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6:00 a. m. Ex. Sunday	**Willamette River.** Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday
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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened In the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The Ceruti claim, which threatened to cause trouble between Italy and Colombia, has been paid.

Camp Merritt, in San Francisco, will soon be deserted, the remaining troops taking quarters in the Presidio.

The United States domestic postal service will be extended to the Hawaiian islands as soon as the flag is raised there

The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower, Tuesday, off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading.

A Norwegian captain who has reached New York, says the Havana blockade is not effective and supplies are reaching that city through Batabano from Yucatan and being shipped across the island.

A Washington authority says Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expenses of war to the United States.

News has been received from the Bear relief expedition. The imprisoned whalers have been reached and were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the me have not suffered seriously, having existed on fish and wild reindeer.

A report comes from Madrid that Weyler will form a new cabinet, in which General Polaviejas will be minister of war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to its utmost limits.

Cubans must toe the mark, and the captured territory around Santiago will be governed with a firm hand. No trouble is feared by the officials at Washington. The discontent now so noticeable among the insurgents is expected to wear away when once the motives of the United States are fully appreciated.

The second expedition has reached Manila. The transport steamer China arrived July 16, and the Zealandi, Colon and Senator the day following. American forces now await the coming of Merritt before moving on Manila. Commander of the expedition is expected about a week hence. Aguinaldo's forces still surround the capital. News of the destruction of Cervera's fleet caused consternation among the Spaniards. Four American soldiers died on the voyage.

Madrid newspapers say a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution.

General Wood, the leader of the rough riders, has been appointed military governor of the city and province of Santiago. He succeeds General McKibben.

A special dispatch from Madrid says Spain is not ready to sue for peace, and the powers are exchanging notes regarding the coming of Commodore Watson, and the progress made thus far is satisfactory to Spain.

A London dispatch to the New York Journal says that Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, has been fully informed of the terms upon which the United States government is ready to make peace.

New Jersey and part of New York was swept by a storm which caused great destruction to life and property. Four men were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and five others were badly injured, while seeking shelter from the storm under a tree near Trenton, N. J.

A serious riot has occurred at Mayaguese, Porto Rico, resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. The Spanish residents of the place attacked the natives, whom they accused of being American sympathizers and intending to aid the invading army from the United States.

According to Hong Kong advices Manila is ready to surrender. The backbone of Spanish resistance at the Philippines is said to have been broken, and no fight is probable. A real show of force by the Americans will be followed by the hauling down of the Spanish flag. The continued presence of the German fleet at Manila gives rise to much unfavorable comment.

General Parreda, the Spanish commander, refuses to be included in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law a commander can surrender the troops he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held that the capitulation only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

Minor News Items.

The actual cash expenditures on account of the war thus far amount to $60,000,000.

In the event of an uprising of the populace in Spain there is grave danger of a mutiny in the army.

Mail advices from Hong Kong say that the Caroline islanders have revolted against Spanish rule.

The defenses of the coast cities of Spain are being strengthened to meet expected attacks by American warships.

LATER NEWS.

An agreement has been reached among the Western roads and freight rates have been restored to a normal tariff.

The steamer Charles Nelson has arrived in Seattle from St. Michaels with 173 passengers and about $1,000,000 in gold.

General Brooke, commanding the First army corps, has sailed from Newport News to join General Miles at Porto Rico.

Four thousand more sick and hungry Spaniards, from Eastern Cuba surrendered Monday upon learning of Toral's capitulation.

As the result of a collision, occurring near Detroit, the steamer Edward Smith No. 2 was sunk. The other vessel was but slightly damaged.

A special from Shanghai says that four Russian men-of-war have left Port Arthur, and that it is supposed their destination is the Philippine islands.

A London dispatch says Spain will propose an armistice. The Washington government will be asked to agree to suspend hostilities while terms of peace can be discussed.

A telegram has been received in Washington from Shafter requesting that gold and paper be sent to Santiago, as the tradesmen refuse to accept American silver dollars at par value, and rate them at 50 cents on the dollar.

