

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The Battle Lasted But Fifty-Five Minutes--The Cannonading Was Terrible.

THE AMERICAN FIRE WAS VERY EFFECTIVE

Little Damage Was Done to Our Fleet--Blanco Says He is Pleased With the Result--Spanish Loss of Life Was Undoubtedly Large.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A report is current here tonight that Schley resumed the bombardment of the Santiago batteries and Moro fort today. Up to midnight, however, nothing further has been learned that would confirm the report.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—By the dispatch boat from Santiago.—The outer defenses at Santiago are practically in ruins. Yesterday the battleships Iowa, and Massachusetts and cruiser New Orleans, the latter with her immense long English 8-inch guns, engaged the batteries and also Cervera's flagship, the Cristobal Colon.

The batteries were practically silenced after which the American ships retired without having once been hit, and with no casualties on board them.

Schley determined on Sunday to learn definitely whether Cervera's squadron was at Santiago or not, and thereupon sent the cruiser Marblehead in close to Morro castle. She went swiftly up and got within the range of the guns of the castle. The officers on board got a good view of the harbor as far as Punta Gorda and saw four Spanish cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers lying behind the batteries between Smith cove and Churrua point. In addition to these was the old cruiser Reina Mercedes, moored broadside.

On making her discovery the Marblehead turned about and steamed swiftly back to the squadron with the news. Schley was elated and determined to begin the attack at once.

Yesterday he discovered a portion of a new masked battery recently constructed near the entrance to the harbor.

At noon Schley transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts, which led the way, followed by the New Orleans and Iowa in the order named, six hundred feet apart. They started across the entrance to the harbor, well off shore and about two and a half miles from Morro fort. Two miles farther out stood the rest of the fleet anxiously waiting the outcome and disappointed at not being in the fight.

The Massachusetts opened the fire on the Colon, using the forward 8-inch guns on the port side, then following with her 18-inch rifle. The concussion of the latter was something terrific and caused the waters to vibrate and the ships to tremble.

The Colon and four batteries, two on the east, one on the west side, and one on Smith cove, replied. They used 10 and 12-inch Krupp guns, while the

shells from the warships were 13, 12, 8 and 6-inch.

The first shots fired by both sides went wild. The American fleet passed twice before the batteries at full speed. On the second round they got their range and nearly every shot landed. Morro Fort was struck time and time again, tearing great rents in the walls and sending skywards great masses of guns and masonry that fell back into the ruins with great crashes. The lower batteries suffered equally as well.

On the second round several shells burst over the Iowa, and three fell near the New Orleans. One shell exploded in front of the Massachusetts, but did no damage. After the firing had lasted for thirty minutes, the fire from three of the Spanish batteries was silenced, the fortifications having practically been demolished. Five minutes later the ships ceased firing. For twenty minutes longer the Colon and a battery on the western shore kept up a weak fire, but all shots fell wide of the mark. The battle lasted fifty-five minutes.

A shot from the Iowa which struck the Colon apparently set her on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The Colon fired the last shot.

The only newspaper dispatch boats which witnessed the engagement, were those of the New York Sun and Journal. They steamed along side of three of the vessels when they came out of the action and obtained the story of the fight. Nobody was hurt and no damage whatever had been done. It is impossible to state the Spanish loss, but the officers said that it must have been heavy.

Sampson's squadron, including the battleship Oregon, is expected to arrive off Santiago tomorrow, Thursday.

Spanish Version of the Fight.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch from a Spanish correspondent in Havana says that Blanco has received full details of the fight at Santiago, and sent an official dispatch to Madrid saying that ten American battleships and cruisers yesterday at 2:15 began the bombardment of Morro castle, and the batteries Socapa and Punta Gorda later replied, as did also the Cristobal Colon, which was anchored in front of the Punta Gorda. The enemy fired sixty to seventy shots without causing the least damage.

The bombardment lasted from three to four hours, the Americans finally withdrawing with damages to an auxiliary cruiser. Two grape shots exploded

ed on the poop deck of the Iowa, while another armored ship caught fire. The naval commander at Santiago wired to Blanco that he was immensely pleased with the result of the bombardment.

