

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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NO. 3.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Reports of the Current Week.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says 16 warships have been sent to reinforce Cervera at Santiago.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the new Russian cruiser Sveitlana, 8,828 tons displacement, has been ordered to the Pacific.

The movement against Porto Rico is likely to be launched immediately. Schley's warships are to be left to dispose of the Santiago matter, while the military forces will at once begin the campaign of conquest at the island further East.

Major-General Merritt has been ordered to hasten the departure of the Manila expedition. The administration intends to get the entire Philippine expedition under way at the earliest practicable moment. Measures have been taken to render Manila bay impregnable.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigbee commanding, has arrived at New York. Sigbee says he had plenty of target practice off Santiago and that Cervera is bottled up. While cruising before Santiago he went in so close to the harbor that he was able to make sketches of the fortifications, which were sent to Washington.

Commodore Schley's official report of the Santiago fight has been received by the president. He says there is no reasonable doubt that Cervera's fleet is inside the harbor, that his firing was to learn the strength of the enemy's batteries, and was in that respect entirely satisfactory. None of his vessels were hit and no casualties occurred.

A special from Kingston reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punta Cabrera, a little to the west of Santiago, where a junction was effected with General Callisto Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under cover of the fire of Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy guns.

Ambassador Hay called at the foreign office in London, Monday, and presented evidence that Spanish officials are making Canada a base of operations, and protested against the continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes. Hay also recently drew the attention of the foreign office to the small exportations from Great Britain of war munitions for Spain.

Madrid newspapers maintain that Cervera's fleet is sailing in the direction of the Philippines.

The secretary of war has sent congress a request for appropriations amounting to \$63,879,359. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until June 1, 1899, of the 125,000 volunteers recently called for by the president.

Santiago is to be invested by a land force. Government officials think a naval attack alone might not be effective. Haste is essential, as the prospect of the early approach of the cyclone season makes Schley's stay in the open sea perilous. Secretary Alger intimates that the invasion of Porto Rico will promptly follow the fall of Santiago.

The state department and the attorney-general, by direction of the president, are working hard in the preparation of a form of government for Cuba after the Spaniards are driven out. An effort is being made to have a complete plan for these operations ready to be put into effect as soon as peace is declared.

Loaded with wealth but deserted and starving, John Rochel, once a well-known manufacturer of Sioux City, Ia., perished last April on the trail between Dawson and Dyea, Alaska. The news of his death reached Sioux City in a letter to his widow by Richard Hendrickson, from Seattle. He was abandoned by his comrades and left to die.

In the engagement at Santiago the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon was struck twice by shells from the Massachusetts and the batteries were badly damaged by the firing of the cruiser New Orleans. Three hundred shots were fired by the Americans. No American vessel was hit and no one on the ships injured. The Spanish loss was not heavy.

Chas. W. Post, who has just returned from Hong Kong, says that previous to the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey had a social passage at arms with Prince Henry, a brother of Emperor William of Germany. Prince Henry slighted the United States at a series of toasts tendered at a banquet, and was made to apologize to the hero of Manila. The apology was written.

LATER NEWS.

The first-class armored cruiser Maria Teresa is reported to have been riddled with shot and sunk by the American warships at Santiago.

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 special from Alberni, B. C., says the bodies of seven white men, supposed to have been victims of the Jane Gray disaster, have been picked up on the beach near the Clayoquot reservation by Indians, while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Clayoquot.

A dispatch to the London Times from Manila, referring to the fight on May 30, and June 1, says: The Spanish loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was heavy, but the most serious feature of all for the Spanish 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 Morro castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cinquemiles, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The military commander of Santiago acknowledges 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 say, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and say Morro 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 to the west to Aguadorea 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 Merrimac wreck. A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely abate 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.

The first-class armored Spanish cruiser Carlo Alberto, bound for Cuba, has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Oregon election returns indicate that Geer, for governor, and Tongue and Moody, for congress, are elected.

Saturday afternoon the torpedo-boat Davis was successfully launched from the iron works of Wolff & Zwickler, at Portland, Or.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the house directing the secretary of the navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson and each member of his crew, for the gallant service they rendered the United States.

Cape Haytien advices of June 5 say: At 8 o'clock this morning strong cannonading was heard before Fort Aguadorea. A quarter of an hour later the noise of cannonading was greatly increased, the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest caliber.

It is reported from Kingston, Jamaica, that the battle-ship Oregon saw a long craft sneaking close to shore and heading towards Santiago harbor. She signalled the craft to turn, and the signals were improperly answered, whereupon the Oregon opened fire upon her. A 13-inch shell struck the torpedo-boat amidship, and she sank with all hands. The vessel is supposed to have been the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, trying to make her way from Porto Rico into the harbor of Santiago, to rejoin the fleet of Cervera.

