

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.

Free swimming baths are to be con-
structed 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 Span-
iards 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 har-
bor 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 undertak-
ing 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 ex-
pected at any time. The Spanish re-
inforcements referred to are now with-
in 54 miles of Santiago.

Information has been received from
Manzanillo to the effect that five bat-
talions of Spanish troops, which left
that city several days ago, to reinforce
General Linares returned to Manzanillo
two days after their 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 com-
manders. They believe that Pando's
men either were unequal to the diffi-
cult march from Manzanillo to Santi-
ago, or else General Linares, realizing
the hopelessness of his position, sent
word that it was useless to send addi-
tional troops to that point.

Admiral Sampson reports that the
auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived off
Santiago Monday and discharged her
troops. Captain Sigbee reports that
on Wednesday afternoon while off San
Juan, he was attacked by a Spanish
cruiser and a torpedo boat. The Spanish
torpedo boat was destroyed. The St. Paul
was damaged and was awaiting the St.
Paul. Shots from the guns of the St.
Paul hit the Torpedo three times, killing
one officer and two men and wounding
several others. The Torpedo 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 torpedo boat started on
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 for-
midable task of blockading about 500
beats 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 four-
fold. The demands upon the navy
will be nearly as 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 light on the
south coast of Cuba, in which water
is generally shallow. The Spanish re-
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 im-
mediate sailing of another large ex-
pedition to reinforce Shafter. The sol-
diers will sail from Tampa and will
number 4,000 men. It is understood
they will be taken from General Syn-
der'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. Pre-
parations have been proceeding vigor-
ously for some days, but the rigid cen-
sorship at Tampa prevented a word go-
ing 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 brig-
ades and nine regiments, which include
both regulars and volunteers.

There is no abatement in the de-
mand for the new war bonds. Experts
agree that the total of individual sub-
scriptions will not exceed \$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.

The collapse of a building at Biot,
France, killed 30 persons.

If the sun was to be divided into
smaller planets it would make 1,310,
000, each the size of the earth.

The international fishery congress,
organized at Tampa last year, has
been invited to meet in Paris during
the exposition, and has accepted the
invitation.

The discovery has been made that
metal filings of any kind can be com-
pressed into bars which will stand as
severe tests as the original bars which
supplied the filings.

LATER NEWS.

The dispatches report that a general
assault on Santiago by the land and
sea forces of the United States began
Friday morning.

President McKinley has appointed
George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York
assistant secretary to the president, to
fill the additional position of that grade
recently created by congress.

Officials of the United States em-
bassy discredit the Madrid dispatch
saying that Camara had passed through
the Suez canal. They say he had not
entered the canal Friday morning.

It is the general understanding
among army officers here that the next
expedition to the Philippines will get
off about July 11. The fleet will con-
sist of the Peru, city of Puebla, Aca-
pulo, Unamilla and Pennsylvania.

According to a dispatch received Fri-
day by the Spanish minister of marine,
at Madrid, Admiral Camara, in com-
mand of the Spanish fleet recently at
Port Said, has passed through the Suez
canal, apparently on his way to the
Philippines.

The Porto Rican expedition, which
is the next number on the war pro-
gramme after the surrender of Santi-
ago, is to be led by Major-General John
R. Brooke, now commanding the First
army corps at Chickamauga, who will
be made military governor of the island
after its capture.

Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal
station at Playa del Este, Friday morn-
ing telegraphed to Washington that
the fight was growing furious in all
directions. At the time at which he
sent the telegram, eight Americans and
nine Cubans had been wounded. The
Spaniards were shelling the Americans
as they advanced, and Sampson's fleet
was hotly engaging the forts.

According to trustworthy intelli-
gence from Manila, the Spanish gov-
ernment has made arrangements for
a meeting with Admiral Diederichs,
commander of the German naval forces
in the Far East, in order to propose
in behalf of the Spanish govern-
ment that Manila should be handed
over to the German navy, as a neutral
commander. The proposal was rejected
by Diederichs, in view of the American
blockade.

The Japanese cruiser Matsushima
arrived at Hong Kong Friday from Ma-
nila, which port she left on the after-
noon of June 27. She reports that
the American transport ship had not
yet arrived. The situation was un-
changed, the Spaniards continuing to
occupy positions within about 2,000
yards of the city. Food is growing
scarce. The American transport ship
which she left Manila harbor there
were five German and four British
warships there.

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

Captain P. H. Cooper, superintend-
ent of the naval academy, has been se-
lected 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 neutral-
ity, 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 latest 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 Gen-
eral 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
sent into camp. The party had been
repeatedly sent out to molest them, and
the Americans spent the day as if enjoy-
ing 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 to improve. Heavy rains set
everything afloat. Rations, however, have
been served out regularly, but they
are still not plentiful. Officers and
men fare alike. The latter are suffer-
ing 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 re-
ports to the department. While the
Spanish ships were seeking permission
of the Egyptian government to take coal
at Port Said, the consular officer suc-
ceeded 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 the American fleet
when it enters the Mediterranean, and
to coal any American vessels that
may pass through the Suez canal,
bound to the Asiatic station.

The news that reached the depart-
ment through the press reports that
Admiral Camara is about to leave his
torpedo boat destroyers at Port Said,
because they would be unable to
weather the monsoons that rage in the
Mediterranean during the season, he is
leaving the destroyers at Port Said,
at the navy department to receive the
disposition of the squadron and the
abandonment of the cruise to the Phil-
ippines.

The wire to the front.