Havana is wild with enthusiasm. A performance was suspended at the Al-bise theater to announce the result, whereupon there was great cheering. All houses are decorated with banners, and everywhere immense enthusiasm is shown.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION OPEN

President McKinley Pressed the Magic Button at Washington.

OMAHA, June 1.—Amid the music of a hundred bands, the cheers of hundreds of thousands of people, the blast of many whistles and the waving of innumerable flags, the trans-Mississippi exposition was dedicated this morning. Nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

At 9:30 o'clock the great civic parade started on its march from the center of the city to the grounds. The parade was three miles long. Rev. Dr. Nichols of St. Louis, opened the exercises at the grounds with an appeal to "He who doeth all things well" to shower his blessings on the enterprise of the people of the trans-Mississippi region, especially. President G. W. Wattles, Hon. John L. Webster, of Omaha, and John J. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, eulogized the occasion.

President McKinley addressed the assembled multitude by long-distance telephone, touched the magic button and the exposition was dedicated.

BRYAN'S TROOPS ACCEPTED

His Regiment Will Go to the Philippines—The Decision Based on a Disposition to Be Fair With Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The government has definitely decided to accept Bryan's Nebraska regiment. The decision was based on a disposition to be fair with Bryan and also to remove all cause for criticism in which his partisans indulge. It is understood that the regiment will be sent to the Philippines to guard outlying islands of that group, or else to the Ladrones or Marine islands, if the United States decides to take possession of the latter.

TRE MONADNOCK RECEIVES ORDERS

The Monitor Will Leave Shortly to Reinforce Dewey--Will Be a Valuable Addition to the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monitor Monadnock, one of the best fighting ships of the navy, has been ordered to prepare to go to Manila. She is on the Puget sound and can be got ready in a short time. She, with the Monterey, will make quite an addition to Dewey's fleet, in fact equal to any four cruisers he now has.

Hon. H. S. Wilson for Circuit Judge.

Hon. H. S. Wilson, Republican candidate for circuit judge, is a native of Vermont, in which state he received his education and resided up to the time of his removal to The Dalles. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1881, and soon after commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Vermont, where he early won an enviable position.

Since he became a resident of Wasco county he has established for himself a reputation as an exceptionally accurate, clear and learned lawyer. His opinions upon legal questions are promptly formed and remarkably accurate. He is a man of great independence, industry and integrity.

If elected, his services will certainly prove of great value to the people of this district, and THE CHRONICLE is pleased to endorse him for this important office.

THE PHILIPPINES ARE OURS

Laws for the Government of the Island Being Prepared--Effect From a Commercial Standpoint.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The treasury officials, who are charged with the duty of preparing rules and regulations for the customs and internal revenue service in the Philippine Islands, have already encountered many serious difficulties. It is very easy to say that the same laws which fit the United States proper can readily be adapted to any of the colonies which this country may acquire; but this very easy theory is difficult to work out practically. The condition of affairs in the Philippines is so radically different in every respect from that which prevails in this country, that should the islands be permanently acquired it will be necessary to adopt a code of laws absolutely dissimilar to those in successful operation within the confines of the republic itself. It is understood very generally that the principal reason for European opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States arises from the fear that this country may put these very laws into force in her new possessions.

Such a course could have but one effect, and that would be to give American manufacturers the practical monopoly of the trade of the entire group, for, of course, if the Philippines become a portion of the United States and the same laws which apply here are made to fit there, imports from the Philippines will all come into the United States entirely free of duty, and vice versa.

On the other hand, the custom laws of this country applied to its new colonial possession, would form a barrier against foreign trade, and would undoubtedly result in embarrassing trade arrangements which have existed for many years.

It is the knowledge of these facts that has retarded the movements of the treasury people, and it is this same knowledge that has induced many leaders of the house to unsuccessfully try to secure from the administration some expression as to the ultimate intention of the government concerning the future of the Philippines.

