

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.

General Brooke has left Newport News for Porto Rico.

A powder mill at Elmira, N. Y., blew up, killing the owner.

Two men were killed as the result of an explosion in the Concy mine, near Skykomish, Wash.

The Illinois circuit court has ruled that the express companies must pay the tax on express packages.

A Madrid dispatch says General Correa is arranging for the reception of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, and preparing sanitary stations to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

The alleged charges of bad faith against the United States attributed to Premier Sagasta are discredited by Washington authorities as inventions designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace negotiations.

Strict neutrality is to be maintained by England, and Watson will find no "facilities" at Gibraltar. The British governor there has so assured the Spanish consul. Spaniards are busy putting the bay of Gibraltar in a more complete state of defense.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the viceroy of Canton has announced to the foreign office the complete suppression of the rebellion in those districts. He has announced also that four cities have been reoccupied by the imperial troops.

With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that the Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines will be respected, the Spanish newspapers consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable. The papers, however, protest against hostilities being continued by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

Admiral Dewey, at Manila, has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up 11 Spanish craft, which, according to information sent him by Consul-General Williams, are at various places in the Philippines. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon island, and four at Port Royal, Palawar island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cayagan, Luzon. The same dispatch reports that the English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

Vessels of the third fleet of transports were delayed by an accident to the Indiana.

Engineer Reid, the slayer of "Soapy" Smith, died at Skagway from the effects of his wounds.

In two distinct battles with deputy sheriffs, a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws who have disturbed the Cherokee nation for a long time have been destroyed.

The reports of Admiral Sampson and his captains of the great Santiago naval battle have been made public. They differ but little in detail from the press accounts.

No vessels are being turned away from Santiago. Only three have arrived there since the surrender. Shafter reports, and these landed their cargoes after paying duty.

The government of France has notified all French embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals through M. Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.

News of the ratification of the annexation resolutions caused general rejoicing at the Hawaiian capital, and Honolulu went wild with enthusiasm. Whistles blew, men cheered, bands played and pandemonium reigned. The captain of the Coptic was presented with a silver cup for having brought the good news.

The government has decided to make permanent troopships of the Arizona and Scandia. The Arizona is to be fitted out with bunks for 1,800 men, and 1,500 will be accommodated on the Scandia. The latter vessel is now in charge of the United States officers, the German crew having been paid and discharged.

General Merritt has issued an order designating the officers and troops to go to Manila on the transport St. Paul. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee Stover, of the First South Dakota, will be in command of the troops, which will include the First battalion of the First South Dakota infantry, 18 officers and 328 men; recruits for the Thirteenth Minnesota, Major A. M. Diggles commanding, 6 officers and 310 men, and recruits for the First Colorado, Captain Frank Carroll commanding, 1 officer and 155 men.

LATER NEWS

The United States commissioners who are to prepare a code of laws for Hawaii will sail on the Mariposa, August 10.

Advices from Havana confirm the report that General Garcia has relinquished his command and gone home to Camaguey.

Intrigue among the powers of Europe to shut us out of the Philippines is said to have been checkmated by President McKinley's course.

A Madrid correspondent says that a band of 300 Carlists recently appeared near Seo de Urge, in Catalonia, and the troops are pursuing them.

The London Times announces that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club has arranged to challenge for the America's cup. The New York Yacht Club will be notified of the decision immediately.

General Merritt has sent notice to Washington that he was about to combine with Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of Manila, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this movement may cause a rupture.

President McKinley's proposal has reached Madrid, and the Spanish cabinet met Monday to consider and decide upon the reply to be made. The terms offered, it is quite likely, will be acceded to immediately. Hostilities in the Antilles in that case will be suspended at once.

The governor-general of Manila, telegraphing to Madrid, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under General Merritt. The foreign warships in the bay, the dispatch says, answered the salute in honor of the queen's saint day, and the American vessels displayed the American flag.

Some of the members of the Spanish conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines because of the enormous expense that a suppression of the insurgents would entail. The latest dispatches from Captain-General Augustin are so despondent about the resources at his disposal that it is surmised that the fall of Manila is imminent.

