia. A proclamation was issued Thursday allowing people four hours in which to get safely out of the city.

Hobson and his men are safe within the American lines. The exchange was effected before Santiago Thursday in accordance with an agreement previously reached between Shafter and Toral. The heroes of the Merrimac are all in good health. One Spanish Lieutenant, 14 non-commissioned officers and a private were surrendered by the American officers in exchange for Hobson and his seven men. An hilarious welcome was accorded the heroes by the American troops and tars.

A shipload of Shafter's wounded men arrived at Key West Wednesday.

Senor DuBose, former charge d'affaires at Washington, from Spain, was among the passengers lost in the steamship La Bourgogne disaster.

The war is now costing Spain \$28,000,000 a month, and this pace she cannot keep up for six months without suspending all interest on her sinking fund and her debts.

The general health of the United States troops before Santiago is excellent. Not a case of yellow fever is reported, despite the fact that Santiago de Cuba is recognized as a great fever focus as far south as Rio Santos.

After the destruction of the Spanish fleet 440 men from the Marie Teresa were placed as prisoners on the Harvard. For some reason these men mutinied. The officers and crew of the Harvard were prepared, and the mutineers were fired upon. Six Spaniards were killed outright and 12 wounded.

The Cuban legion in Washington has been advised of the safe arrival in Cuba of the second expedition of Cuban volunteers from the United States under command of General Emilio Nunez. The expedition left the coast of Florida June 25 and landed at Punta Caney on the 30th. On board the transport, besides the 350 Cuban volunteers, chiefly from Florida, and New York, were two dynamite guns, 4,000 Springfield rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

The French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer La Bourgogne, which left New York Saturday for Havre, sank, after colliding with the British ship Cromartyshire in a dense fog, 60 miles south of Sable Island. The collision occurred at 5 o'clock Monday morning. Only 200 persons were saved out of 725 on board La Bourgogne. The Allen line steamer Grecian has arrived in Halifax, towing the Cromartyshire, which had been in collision with La Bourgogne. She reports that the latter sank almost immediately with the passengers and crew. The Cromartyshire saved 200 persons in all, and of these 170 were passengers.

## LATER NEWS.

The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, under Commodore Schley, bombarded the city of Santiago at 5:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon in obedience to a request from General Shafter conveyed by signal from shore. The warships lined up from the east to west, a quarter of a mile from shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles distant. The bombardment continued one hour.

All the warships of Camara's fleet sailed from Port Said for Spain, Monday. The Spanish admiral was allowed to transship 600 tons of coal from San Augustine in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire squadron was returning to Spain direct. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers sailed from Messina, Sicily, for home the same day.

The Madrid newspapers are openly discussing the imminence of a ministerial crisis.

Captain Rowell, second officer, was killed during the bombardment of Santiago, Sunday.

Major-General Otis is authority for the statement that the regiment to be stationed at Honolulu has not yet been selected.

William Jennings Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join General Fitzhugh Lee's corps at Jacksonville.

The war department has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the public, giving quick and concise information of important happenings.

The London Daily Mail says that the United States must hold the Philippines to prevent a wild scramble for coaling stations among the European powers.

The attorney-general of Great Britain has ruled that in evicting the Spanish spies from Canada the Canadian government is not liable to be sued for damages.

It is reported from London that the Spanish government is preparing to send additional troops to Porto Rico by the fastest steamers available.

A force of 30,000 men is to be kept constantly in our Southern coast to serve as re-enforcements for our troops in Cuba if needed.

A hospital train bearing the wounded to Fort McPherson was in a rear-end collision six miles south of High Springs, Fla. No one was hurt, but a private car was demolished.

The refugees from Santiago are becoming a serious military problem to General Shafter. The most intelligent of the refugees say that only a few Spanish soldiers have recently entered Santiago—not more than 1,000. They report friction between General Toral and General Linares.

General Shafter has sent a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number killed and wounded, as given in the first report, and is as follows: Killed, 28 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,023 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595. General Shafter is of the opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

As a result of the cabinet meeting Friday it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately.