Washington, July 2.—General A. W.
Greely, chief signal officer, tonight re-
ceived a dispatch from Lieutenant
Allen, signal corps officer in
Cuba, announcing that the telegraph
and telephone station had been estab-
lished at a point within two miles of
the city of Santiago. This information
is of the highest importance to the
conduct of the war department, as it
insures to the army a direct line of
communication with Shafter. The in-
formation is significant, too, as it shows
that the American troops are within
rifles shot of Santiago. The telegraph
station, being of course within the
American lines, the location conclusive-
ly 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 representatives from each road
district, and the best means of securing
good highways for the county will be
discussed. It is believed that the road
condition is steadily improving, but farmers are
greatly handicapped because of poor
highways. It is the intention to re-
move this obstacle to the county's pros-
perity, and to improve the highways
which are used the year round. The con-
vention will doubtless be largely at-
tended.

Shot in Hay Field.

Harrisburg, Or., July 2.—This morn-
ing 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 Sum-
ner, who was working in the hay field,
and McGrath was near by. McGrath
was visiting with McGrath's boy,
about his own age. McGrath thought
he was visiting his wife, with whom
he had had trouble, and became jeal-
ous. He went to the Sumner 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
bullet entered Turner's left breast, and
he dropped dead.

Famine at Santiago.

Playa del Este, July 2.—Interpreted
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 harbor
entrance, even though going very close
inshore. The cruiser New Orleans
has left for Key West.

Dolphin Badly Damaged.

Washington, July 2.—Reports re-
ceived 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 consumed in making
repairs.

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

Spy at Fort Canby.

Astoria, July 2.—It has been learned
that the court-martial which recently
convened at Fort Canby was held for
the purpose of determining whether or
not a resident of Ilwaco is a Spanish
spy. The man is a Mexican, and while
under the influence of liquor recently
created the impression by his utter-
ances that he was in the employ of the
Spanish government. The verdict of the
court has not yet been made known,
but mark the fact that the Mexican
has been found guilty and will be shot.
His name has not been disclosed.

Spain Will Not Surrender.

Madrid, July 1.—Dispatches re-
ceived from Manila today, under date
of June 24, say the Spaniards are de-
termined to fight to the death, and
that when the American troops arrive,
desperate fighting will occur on land
and sea. General Aguinaldo, the in-
surgent leader, declares that the fam-
ily of Captain-General Augustin are
prisoners at Panpana, and are well
treated.

The Methodist Episcopal church has
built 53 church edifices in Chicago in
the last seven years.

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 Gancay, a suburb of
Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at
the entrance of the harbor were bom-
barded 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 fight-
ing, 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 car-
ried the enemy's outer works, and have
occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed
at daylight.

The American loss is heavy. Some
estimated place it at 600 killed and
wounded.

Shafter's Official Report.

Washington, July 2.—The war de-
partment has received the following
from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"I have had a very heavy engagement
today, which lasted from 8 A. M. un-
til sundown. We have carried their
outer works and are now in possession
of them. There is now about three-
quarters of a mile open between my
lines and the city. By morning, the
troops will be entrenched, and consid-
erable augmentation of the forces will
be there. General Lawton's division
and General Barle's brigade have been
engaged all day in carrying El Gancay,
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."

"SHAFER."

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 Averagadores, whence they
came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The
purpose is a double one, first, to pro-
vide reinforcements coming into Santi-
ago from Manzanillo on the west, and
second to prevent the retreat in that
direction of the Spanish garrison of
the town.

Used the War Ballon.

Washington, July 2.—Gen. Greely
has the following from Siboney:

"Saw the war balloon up near Santi-
ago last night from the flagship of
Admiral Sampson, where I was observ-
ing it."

"ALLEN."

To Stop Pando.

Playa del Este, July 2.—It is be-
lieved that General Garcia, whose
forces were taken to the east to co-
operate with the United States army in
the capture of Santiago, will be sent
back with 2,000 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. Accord-
ing 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 Santi-
ago is 57 miles, and the roads are
rough and difficult to travel. The Cu-
bans now opposing Pando number only
about 200 men.

Believes 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 Brooke's command of the
First army corps, in camp at Chicka-
mauga, which is to be proceeded to
Tampa for embarkation to Santiago,
either to reinforce Shafter's army or to
invade Porto Rico.

Berlin, July 2.—The following dis-
patch has been received from Hong
Kong: According to trustworthy in-
telligence from Manila, the Spanish
governor-general has made arrange-
ments for a meeting with Admiral
Diederichs (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 neu-
tral commander. The proposal was
rejected by Diederichs in view of the
American blockade.

The Manila news via Hong Kong re-
ferring to the action of Admiral Diederichs
may be looked upon as being a
semi-official note, as it was issued by
the American news agency here.

Assigned to the Philippines.

Washington, July 2.—Batteries H
and M, of the Sixth United States Ar-
tillery, now on duty at Fort Myer,
have been assigned for duty to the
Philippines. They will start on their
trans-continental journey next Tues-
day.

The number of churches in Chicago
has grown from 157 in 1870 to 638.

NOT IN SIGHT.

American Troops Have Not Yet Reached
Manila.

Washington, July 2.—While not pro-
lix in his utterances Admiral Dewey
loses no opportunity to keep the navy
department informed of the state of
affairs at Manila. A dispatch came
from him today dated Calcutta, June 27,
reporting that conditions are practi-
cally unchanged, making no mention
of the arrival of reinforcements. He has
some other matters of interest, but
they were not of a character that could
properly be made public at this stage.
For one thing it can be stated that
Admiral Dewey has been particularly
avoid committing his government to
any particular line of action, reserving
the future of the Philippines or to do
anything that would embarrass General
Merritt in framing a policy to meet
the needs of the case when he arrives.
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