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EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

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.

Informtion 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 hoplessness 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 Sigsbee 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.

There is no abatement in the demand for the new war bonds. Experts agree that the total of individual subscriptions will not exceed the $10,000,000 mark.

The submarine boat Argonaut has completed a run of 200 miles under and on the waters of the Chesapeake bay between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., and Simon Lake, the inventor, expresses confidence in being able to cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world.

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 Sampsn 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 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 Carribean 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, and only one man was killed, 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.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The president has intimated that another call for volunteers will soon be issued.

Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has been selected to command the cruiser Chicago.

The Egyptian government has 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. Secretary Long said that he understood Camara's fleet had paid the canal dues, and the presumption is that they will continue the voyage.

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.

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 adivces 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 redound 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.

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The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo-boat destoryers 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 repesentatives 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.—Instercepted 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 harobr entrance, even though going very close inshore. The cruiser New Orleans has left for Key West.

Dolphin Badly Damaged.

Washington, July 2.—Reports received at the navy department of the collision between the Dolphin and Newark indicate that it took place near Key West. The Dolphin smashed her stem, filling the forward compartment to the collision bulkhead. It is expected three weeks will be cosumed in making repairs.

The heart beats 10 strokes a minute less when one is lying down than when in an upright posture.

A BATTLE BEGUN

Santiago Attacked by the Land and Sea Forces.

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 fom 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 Sampsbn, 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 cooperate 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 Brooks' 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.

Berlin, July 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Hong Kong: According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor-general has made arrangements for a meeting with Admiral Diedrichs (commander of the German naval forces in the far East,) in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish government that Manila should be handed into provincial charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Diedrichs in view of the American blockade.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Spanish Reinforcements Are Moving on Santiago.

Washington, July 1.—Numerically, the opposing armies at Santiago are not very different, the estimate of the Spanish force being placed at 14,000 men, thoroughly entrenched and behind barbed-wire fences and in blockhouses as against about 18,000 men under Shafter's command, aided by 4,000 Cubans.

One of the gravest elements in the problem, however, is the Spanish warships, for, unless Shafter is materially assisted by Sampson, who might engage the full attention of the Spanish ships, their fire on the American advance would be very hard to meet.

The military authorities here say that General Linares has shown great military tact in slowly retiring during the last few days, as he gradually drew our troops from the protection of the American ships and brought them close to the fire of the Spanish ships in Santiago harbor. For this reason it was with relief that the announcement was received here that Shafter had succeeded in landing all of his artillery, including his siege train, for, unless Sampson can be relied upon to force his way into the harbor and attack the Spanish ships, the siege guns, planted on heights commanding the bay, will be the main reliance of General Shafter in offsetting the presence of the Spanish ironclads.

Undoubtedly Shafter is animated to attack as soon as possible by his knowledge of the approach of the reinforcements for Linares from Manzanillo, for, with this additional force, Shafter's position would be disagreeable, if not perilous, at least until he had received reinforcements.

The war department received the first definite news today as to the approach of Spanish reinforcements. This was an official dispatch stating that 8000 men, with pack-trains and droves of animals, were advancing from Manzanillo, and were 54 miles from Santiago. It has been known through the reports of General Joyce, made to General Miles, that the Spaniards have 10,000 at Holguin, and every precaution has been taken to guard against their advance from either quarter. The official report today showed that 8,000 of those at Manzanillo had covered half the distance to Santiago, and it is the belief of military officials here that a similar advance is being made by the 10,000 men from Holguin. These advances, now practically unopposed, are regarded as one of the most serious phases of the situation. There is the further element, to which the military authorities are giving careful attention, that one man entrenched behind earthworks or in rifle pits, is worth three men in the open. It is said that the battle of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania afforded the most direct proof on this point.

ALL IN READINESS.

Assault on Santiago May Begin at Almost Any Hour.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, via Kingston, July 1.—Preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and troops in all branches of the service are being hurried to the front.

Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move today beyond General Wheeler's headquarters, but as the roads dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up tomorrow and the entrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Colonel Wood's dynamite guns. The sharpnel fire will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3.2 inches, and with sharpnel they are effective at 2,300 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and General Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, General Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The press representatives are not at present permitted to divulge its location.