Lieutenant Hobson, in telling how the Merrimac was sunk, says the loss of the vessel's rudder made it impossible to place her across the channel.

Sunday, July 10, was proclaimed by President McKinley as a day of thanksgiving in consideration of our victories on land and sea. The observance was general throughout the country.

Rear-Admiral Miller has received information from Washington that he is soon to be sent to Honolulu on a special mission, presumably in connection with the annexation of the islands.

Either the Philadelphia or the Bennington will convey the official news of the action of congress on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and raise the flag in the name of the United States.

Instructions have been received in San Francisco to prepare the cruiser Philadelphia for sea immediately. Her supplies are being assembled with the greatest dispatch. She will probably get under way for sea within a week.

Both branches of congress have adjourned sine die. The close in the house was marked by hilarious scenes. Patriotic songs were sung and cheers given for the president and our naval heroes. The appointments of members of several commissions are held over.

French line officers say an injustice has been done La Bourgogne's crew, as the men are not cowards. Foreigners in the steerage, they say, were responsible for the atrocities if any were committed. The question of jurisdiction in connection with the coming investigation is being discussed.

The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities on the Northwest coast.

## THE BATTLE RESUMED

### Preliminary Firing Before Santiago.

### TORAL WOULD NOT YIELD

Spaniards Opened With Light Guns; But Were Silenced—American Lines Have Been Strengthened and Siege Guns Brought to the Front.

Washington, July 12.—The bombardment of Santiago has begun. That was the verbal information obtained last evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, at the war department. Almost immediately three bulletins were posted, the most important of which was from General Shafter. This dispatch announced that General Toral, who succeeded General Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, when the latter was wounded, had declined to surrender, and that the bombardment of the town would be begun by the army and navy about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fact that the bombardment was scheduled to begin so late in the day created some comment, but no explanation of it was offered. In answer to questions bearing upon the movement, General Corbin said: "I have not the slightest information as to the reason General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he named, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can."

Information received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that Shafter has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of 24 guns, which left Key West last Tuesday at midnight, is now in operation before Santiago, and, as a war department official expressed it, "when these long toms of Randolph's begin talking, something will happen in Santiago." General Shafter has nearly 50 siege guns and a large number of 6-inch mortars, besides light artillery at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that will be done by the fleet, will, it is expected, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the war department officials as to whether General Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about 12:30 last night by the receipt of the following dispatch from General Shafter, which contained confirmation, too, of the earlier reports of the beginning of the bombardment: "Playa del Este, July 12.—To Adjutant-General, Washington: Headquarters of Fifth Corps, July 12.—The enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. There was very little musketry firing, and the enemy was kept entirely in the entrenchments. Three men were slightly wounded. I will have considerable force tomorrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well."

"SHAFTER." The belief is held by the best-informed officers that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information is in the hands of the officials, there is no doubt. General Shafter's dispatch, they say, shows he is now engaged in strengthening his position, and that he will follow up his operations with a final assault on the city.

Offer to Surrender Santiago. Off Juragua, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, today, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice.

General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted. General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

Theater Burned in Allegheny. Pittsburg, July 12.—Fire tonight, which started in the World theater on Federal street, Allegheny, destroyed that building and the entire section fronting on the lower side of Federal street, from the Sixth-street bridge to the Boyle block, and in the rear almost to Baltimore. The loss will not exceed \$175,000, as many of the buildings were small frame structures. The insurance will reach two-thirds of the loss.

## CAPTAIN CLARK'S REPORT.

The Oregon Responsible for the Defeat of Cervera.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, July 12.—Captain Clark, of the battle-ship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says in his official report of the engagement to Rear-Admiral Sampson: "The Spanish fleet turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continual flight of projectiles over the ship, but where our line was fairly engaged, the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we went ahead at full speed, with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your instructions:

"If the enemy tries to escape the ships you must close and engage him as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore."

"We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo-boats were following the ships, we used our rapid-fire guns, as well as the six-inch guns, upon them, with telling effect."