General Greeley announces that he is now in direct communication by cable with General Miles' headquarters at Ponce, having sent the cable instruments from St. Thomas. The British officials who control the cable are willing to transmit messages for the United States government over it, provided our forces are in possession of the cable terminals, but they will not allow their cables to be used if the instruments are cut in at any intermediate point.

The embarkation of Toral's troops, it is expected, will have been accomplished by August 15.

The government of Hayti has declined to permit this government to erect a weather station on its domain.

Favoc was caused by lightning at Red Oak, Neb. Three persons were killed and considerable property destroyed.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., to expend \$10,000 in repairs upon the old frigate Minnesota.

Nearly all the people of South American countries are in sympathy with Spain and refuse to believe stories of American victories.

A Madrid telegram to the London office of the New York Herald says the government has received a telegram announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott has ruled that in the case of mortgage notes on real estate, where payments are made on the installment plan, a separate revenue stamp for each payment will not be required.

The North sea whalers are again at work. Operations near Point Barrow were resumed April 15. Inland Eskimos are starving and coming to the coast for food. A deer station is to be established at Point Barrow.

The port of Ponce, island of Porto Rico, has surrendered to Commander Davis, of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. The capitulation of the town of Ponce took place the next afternoon.

The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which it is believed will have been accomplished before the next month is well advanced.

The northeast coast of England has been swept by a great storm. Fishing fleets have had narrow escapes, being obliged to relinquish all their gear and nets and run to the harbor for shelter, where many other vessels were compelled to seek refuge. North-bound trains have been delayed by the force of the wind, which has caused considerable damage inland, crops having been flattened. There were some minor wrecks in the North sea.

An attempt by the crew of the steamer Wanderer to get men and arms for the Cuban army ashore at Bahia Honda was defeated by the Spaniards. The Americans were forced to retreat, with five wounded. The Spanish report of the affair says the American losses were considerable.

VERY FEEBLY RESISTED

Miles' Easy Conquest of Porto Rico.

VOLUNTEERS SURRENDERING

Supplies in Abundance for the American Troops—Revenue From Custom House—People Are Overjoyed at the Arrival of the Army.

Washington, Aug. 2.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at 10 o'clock to-night:

"Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Four telegrams received, and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in beef, cattle and other supplies. The custom-house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked, they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities.

"I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

"MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING."

DESERTING TO AMERICAN CAMP

Spanish Volunteers Glad for the Chance to Lay Down Their Arms.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 2.—No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain quiet until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since yesterday. They have just appeared in the offing, and only one has been made out. It has on board the Fifth Ohio cavalry.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom-house at the port of Ponce, while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city.

General Wilson posted General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments out a mile and a half on the military road, after dusk last night, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as provost guard in the city.

Captain Allison has been appointed provost marshal, and, with the aid of the local constabulary, has preserved excellent order, although most all the entire population of the city remained in the streets celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

Many of them had been forced into the service of Spain to escape persecution.

Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans.

TROUBLE WITH GARCIA.

He Was Invited to the Flag-Raising at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The war department has received the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2.—Secretary of War, Washington: I have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined on the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him, except such as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding several thousand men entered the city without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him, and closed up that gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for the investment of the place.

SHAFTER.

FLEET AT WORK.

Neuvitas Bombarded by the American Warships.

Key West, Aug. 2.—Reports have reached here that Neuvitas, on the northern coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known, and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard, of the gunboat Nashville, by Lieutenant-Colonel Rojas, of the insurgent forces at Gibara, last Tuesday. Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand.

The only American ships known to have been in the vicinity of Neuvitas lately are the Prairie and Badger. The latter captured three Spanish ships coming out of the Neuvitas harbor, and took them to Dry Tortugas. All were flying Red Cross flags, but when boarded were found to contain a number of Spanish soldiers, only three of whom were sick. The Badger is expected here shortly.

The Nashville reported at Gibara on Tuesday, when she captured the schooners Gibara and Expresso. On entering the harbor, she was met by the ex-United States consular agent and president of the railroad line to Holguin. He told the Americans of the evacuation of Gibara two days before by General Leque and his 1,800 Spanish troops, who feared a concerted attack by Americans and Cubans. They fled to Holguin by rail, and afterward store up the tracks. General Leque left in the Gibara hospital 535 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers with a request to Admiral Sampson to see that they were properly cared for.