SPANISH CRUISERS AT CIENFUEGOS

Three of Them Were Seen There Last Wednesday Night.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The converted yacht Wasp was doing scout duty off Cienfuegos last Wednesday night. From the outside of the harbor could see several topmasts sticking up just inside of Morro castle. They looked like Spanish warships, and the commander of the Wasp determined to investigate.

Under full speed the Wasp entered the harbor and went within two miles of the city wharves. The conjecture had been correct, for sure enough the topmasts belonged to three Spanish cruisers.

The Wasp's officers are sure the ships are a part of Cervera's fleet. Why they did not fire on the American warship and blow her out of the water is a mystery; but they did not, and the Wasp turned and steamed back out of the harbor.

TROOPS BOUND FOR CUBA

Secretary Alger So Announced in a Letter Which He Submitted to Congress Today.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Alger, in a letter to congress says that 15,000 or 20,000 troops will go to Cuba at once and be followed, as soon as possible, by 50,000 more.

The war department is making rations for thirty days for the troops as-

sembled at Jacksonville under the command of Major-General Lee. Officials decline to say how many men are to be concentrated there, or whether they will stay at that place for the full thirty days for which rations are provided.

Adjutant-General Corbin is engaged in making the re-apportionment of troops which each state must expect to furnish under McKinley's second call. Because of the excess over their quota under the last call, some states will not be asked for any additional men at this time. So far as possible, existing regiments will be recruited to their maximum strength.

A ticket that contains the names of such men as A. M. Kelsay for county clerk, Robt. Kelly for sheriff, H. S. Wilson for circuit judge, C. L. Gilbert for school superintendent, A. S. Roberts for joint representative, and Chas. Phillips for county treasurer, certainly deserves the support of every voter. A better selection could not be made, and we hope, for the benefit of the people of this district and county, to see all these candidates elected.

Vote for C. L. Phillips for county treasurer.

She Defended Them.

The Oil City (Pa.) Derrick tells of a party of boys of about 11 years of age who were teasing a girl of about the same age who was hauling her little sister on hand sled. The girl evidently had a temper, and also self-reliance. Singling out the largest boy in the lot, she sailed into him like an infuriated toment and had him thoroughly whipped, and was chasing him up the railroad track before the surprised spectators recovered presence of mind enough to part the combatants. The other boys viewed the fate of their late companion with consternation, and when the girl returned and resumed possession of the sled there was not one in the crowd with courage enough to resume the teasing operations.

A SENSIBLE HEIR.

He Was Anxious to Keep Faith in Spite of Money.

A pretty story is told of a young clerk in a dry goods store who has recently come into possession of a large fortune through the favor of an old gentleman distantly related to him, says the Youth's Companion.

The young fellow listened with amazement to the news imparted to him by his employer and the old gentleman's executor one afternoon.

"I suppose I must not expect your services as clerk any longer," said the dry goods merchant, with a smile. "I shall be sorry to lose you."

"Oh, I shall stay my month out, of course, sir," said the boy promptly. "I shouldn't want to break my word just because I've had some money left me."

The two older men exchanged glances. The money referred to was nearly \$300,000.

"Well," said the lawyer, stroking his mouth to conceal his expression, "I should like an hour of your time between ten and four to-morrow, my young friend, as it will be necessary for you to read and sign some papers."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk. "I always take my lunch at a quarter before 12 I'll take that hour for you instead to-morrow. If I eat a good breakfast, I can get along all right till six o'clock."

The two men again exchanged glances, but neither said a word to spoil the boy's unconsciousness that he was taking his good fortune in an unusual way.

"Well," said the lawyer, when the door had closed on the modest heir to thousands, "all I can say is, if that boy ever uses his money to anybody's disadvantage, I miss my guess!" And the year that has elapsed since then has gone to prove the truth of his words.

In the Arctic.

Walrus Bill—Klondike Ike's wife didn't know him when he got home from our little swarthy this morning.

Sealskin Sam—How could you expect her to, after he had been out all night and grown a beard six months old?—Indianapolis Journal.

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