"As we ranged up near the stern-most of their ships, she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, rushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam, she, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to 16 knots, and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames."

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns, and the Brooklyn followed the Colon began to edge in toward the coast, and her destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag went down."

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the admiral caught up with the New York, Texas and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of."

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front, and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could be hove to and would engage, the enthusiasm was intense. As these Spanish vessels were much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated their fire upon and overpowered her."

"Consequently, I am persuaded that but for the officers and men of the Oregon, who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped."

### FOR SAFE KEEPING.

Prisoners of War Reach Portsmouth—Cervera Among the Lot.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 12.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 746 Spanish prisoners, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing island. The big liner left Guantanamo at 6 o'clock Tuesday, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners, there were 1,036 people on board the boat, and out of this number there are 91 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons.

Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to be dressed this morning.

Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya, and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

### DOWN FROM YUKON.

The Schooner Phillips Brings Twenty Gold-Laden Miners.

San Francisco, July 12.—Twenty miners from the placers at Minook, Circle City and Dawson arrived here today on the schooner Hattie L. Phillips from St. Michaels. The returning prospectors, who bring about \$70,000 with them, have been in Alaska from 1 to 25 years. Half of the party will return to work their claims. The passengers from Dawson are confident the output of Dawson will reach far over \$15,000,000. Minook will probably be not less than \$300,000. Circle City will also contribute largely to the output of the Alaska placers. The Yukon river is higher than known for years, and overflowed its banks at Minook, where a number of miners' cabins were washed away by the flood.

### Street-Car Collision.

Washington, July 12.—An electric car on the Congress Heights road, filled with passengers, collided with a horse-car of the Anacosta line this evening. An unknown man was killed and 25 or 30 persons were injured, several of them fatally.

## HOBSON IS SET FREE

### Merrimac Heroes Were Exchanged.

### NOW IN AMERICAN LINES

Overwhelming Reception Given the Released Prisoners—Taken Aboard the New York—The Lieutenant Says He Was Treated Well by His Captors.

Off Juragua, via Kingston, July 9.—Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, June 3, and sunk her there, were surrendered today by the Spanish military authorities in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Captain



CAPTAIN ALLYN K. CAPRON.  
Killed in the Battle of Sevilla.

Chadwick, of the New York. Every step of the journey was marked by the wildest demonstration. The American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled out of the entrenchments and knocked over tents and guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent cheer after cheer to the men who sailed into the jaws of death to serve their country. The same scenes of enthusiasm were repeated on the arrival at the hospital station and Juragua.

Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. The flagship's deck was lined with officers and men as he climbed up the side and stepped on board the vessel. With shouts and cheers he and his comrades were recognized by the crews in the transports lying near the New York. All the men are in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented this morning to exchange Hobson and his men, and a truce was established for the purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, and two-thirds of a mile beyond the entrenchments occupied by the rough riders, near General Wheeler's headquarters, the center of the American line. The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital at 2:45 this afternoon in charge of Major Irles, the Spanish staff officer. The prisoners were conducted to the meeting-place afoot, not blindfolded.

Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Milloy were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieutenant Amelio Volez, Lieutenant Aurelius, a German, belonging to the Twenty-ninth regular infantry, who was captured at El Gaucay Friday last; Lieutenant Adolph Aries, of the First provisional regiment of Barcelona; 14 non-commissioned officers and one private. The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded.

The meeting was extremely courteous and very formal, and no attempt was made on either side to discuss anything but the matter in hand. Irles was given his choice of the three lieutenants in exchange for Hobson, and also informed that he could have all 15 men in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officer selected Lieutenant Aries. The other Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua, and then, not later than 4 o'clock, Irles, courteously enough, but in a tone which indicated considerable defiance, said:

"Our understanding is, gentlemen, that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock."

Colonel Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spanish officer without making any reply, and started back slowly to the American lines with Hobson and his companions.

Washington, July 9.—The war department has received information from Playa del Este of the arrival there yesterday of the hospital ship Relief, which last Saturday sailed from New York.