

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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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 Gleaned From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The senate has passed the bill providing for mail facilities in the army.

The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed the Cubans and the people of the island of Cuba.

A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares have been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers. Fourteen were killed and 60 wounded.

The cruiser Charleston has been placed in commission at Valejo, Cal. She will be dispatched with supplies for Dewey after being docked and overhauled.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Dewey by the McCulloch from Hong Kong to re-establish cable communication. Manila is said to be short of provisions and prompt relief measures are necessary to avert suffering.

Certain powers, it has been definitely learned, says a London dispatch, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States, but Great Britain persisted in her refusal to take part in such a move.

The Yukon river will be open for navigation about June 1, says the latest arrival at Skagway from Dawson. His belief is based on the fact that unusually warm weather prevails on the Yukon. Twenty millions of Klondike gold is expected to come out this season.

The LaFayette, a French liner, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, was captured off the latter port by the gunboat Annapolis, Commander Henker, while trying to run the blockade, after having previously been warned off. She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, possibly containing contraband of war. It is said in Washington that the incident may lead to complications with France.

In accordance with the recommendation of the president, embodied in a message sent to congress, that body passed a resolution of thanks to Commodore (now admiral) Dewey, and the officers and crew of the vessels of his squadron, for their brilliant achievement in defeating the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and in capturing the fortifications and defenses at Cavite. A bill was also passed promoting Dewey to the rank of admiral.

The anti-English sentiment in Cuba is being fostered by the Spanish press, and it is rapidly becoming stronger.

Porto Rico is said to be on the eve of revolt. The inhabitants are unable to longer endure the present situation.

The Spanish gold premium is nearly 80 per cent and the government is trying to place treasury bills in London, offering as much as 15 per cent, but at present with no prospect of success.

Frederick R. Condit, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, says the United States may rightfully retain the Philippine islands.

Captain Kent, a British torpedo expert, who has returned to Toronto, after an examination of the Maine wreck gives it as his opinion that a mine laid by Spanish officers destroyed the battleship.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Neuvas, Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. All other places have been evacuated.

Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 went up in flames and smoke on the Linton road about three miles from Portland, Or. The property destroyed was M. Burelbach's crematory and outbuildings, together with 110 head of hogs. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin.

San Francisco will at once become a base of important military and naval operations. Before many days 6,000 armed men will be encamped on the Presidio reservation. Orders have been received to this effect by General Merriam, commanding the department of California and the Columbia.

The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Marblehead contained a letter from Havana under date of April 26, which spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support. The writer himself said he did not know where he was to get his dinner.

Water spouts and tornadoes have played havoc and done hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage near Van Buren, Ark. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of Boston mountain, is entirely gone. The Arkansas river is 25 miles wide in places, and is now four inches higher than it was in 1892, which was the highest on record.

LATER NEWS.

The senate has passed the postoffice bill and a bill providing for enlistment of 10,000 immunes in the South.

It is said Spanish spies are apparently at work in this country. Evidence has been discovered of a plot to blow up the locks at Sault St. Marie.

Admiral Montojo, in charge of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is reported to have been killed by the populace after having escaped from Cavite.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about 30 ships with a capacity of 25,000 men. They are to be used to convey troops to the Philippines and Cuba.

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

A correspondent of a London paper says Sagasta knows Spain's cause is hopeless. He acknowledges the situation is most grave, and again declares that his country was forced into war by the United States.

The entire army stationed at Chickamauga Park has been ordered to the front. The First and Tenth cavalry go to New Orleans, the Second cavalry to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Tampa. The entire body of infantry goes to Tampa.

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas bay. She disabled one, and put all three to flight, and came out unscathed. Lieutenant Bernardo, Ensign Bagley and the men of the Winslow thought the odds of three to one fair.

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Admiral Dewey finds the insurgents at the Philippines growing dangerous. He cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so. Massacres are said to have occurred outside Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish women and children.

Under the law Admiral Dewey and his men have become entitled to a rich bounty. Even if the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montojo has been overestimated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them something like \$187,000 bounty money.

Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent British authority, when asked whether any question of international law or practice affected the United States' right to retain the Philippines, said: "None whatever. The States will hold the Philippines by the right of conquest. No power or powers will have the slightest title to interfere."

News has been received by the navy department that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Cadiz. The object of this move, it is believed, is the concentration of the entire Spanish fleet for a bold stroke, in accordance with the plans of the Spanish minister of marine, as unofficially announced from Madrid last week. The return of the Cape Verde fleet to Cadiz leaves Sampson with no Spanish fleet to fight, except those smaller craft in Cuban waters.

A Madrid dispatch says orders have been sent to the governor-general of the Philippines to resist to the death the attack on Manila.

A dispatch from Bahia, Brazil, announces the arrival there of the battleship Oregon. It is said her call at Bahia was in accordance with instructions from Washington.

The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an aggressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast. Later on Havana will be attacked from the rear by the United States and insurgent troops, and by the fleet in front.

Cable advices received from Rear Admiral Sampson announce his arrival off the coast of Hayti with a division of his fleet. He will remain at the point where he is now located until the department or one of the scouts inform him of the appearance of the Spanish men-of-war, which sailed from St. Vincent nine days ago.

The dons tricked Commander Lambertson, says a Manila dispatch to the New York Herald. He had been sent to take Cavite arsenal. He demanded their surrender, but they asked for more time. Upon their request being granted they improved their opportunities by fleeing to Manila and taking with them the Mauser rifles of the fort.