The next day the Cuban forces, consisting of 500 cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rojas, and 200 infantry, made a triumphant entry into the town. They were received with acclamations by the Cubans, and the town held festival that day and night. The insurgents took formal possession, establishing police system and sent out scouting parties, and when the Nashville arrived, the best of order was being maintained. The invaders had, however, neglected the schooners in the harbor, and the American ships took possession of them.

When Ensign Snow left with a prize crew to bring the Gibara here, it had been determined to raise the American flag over the town.

SORROW IN GERMANY.

All Interest Centers in the Death of Prince Bismarck.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers this morning published special articles with mourning borders, expressing, in feeling terms, the national sorrow, and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character. Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places, and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half mast. Secretary of State Von Buelow will return from Siemmering, Austria, immediately.

The President's Condolences.

Washington, Aug. 2.—By direction of the president, the following dispatch was sent tonight to Hon. Andrew White, United States ambassador to Germany:

"Washington, Aug. 2.—White, Ambassador, Berlin: The president charges you to express, in the proper official quarter, to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and the people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire. ADEE, "Acting Secretary."

Pay Train Wrecked.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2.—From officials of the Southern Pacific railroad in this city details of the wreck of pay train of that railroad three miles west of Benson, Ariz., were obtained tonight. The accident occurred at 6:20 this morning. The engine jumped the track on a curve. Fireman A. J. Taylor was killed, Engineer Walker was badly scalded and Conductor Crowder was injured internally and will probably die. The other trainmen and officers of the road on the car were shaken up, but were not seriously hurt. The engine was a complete wreck and the pay car was consumed by fire, but the records and money were saved.

Ex-Chief of Police to Hang.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—George H. Jacks, ex-chief of police of Muskegon, Mich., was this afternoon found guilty of murder in this city, and his punishment fixed at death. Jacks killed Andrew McGee, a collector, 60 years of age, who was supposed to have had a large sum of money. By means of a letter, Jacks and a confederate decoyed McGee into a house and slew him.

AFFAIRS IN PORTO RICO

Miles' Army Marches on San Juan.

THE CITY OF PONCE IS CAPTURED

Sharp Engagement With Spanish Troops Before Yanco—Enemy Was Repulsed With Loss—General Miles Issues Proclamation to the People.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via Island of St. Thomas, Aug. 1.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major-General Miles arrived this morning at daylight, with General Ernst's brigade and General Wilson's divisions on board transports. General Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops advanced toward the mountains, and will join General Henry, with his brigade, at Yanco, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place Tuesday was won by the American companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, but the enemy repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged, and was routed by our infantry. General Garretson led a fight with the men from Illinois, Massachusetts, and the enemy repulsed to Yanco, leaving four dead, several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only four were wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join the army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are in good health, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing banners of freedom, inspired by a purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to demand capture all its armed resistance. I bring you the fostering arms of a people, whose greatest power is in their humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by cheerful acceptance.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful land the largest measure of liberty consistent with military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of this country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, come to protect not only yourselves but your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened institutions and government. It is the purpose to interfere with their laws and customs which are some and beneficial to the people, long as they conform to the principles of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to place within the control of the military naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

AFFAIRS AT UNALASKA

Rich Sulphur Mine Said to Have Been Discovered.

Seattle, Aug. 1.—Elmer Miller, who wintered at Unalaska, says that the Russians first settled Alaska were never so many white people as the Aleutian islands as there were this year, and eight different companies were at work building 34 Yukon boats, and from about a score of Unalaska increased its population nearly 700. Of the 34 boats many met with disaster when they were towed into Behring sea, the remains of which are strewn with wreckage all kinds of river craft.

Judges Bruket and Reed, of St. Louis, have been on the island all day examining a sulphur mine at the foot of the volcano of Makushin, about miles west of Unalaska. It is said this mine will prove more valuable than any gold mine in the Klondike as sulphur is at present greatly in demand. Rumor has it that the mine will prove to be the richest in the world.

Killed by a Train.

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 1.—A. Catlin, of Rockford, Ill., was killed by a Union Pacific passenger train. Catlin was rated as worth three-quarters of a million dollars, and had interests in Clay county.