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CONDON GLOBE

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

O. R. & N. Co. Time Card. ARLINGTON, OREGON. New time card, taking effect Sunday, February 13th: RAY ROUNT. No. 2-Via Huntington, leaves 1:50 a. m....

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. In addition to Dewey's fleet eight foreign vessels are stationed in Manila bay.

LATER NEWS.

It is said that Lord Roberts is likely to command the British army. A prominent Chinese physician of Cleveland offers to enlist a company of his countrymen, take them to our newly-won Philippine possessions and teach the Chinese there that American rule is what they need.

FIRST LAND FIGHT

Marines at Guantanamo Attacked by Spanish Troops.

FOUGHT ALL SATURDAY NIGHT. Our Losses Were Four Men Killed and Eleven Wounded—Assistant Surgeon Gibbs Among the Former—The Enemy's Loss Is Not Known. It is believed here that the sally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to attack the transports.

FLEET IS OFF.

The Army of Invasion Sails From Key West, Shafter in Command. Washington, June 14—Under command of General Shafter, the first division of the army sailed tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The convoying warships, believed to number 16 or 19, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such ships had escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

OFF THE ROADS

Four Spanish Warships Were Seen Near Fort Monroe.

WERE HEADING SOUTHWARD. Caught by the Searchlight-Battleship, Two Cruisers and Torpedo Boat—The Signal for Activity at the Fort—and the Vessels in the Bay. Newport News, Va., June 11.—A dispatch just received from Fort Monroe says: Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe Friday night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in the vicinity. A short time later a message was received from Washington instructing the commander of the fort to be on the alert. Reports as to the number of ships seem to conflict.

COAST IS CLEAR.

American Troops Will Land in Cuba Without Difficulty.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.—The navy awaits the army. The fighting ships of Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Behley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba, and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimack in the channel at its entrance, with guns of the fleet covering it. Boats running under the shadows of El Moro have cut the Hartien cable, and now hold 35 miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Under the cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be safely invested by land, and Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated and the entire province and its town and harbors seized and held, after a short campaign. The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine basis for land and sea operations. The harbor is capacious, and has 40 feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be easily reached with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago, 33 miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships. Guantanamo is an important place. It has six miles of water harbor, and will be of great value to the United States navy and army as a supply station, coaling depot and cable terminus. The Spaniards have but slight defenses. Their batteries were silenced by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away. The Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The navy's work has been done well. Day and night ships patrol the 30 miles of coast within easy gun range of the shore. The officers and men are ever ready and impatiently say: "What more can be done? We have opened the way; where is the army of invasion?" The answer seems near at hand. ENGAGEMENT AT GUANTANAMO. Cruiser Marblehead in Full Possession of Bay. Washington, June 13.—The first official confirmation of the engagement at Guantanamo came to the naval department today and was made the subject of a bulletin. The terms in which Admiral Sampson described the affair tended strongly to take away the large importance that had been given it in the unofficial discussion. There was a notable failure on the part of the admiral to mention anything like a landing, although a statement that the Marblehead now holds the lower bay by implication may carry with it the idea that her marines are ashore. The cablegram follows: "June 9 Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo. These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the 7th, driving the Spanish gunboats into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead." PUT BACK FOR GOAL. Monitor Monterey and Collier Brutus Arrive at San Diego. San Diego, Cal., June 13.—The United States steamer Monterey and her coal consort, the Brutus, supposed to be speeding on their way toward Honolulu and Manila, were sighted at noon today, steaming south toward San Diego, at a good rate of speed, the Monterey leading. They arrived off the harbor mouth at 3 P. M. and separated, the Brutus going about five miles south and anchoring near Coronado island, while the Monterey came in rapidly and dropped her anchor at 4 P. M. off the coal bunkers. A great crowd was on the wharf to receive her. Paymaster Rogers stated briefly that they had simply come in here for coal and water, and would sail tomorrow afternoon for Honolulu. Germany's Interest in It. Madrid, June 13.—It is reported that Germany will propose a meeting of the European conference to discuss the question of the Philippines. A dispatch from Blanco at Havana says the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror is in Porto Rican waters. Ship Sterling Wrecked. Seattle, Wash., June 13.—The steamer Kodak, which arrived here this afternoon from Southeastern Alaska, reports that the ship Sterling ran on a reef and was wrecked in the Nushagak river, about 65 miles from its mouth. Her crew and passengers were landed at Karluk. The Sterling left San Francisco April 27, with supplies for the canneries in Southern Alaska. She carried 175 passengers, 150 of whom were Chinese.