The miltary telegraph has been completed as far as General Wheeler's headquarters, placing the front in direct communication with General Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Seguranca, where he can keep in close touch with Rear-Admiral Sampson.

There are now more than 13,000 men at the front.

Drinking water for the troops at the front is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream full of springs direct from the mountains. The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first. Strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future and sentinels have been placed to enforce the order. Strict orders have also been issued about eating the tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, etc., in which the country abounds, the only exception being made in the case of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

The men are steady and confident. The pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or firing on the lines at night.

Sailors Thanked.

Washington, July 1.—A precedent that will be historical was established by the senate at its session today. For probably the first time in the history of the senate, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of congress to common seamen, specifically naming them. The resolution elicited several patriotic speeches in which the private soldiers of the army and the common sailors of the navy were glowingly eulogised.

FOR SANTIAGO.

General Snyder's Division Will Join Shafter's Forces in Cuba.

Washington, June 30.—Orders have been issued for the departure of another large army expedition from Tampa, composed of about 9,000 men of the Second division of the Fourth army corps, under command of Brigadier-General Snyder, and six batteries of artillery, three light and three heavy. The expedition will arrive off Santiago about Saturday. The trip doubtless will be to the eastward around Cape Mayso, along the same route as that taken by Major-General Shafter's expedition. This will bring Shafter's force up to about 30,000 men, made of the 16,000 he took with him, General Duffield's command on the Harvard and Yale, General Garretson's command, which will go on the same steamers, and General Snyder's invasion force from Tampa.

Eight transports will carry Snyder's expedition to Key West, where it will be joined by a strong naval convoy and

GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

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 division, looked upon by the war department as the one best equipped for an immediate start, is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, which include both regulars and volunteers.

It was learned at the war department today that General Miles will proceed to Santiago within the course of a week. The exact date of his departure is not determined.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Spanish Defenders Still Fighting With Desperation.

London, June 30—A dispatch from Manila says:

The report that Germany will not permit a bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey intends to demand a capitulation the instant reinforcements arrive. He told Prince Henry of Prussia that he would be glad to see the German officers at Manila, but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the zone of fire. It remains to be seen whether Germany has really given such promises as are pretended.

The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Bolina to establish there, so it is reported, a base of operations.

Governor-General Augustin has arranged a conference with the foreign admirals, presumalby on the subject of protection for non-combatants.

The situation is growing unbearable. the beseiged force gives no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with the desperation of resignation. They have no nourishmeunt, and for days have been reduced to eating wild birds and shellfish. Still, with starvation staring them in the face, they hold their posts and fight with the courage of their race.

The population is in a state of terror.

No details have reached here as to the fate of Captain-General Augustin's family.

The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender.

Ferryboat Capsized.

Salt Lake, June 30.—A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Five persons were drowned Wednesday night by the capsizing of a feery-boat on the Big Horn river near Thermopalae. The names of the victims are:

Harry Beggs, O. H. Gray, Myrtle Catlin, Mrs. Harry Beggs and infant child of Mrs. Beggs.

They were all visitors at the hot springs and were attempting to cross the river in a ferry boat, which they were endeavoring to manage themselves. The boat became entangled in the propelling cable and capsized, and the occupants were swept down the river in an instant. Mr. and Mrs. Beggs were visitors from Wolton, Wyo. The others were from Deer Creek, in the Big Horn basin. Many people on the opposite side of the river witnessed the accident, but were powerless to render assistance.

Camara at Port Said.

Port Said, June 30. — Camara's squadron is in the harbor. It consists of the Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, the Emperador Carlos V, two armored cruisers, three torpedo-boats and five transports carrying 4,000 troops.

Extra Duty Pay Cut Off.

Washingtn, June 30.—According to a decision of the controller of the treasury, extra duty pay of all soldiers is cut off in war time, no matter where they may be employed. The act of congress of April 26, 1898, provides for an increase in the pay of all enlisted men in time of hostilities. The controller also holds that the act of May 4 last, making an appropriation for extra duty pay for certain enlisted men in the service, does not increase their pay for extra duty in war time