Another tale of death on the Alaska trail has been received at Victoria, B. C. Twenty-two men were engulfed in the waters of an icebound mountain stream near Crater lake. Of the party not one life was saved. The sudden breaking of the ice on which the gold-seekers were walking sent them to their doom without a moment's warning. The names of the dead are unknown.

The surgeon of the Castilla says that in the battle of Manila the Spanish Admiral Montojo was wounded. The captain, chaplain and 90 others were killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla. One hundred and fifty were killed and 90 wounded on the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montojo's flagship. Five were killed and 90 wounded on the Don Juan de Austria; four killed and 50 wounded on the Ulloa.

ON THE WAY TO CUBA

The Transport Gussie Starts Across.

AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES

Several More Transports Will Be Sent as Soon as They Can Be Loaded—Major-General Nunez Returns From Cuba—Will Conduct a Vigorous Campaign.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aid, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but, in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is supposed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, a sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas with two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed it is believed the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and, with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated. Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here.

On Picnic island there are 12 cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, powder and other ammunition, which will be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work today fitting up big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

General Nunez Returns.

Washington, May 11.—Major-General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was effected about two weeks ago, after conferences between Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island.

GOMEZ EAGER TO AID.

His Troops Are Badly In Need of Arms and Ammunition.

New York, May 11.—A commissioner sent to Gomez' camp has returned here. Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson whenever the United States has available the land forces necessary to take Havana without risking many of our soldiers.

Hunger in the field almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez' own forces in Santa Clara are now living vicariously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain.

There are 12,000 men in Southeastern Cuba; 2,000 in Santa Clara under Carrillo; 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt; 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders; 3,000 in Pinar del Rio.

NO SURRENDER.

The Spaniards at Manila Are Still Arrogant.

London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Chronicle says the British in Manila have forwarded a petition to Vice-Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the Chinese station, for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional ships will be sent there. The British consul is working in harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the British interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

There is no desire to advocate British acquisition of the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits settlements by Borneo to this colony. It is felt that the occupation of the Philippines by any other great European power would be most dangerous to their interests. Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the trouble will soon be over.

DEWEY'S PROMOTION.

A Substantial Recognition of His Remarkable Victory.

Washington, May 11.—A fitting tribute was paid by the senate to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay. The message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice, the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went further than that. A bill was passed increasing the number of rear-admirals to seven, in order that the president might nominate Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent.

In addition, a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to, directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor, and have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry these provisions into effect.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

A Second Call for Volunteers Will Be Made Soon.

Olympia, Wash., May 11.—Governor Rogers today received the following telegram from Representative Lewis, dated Washington:

"Inform any of the Guard omitted from present selected quota that the secretary of war assures me new quota will be sought from Washington in next call, which will be in 10 days."

The governor said should this second call be made it must be largely filled from companies yet to be organized. Parties desiring can form companies upon a volunteer basis, and if the president makes a call for more troops they will be selected from the companies so organized.

The governor is in receipt of a large number of requests from patriotic citizens requesting appointments in the service, and from others who desire to become commissioned officers with power to form companies to be afterward mustered into the national service.

SPAIN'S BREAD RIOTS.

Many Victims Killed in Their Efforts to Secure Food.

London, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph says: Bread riots continue throughout Spain. The painful monotony of the story was broken this morning by news of victims killed and wounded in their wild attempts to obtain food. In Ciudad Real and almost every town in the province of that name there were serious disorders, and the outbreaks were only quelled by the military. Now it appears that the prisons are too small and too few to contain the people arrested.

Yesterday at Linares 14,000 workmen became disorderly, and a regular battle ensued with the municipal guards. The rioters possessed themselves of a quantity of firearms, and the streets were barricaded, and they remained so till the moment of telegraphing. Twelve dead bodies and many wounded still lie in the streets, and nobody dares to remove any of them on account of the firing, which continues steadily.

New York, May 10.—The Herald says: Members of the Porto Rico revolutionary junta in this city have received advices from the West Indies stating that the natives of Porto Rico have risen at Junica and Balamar, and that upon the arrival of the United States fleet, 70,000 men will take the field against Spain.

THE MANILA BATTLE

Revised Story of the Engagement.

YANKEE SKILL AND DARING

The Spanish Fleet Was Caught Without Steam—A Futile Attempt Was Made to Blow Up American Ships With Submarine Mines.

Hong Kong, May 10.—Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat broken.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality, and on railroad time-table order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a messenger to Governor-General Augusti announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore. This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American gunners, ships and guns are superior to any fleet anywhere.

Great credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig bay, about 30 miles north of Manila bay, Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so Commodore Dewey decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night after dark into the bay of Manila, which he did.

The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain retired off Cavite and Manila.

The American fleet entered Manila bay Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay.

The early hours of the morning revealed the ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Its action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up, and the smaller Spanish ships brought their guns into play. The American squadron, which entered the bay through the shells of the Spaniards, which began to strike the water around them, moved majestically onward.

When nearing Baker bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or wide of their mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel between Caballo and Frile inlets, the following was the order: Flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch. The two store ships, Nanshan

and Zeafiro, brought up the rear. In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in column line.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with their four gunboats and the torpedo-boats inside the harbor.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo-boat crept along the shore and under the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered. She was driven ashore and was actually blown to pieces.

The Mindanao had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5 A. M., and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 P. M. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving their heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Spanish defenders on shore.

On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship.

On the other hand, about 160 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time. The Reina Cristina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge. About 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whale-boat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continually during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, but it was said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they had capitulated.

It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

It is understood that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is said, that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a shell and her steam pipe burst.

As yet, there are no further details.