ARLINGTON-FOSSIL. STAGE LINE. H. REED & A. C. OGILVIE, PROPRIETORS. Stage leaves Arlington every morning (Sunday excepted) at six o'clock, is due at Condon at 3 p. m. and arrives at Fossil at 5 p. m. Comfortable coaches and careful, experienced drivers.

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O. R. & N. DEPART BOX TIME SCHEDULES ARRIVE FROM. Table with columns for departure, destination, and arrival times.

The Spanish forces have been defeated with heavy loss in a battle at Jiquan, province of Santiago. After six hours' fighting the Spaniards raised a flag of truce and expressed themselves as willing to surrender, and the Cubans took as prisoners one Spanish collier, seven captains and several other officers, besides 123 soldiers. The Spanish loss amounted to 76 dead and a large number of wounded. Included in the Spanish losses were 13 officers. Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn has chartered the steamships Indiana, Morgan City and City of Paris for the transportation of troops to the Philippines, an has closed a contract for the Victoria, Olympia and Arizona, of the North Pacific Steamship line and secure the privilege of securing the Tacoma and Columbia if needed, all five on condition that they are given American register. He also has ordered impressed into service the steamer Queen and City of Puebla, of the Pacific Steamship Company, if found satisfactory. The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the civil war is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it. A dispatch to the London Times from Manila, referring to the fight on May 20, and June 1, says: The Spanish loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was heavy, but the most serious feature of all for the Spaniards is the defection of hundreds of natives. The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to win over the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices. But Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having an increasing number of rifles and field guns. Fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago continued the greater part of Monday from 7:45 A. M. Ten warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against Moro castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Chumreles, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The military commander of Santiago acknowledged the loss of six Spanish officers and many soldiers. He also admits severe loss of naval forces. The loss on the American side, Santiago reports, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and say Moro castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls. A special from Cape Haytien describing the bombardment of Santiago on Monday says the forts of the harbor are now a mass of ruins. Scarcely a yard of coast from Port Cabrera on the west to Aguadores on the east escaped the deadly cannonading of the 10 American ironclads, which passed back and forth discharging their heavy guns as they steamed along. Later in the day the old cruiser Reina Mercedes was discovered attempting to clear the channel of the Merrimack wreck. A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely abaft her pilot-house and tore her upper works to shreds. Many of her officers and crew were killed or wounded and the vessel so badly damaged that Admiral Cervera ordered her abandoned about noon. There are believed to be only 13,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico. It is said that the populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh. Spaniards in the Canary Islands live in dread of bombardment by the American fleet. The Russian Jews of Cincinnati, have started a movement among their countrymen throughout the United States and are raising money to buy a battleship for the government.

Replying to a question in the house of commons Friday as to whether the British government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure the termination of the Spanish-American war, Balfour, the government leader, said: Her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace, but any action upon its part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is a reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately there is not sufficient grounds for believing that this condition exists. Santiago is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy, and troops and sailors are on half rations. The president has in contemplation the submission of a special message to congress calling for the immediate annexation of Hawaii as a military necessity. The Marblehead on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checking the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded. Word has been received from Ottawa, Canada, that a messenger has left there with notice of the expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Caranza and Senor Du Bose, the Spanish officers, who were recently attached to the Spanish legation at Washington. The Marblehead engaged and drove a Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications. The insurgents co-operated on the land side. The place is being held until troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base there. Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained. He personally commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 150 yards of the Spanish battery at night, and learning that the Spaniards were mounting guns. Suspected of having furnished the United States with information regarding San Juan harbor, Walter Beit, secretary of the British consulate at that port, has received his passports and has been banished from Porto Rico by order of Governor-General Maclellan. Beit was imprisoned in a dungeon for 56 hours, and during that time he was subjected to gross maltreatment. British Consul-General Crawford has made a formal protest to his government and serious international complications are imminent. The American naval commander is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions from the Merrimack. The admiral sent the Vixen with a flag of truce to the entrance of the harbor Wednesday offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Marblehead off Cienfuegos. Cervera considered the matter all night, and sent word today that he is powerless to act. He referred the matter to the military governor, who later in turn referred it to Blanco. A long delay is drovable. Marine insurance companies are greatly agitated over Spain's new threat of privateering. The wonderful submarine torpedo-boat Holland has been bought by the government. The war has caused an immense decrease in first and second-class ocean travel. A high fence has been erected all around the Carpenter Steel works at Reading, Pa., as a further protection from spies.

Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying at the camp and routing the enemy by 5 o'clock. The bodies of Private McColgan and Danphy were found, both shot dead. The large cavities made by the bullets, which, inside a range of 500 yards, have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range. The bodies were striped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts, and horribly mutilated with hatchets. When the marines were landed the whole battalion was formed on three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hill back of the bay, where the warships were at anchor. Back of the camp is a deep ravine, and behind this are steep hills. The adjacent country is thick with bushes. The sky was blanketed with clouds and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squadron, concealed in the chaparral cover, had the advantage, the men furnishing a fine target against the sky. The Spanish fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by the flashes from their guns. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel. The Marblehead's launch, with a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay enflanking the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge, and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine-guns searching the thickets with leaden stream. Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from main body and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill, but they came so far that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers fired their revolvers. The Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campani, the Cuban leader, discharged his revolver and the Cubans, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of the hill. It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived 10 minutes, but did not regain consciousness. The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches, about the Spanish stockade, north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing by small squads in various directions. Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had no rest for 48 hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain.

LAKES ARE CLEAR. Navigation Opened on Lindemann and Bennett. Port Townsend, June 14.—The passengers of the steamer Cottage City, which arrived tonight from Alaska, report Lake Lindemann clear of ice. Two steamers are running day and night taking miners across. Eight scows laden with supplies were smashed in the ice on Bennett, losing everything aboard. Three hundred men have succeeded in reaching the interior of Western Alaska via Yakutat bay. Parties arriving from these state rich diggings have been struck on Alaska river. Speedy justice has been meted out to the murderers of Sam Roberts, a gambler, at Dyea. He was killed about three months ago, just as he was entering his cabin. Fitzpatrick received a life sentence at San Quentin, while Brooks and Corbett, his accomplices, were sentenced to 10 years. Protection for the Troops. Washington, June 14.—Senator Bacon, of Georgia, had a conference with the president today concerning the reported yellow fever in the South. Senator Bacon advised the president to see to it at once that the United States forces in the South be removed from the region of contagion. The matter has been referred by the president to Surgeon-General Wyman, with instructions to make a report on it at the earliest possible moment. South African War Brewing. London, June 14.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Mail says: War between the Transvaal and Swaziland may break out at any moment. The Swazi king has 20,000 warriors well armed and drilled, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal. San Francisco, Cal., June 10.—The litigation waged for three years to a successful issue by Alphonso B. Bowers against all builders and users of steam river and harbor dredges is about to be revived. Bowers recently brought suit against the United States government for damage to the extent of \$500,000, alleging infringements of patents as his cause of action. The government is actively engaged in preparing its defense, and the suit will soon be brought to trial.

SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER. come as to the presence of Spanish ships in the North Atlantic. Realizing that nothing was to be gained by haste, and that the war was progressing steadily toward success, it was determined not to take the one small chance of having our troop transports menaced by some scouting ships of the enemy. As a result, the troop transports have not proceeded to Cuba, either yesterday or the day before, as has been repeatedly asserted. They are in readiness to go, but will not move until the naval convoy is ready to accompany them, assuring safe conduct from Florida to the point of destination. Whether that will be today or tomorrow, the war department declines positively to say. The completeness with which the transporting of the troops has been planned is shown by the list of transport vessels given out at the war department today. Of this list, 34 steamships, varying from 1,400 tons down to 800 tons, are at Florida ports ready to carry troops to the point of invasion. The entire transport fleet of about 500 steamships, augmented by the fleet of 16 naval convoys, will make a formidable marine procession, exceeding in magnitude the notable spectacle of the naval review in the world's fair year.