The battleship Iowa fired on an Austrian cruiser off Santiago harbor. The similarity of the Austrian and Spanish flags is to blame for the incident. The captain of the Austrian warship, while not pleased, realized that the firing was a mistake. The intention of Austria is said to be to preserve neutrality to the end.

General King will command the next Manila expedition which is to sail from San Francisco by the end of the present week. General King thinks every man of the expeditionary force now at San Francisco will be needed at the Philippines to help suppress the expected native rebellion after the Spaniards are conquered.

According to the war views of John Sherman, elicited in an interview, the ex-secretary says the grievance of General Garcia is just. A blunder was evidently made. The Cubans should have been invited to witness the surrender of Santiago. The retention of Cuba by the United States, he says, is not justifiable under any circumstaces, but Porto Rico should be retained.

The railroad situation in China is rapidly improving. Conservatism has apparently been at last thrown overboard and the government is dealing out contracts and concessions with an almost reckless hand. The latest authorized railroad is to be built by the Russo-Chinese bank. Evidence of the gradual awakening of the spirit of progress in other lines of industry is also becoming plainly apparent.

Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation in Havana announcing the capitulation of Santiago.

News received by the steamer Alki says the town of Skagway is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed

General Garcia has left Santiago, but notwitstanding his grievance, the Cuban leader will help us conquer Holguin and Manzanillo.

Senor de Castro, of the Porto Rican junta, says his junta favors American annexation of Porto Rico, and pledges the support of his people to that end.

The Spanish minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazato, is authority for the statement that a peace honorable to the Spanish army will shortly be concluded.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, has returned to Washington to report to the navy department regarding the necessity for prompt action in the work of raising Cervera's ships.

Nine hundred men embarked on the steamer Rio Janeiro from San Francisco, bound for the Philippines Saturday. A continuous ovation was tendered the men as they marched through the streets of San Francisco. The departure of two more transports is expected to complete the present movement of troops to Manila.

American trade with Porto Rico is the subject of a bulletin just issued by order of the secretary of agriculture. A shrinkage is shown in the transactions during the past fiscal year, being smaller than those of any preceding year since the civil war except 1895. The falling off in the trade is mostly in our imports from the islands.

Several London people prominently identified with the Central Pacific are arranging to visit this country within a few weeks, in consequence of the recent action of congress in creating a commission to confer with the company's representatives and jointly prepare a plan for settling the road's debt to the goverment of $60,000,000.

A dictatorship has been proclaimed at the Philippines. Aguinaldo announced himself in authority and proclaimed martial law in the islands. General Anderson telegraphs that the natives expect independence. The insurgents have begun attacks on Pondo, Santameso and Malata, and are getting their artillery into action. The Spaniards were driven from trenches at Malata and the positions occupied by the insurgents.

Peace agitation is spreading in the provinces of Spain.

It is again hinted that there will soon be a third call for troops.

Spanish bonds with a face value of $5,000 were sold in New York for $100.

It is reported from London that the Spanish ambassador to England "recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was an ironclad alliance between Great Britain and the United States before the war began."

FEVER PREVAILS

New Cases at Santiago Amount to Four Hundred.

FOUR DEATHS IN ONE DAY

Victims Are Not All Suffering From Yellow Jack—Disease of a Mild Type—Shafter Reports That His Men Are Being Located in Better Camps.

Washington, July 26.—A dispatch received by General Corbin from General Shafter says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths, none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of fever cases in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the yellow fever cases are of a mild type. Previous dispatches from Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in camp of a very large number of cases of malarial fever and dengue fever, the latter common in the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

General Shafter's dispatch received by General Corbin is as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—Number of new cases of fever of all classes yesterday approximately, 396. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel Stone, company D, First Illinois, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergeant J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, died July 22 of dengue fever; Privates William Peacock and Garratt Learnesheck, both of company E, Second infantry."

General Shafter reported by cable today that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have the men located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover.

He is feeding 11,000 Spaniards, prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good, and their condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender.

Troops Mentally Depressed.

Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 26.—The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division proves on investigaton to be unfounded. Captain House reports that there is no sickness. The First, Sixth and Ninth cavalry, the First and Tenth infantry regiments and six companies of the Randolph light artillery, are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy, as to the location, and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained.

Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment in the course of four or five days. The fact that immunes of the regiment have this fever as freely as the other men shows that it is not yellow jack. There have been no fatalities from malarial fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rain and heavy dews, malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions.

The army is mentally depressed by inactivity, and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

SURRENDER OF SPANIARDS.

Interior Garrisons Lay Down Their Arms.

Washington, July 26.—The war department at midnight posted the following:

"Santiago, via Hayti, July 26.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Palmas Soranio, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand and five Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in to load on ox-carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis, and all were apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away, nearly 12,000 here; 3,000 from San Luis, 6,300 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

"SHAFTER,
"Major-General Commanding."

Not Written by Garcia.

Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—It now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded to the Cubans, and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Aras, who has been acting on the staff of General Garcia. It is not clear that Garcia ever saw the letter.

Shafter makes no mention of it.

ENGAGEMENT AT NIPE.

Particulars of the Battle on the North Coast of Cuba.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—Acting under orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, four American warships Thursday afternoon entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor. The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden.

In the course of an hour they silenced the forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and scattered the Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement. Captain Hunker then ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartette, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear. The channel is very narrow, and on the bluff to the right was a fort and signal station.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point, the forts fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with her three-pounders. Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the forts, and the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time, another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships; but it was silenced as easily as the other.

Meanwhile, the Wasp and Leyden opened a cross fire at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the south, in front of the town of Mayari. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach, and behind her was the third fort. This fort opened on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up, the Spanish gunboat joined in the fighting, and a general battle followed. The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semicircle. The Americans then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring in a destructive fire and on the forts behind. The Topeka sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within 20 minutes.

When the firing became heavy, the officers and crew of the Spaniard put off in a small boat and made the shore under a heavy fire and escaped into the woods. Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun dropped squarely into the Mayari forts. The Spanish pennants disappeared and the white flag was run up. This ended a short but one of the most vicious battles of the war.

CHEERED THE ENEMY'S FLAG.

How Spanish Prisoners Thanked Uncle Sam for His Kindness.

New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord, the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn bridge, and could be heard on Governor's island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while prisoners. The Hesperia left at 3 P. M. The prisoners were a happy lot, and their appearance showed that they had been well treated while in enforced idleness. Among the prisoners were six officers. They have saloon acommodations, while the others are in the steerage.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

Examination of Cervera's Ships Proves It Was Due to an External Cause.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside bomb is dispelled by an examination of the destroyed Spanish ships," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remnants of Admiral Cervera's fleet. "Of the four ships examined, three were blown up by their magazine exploded and every torpedo in addition, yet on none of them was there the same effect produced as by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel, and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly altogether upward, in some cases the protected deck being lifted; but outside of the springing of a few plates, the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships was made first for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery, and second, to find the effect of an internal explosion. Both subjects bore upon the Maine incident, as noted above.

Out of Harm's Way.

London, July 26.—Lloyd's agent reports that two Spanish gunboats have entered the harbor of Figuaira, at the mouth of the Mondego, Portugal.

More Klondike Gold.

Seattle, Wash., July 26.—One hundred and thirteen Klondikers, who arrived at Victoria this morning on the steamer Garrone, reached here this afternoon. The most conservative estimate places the amount of gold they brought at half a million dollars. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Portland, says there are many who have large amounts, while on the other hand, many are coming out broke.

All are reticent.

CITY IS DOOMED

Americans and Insurgents Investing Manila.

DISEMBARKING THE TROOPS

General Anderson's Forces Land Near the City—Boston Covers the Operation—Aguinaldo Getting His Artillery in Action Against the Suburbs.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 25.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field, near Paranque, and others will be transferred without loss of time.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of three guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila, June 7. She arrived at Honolulu June 24, and left there again on June 29.

The insurgents are gradually getting their artillery into action against Pineda, Santameso and Malate. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside of Malate, and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the forts. The insurgents began to bombard Malate first, and struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

It is said on semiofficial authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is a "vile English fabrication;" that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that Admiral Camara's squadron coaled at Singapore and is expected here July 27.

SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

Terrible Execution by Dewey's Six-Inch Shells.

New York, July 23.—A correspondent of the Journal writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17, relates the result of the inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's 8-inch shells can be clearly traced by the line of ruin extending from stern to waist. There are very few large shot holes through the hull, the principal ones being from six-inch shell amidships and from four-inch shells. The cruiser Castillo is less burned but terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immenes holes in the wooden hull. When the fire started, the weight of guns caved the hull inwards. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams—a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Three large shells entered the Don Antonio de Ulloa amidships, but the vessel did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by six-inch shells.

AGUINALDO THE DICTATOR.

Insurgent Chief Declares Martial Law Over the Philippines.

Washington, July 25.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department:

"Hong Kong, July 25.—Aguinaldo declares a dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. I recommend Chinese ponies for cavalry use.

"ANDERSON."

General Anderson is senior army officer at the Philippines. The dispatch was sent from Manila probably several days ago. The reference to Chinese ponies means that General Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

General Anderson's message gave the cabinet food for consideration at its regular meeting today. There is no disposition to force an issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippine islands.

Dynamite Explosion in a Jail.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 25.—Great excitement was created last night by an explosion of dynamite in the county jail, the act of a number of desperate convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The rear end of the jail was wrecked, but the prisoners' escape was prevented.

As one important result of the capture of Santiago, the iron and steel mines are to resume operations at once. American companies will handle the output of the Cuban mines as was the case before their operation was suspended by order of the Spanish officers.

Shot From Ambush.

Cincinnati, July 25.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Barboursville, Ky., says: John Baker and a colored man were killed yesterday by unknown persons in ambush. Baker was out on bail and was accompanied by two negroes, whom he employed to guard him en route to Manchester. One of the negroes escaped. All connected with the White-Howard, or the Garrard-Baker factions are guarded when they travel.

WATSON'S FLEET TO GO.

Preparations for the Descent on the Coast of Spain.

Washington, July 23. — Secretary Long said tonight that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterruptedly, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was more mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threat from European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the state nor navy departments look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Had the army troop-ships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy the Watson squadron could have got away in a few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday. But as the Massachusetts and the cruisers Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson suadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to the convoying of the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by the diplomatic corps best informed in the affairs of France as fantastic speculation, unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ARCTIC WHALERS SAFE.

They Were Not Threatened With Shortage of Food.

Seattle, July 23.—A member of the Bear relief expedition writes from Point Barrow, under date of March 27, confirming the news received from Captain Tuttle that the imprisoned whalers had been reached, and that they were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having subsisted on fish and wild reindeer.

There were 100 men quartered at Cape Smythe, 76 in the old Kelly house and the remainder divided up between Charlie Brower's and the old refuge station now occupied by Professor McIlhenny. They were in want of clothing and food, which were at once supplied.

Lieutenant Jarvis, who led the land expedition which arrived at Point Barrow ahead of the Bear, made nearly 2,000 miles in 102 days, and his arrival put an end to the troubles of the ice-locked men. He first boarded the Belvidere and was greeted by Captain Millard, who at once informed him of the condition of the fleet. The arrival of the tame reindeer and the Bear party put an end to the fears of the men, and there is no danger of further distress.

Cervera to Stay in America.

Annapolis, Md., July 23.—A rumor, which cannot be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here today to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a Spanish prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared. The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city today by members of the first contingent of prisoners and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

Captain Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole. He is gloomy and morose, associating little with his brother officers.

Aguinaldo's Cabinet.

London, July 23.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that General Aguinaldo's cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday, in the presence of 6,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint, and wishes to capture Manila. United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with General Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman starts at the end of next week.

Many Shots Fired.

Denver, July 23.—A special from Fort Worth, Tex., to the News, says: The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train, due here at 1:30 tonight, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north of here, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engineer to run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city. A sheriff's posse, city police and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine. A report here had it that some 75 shots were exchanged between robbers and officers.