The department of war Monday morning sent a list of prisoners at Fort McPherson to Admiral Sampson, and the admiral himself will enter into communication with Cervera respecting an exchange of prisoners. Cervera will be allowed to select from the list persons whom he is willing to take in exchange for Constructor Hobson and the gallant crew that manned the Merrimac on her last run. The officials hardly expect to complete the exchange of prisoners in less than two weeks.

A Madrid dispatch says: At 1 o'clock Sunday evening 30 American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago, but they were so far distant their shells did not reach the forts. Seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire, awaiting the near approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet remained in its distant position. The dispatch further says the bombardment lasted 45 minutes and was not resumed. Sixteen American warships are still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER

The Insurgents Drive in Manila Outposts.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Great Slaughter of Spaniards by Aguinaldo's Men—Fought While Typhoon Raged—The Rebels Now Hold the Suburbs of the City.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 8.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously, and with great slaughter. It is said over 1,000 have been killed.

There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for 70 hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives. Today the insurgents hold Malabon, Taralac, and Bacoor. They are now attacking San Tamera and Moorlate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely enclosed for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment under Colonel Aginaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

The governor has issued a despairing proclamation begging the insurgents to come to terms, and now he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats and testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards on the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later—It now appears that the rockets yesterday were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approach of the typhoon, issued for the benefit of the ships in the harbor.

I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it, and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers. All were well treated.

Chief Aginaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to make an attack on Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to "allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey wants to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Motate river, seven miles south of Manila. Otherwise the Petral will be stationed there to bombard them.

The volunteers smelt powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three wounded. They retired rapidly.

FIRED AT BY FLEET.

Americans Thought They Saw a Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed. At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo-boat destroyer close to the shore, and signalled the flagship New York that it was evident that a night torpedo attack was to be made. The New York and New Orleans opened fire and their shells burst around a dark object. Finally a 13-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported) was fired and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it was believed by the officers of the New York she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or Furor, as the Terror was not known to be at Santiago. Two Schwarzsopf torpedoes were found floating two miles south of Morro. This class of torpedo is used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head.

Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull, and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew.

Admiral Sampson has given specific orders that El Morro, where the Merrimac's crew are imprisoned, be spared in firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieutenant Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of the prisoners in direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a 18th-century defense, an act of incarnate cruelty.

General Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

LANDED UNDER FIRE.

American Troops Debarked Near Santiago de Cuba.

Port au Prince, June 8.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba today say that this morning about 7:45 o'clock a lively cannonading was heard in the direction of Aguadorea. It increased in intensity on both sides, and toward 8 o'clock it was very furious.

No further details have been received, but it is believed that the Spanish ships anchored in the bay of Santiago held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town.

It is said here—but the source of the information is doubtful—that a United States troopship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

News has been received from Mole St. Nicholas that a naval combat took place yesterday off Jean Rabel, between Port Le Paix and the mole. Three Spanish and four American warships were engaged. After a brief, but lively contest, the American ships retired. This news lacks confirmation.

SPIES IN HOT WATER.

Carranza and Du Bose Are Arrested in the City of Montreal.

Montreal, June 8.—Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Du Bose were arrested at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon on a capias in which it is alleged they were about to leave the country. The capias was taken out in connection with a suit for damages for defamation of character entered by Detective Kellert. The arrest was made at the residence of the Spanish consul-general, and the prisoners were immediately taken before Judge Mathieu, who released them in \$1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished, the authorities declining to say by whom. The writ is returnable in six days, and no action can be taken until the end of that time, unless the prisoners consent to a speedy hearing.

American Troops Landed.

New York, June 8.—A special from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says:

At daylight this morning the American troops landed at Aguadorea, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were silenced, after a sharp bombardment.

New York, June 8.—A special from Kingston reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punta Cabrera, a little west of Santiago, where junction was effected with General Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under the fire of Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy siege guns.

A Second Expedition.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8.—The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brigadier-general Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier, he has a record as a diplomat. He is an author of repute, has been decorated in Europe for bravery, and is an active member of several scientific bodies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to General Merritt in the government of the islands.

The troops which will be under his command are the First Colorado, Tenth Pennsylvania, part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States infantry, and either the Utah artillery or the Third United States artillery. General Greene stated tonight that the China would be his flagship, and that General Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Spain Notified the Powers.

London, June 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says:

The cabinet has decided that no effectual blockade exists and will so notify the powers. An informal notification has already been made.

Madrid, June 8.—In the chamber of deputies today Senor Giron, minister for the colonies replying to inquiries, said the government had no information tending to confirm the Spanish report that the cruiser Baltimore had been blown up by an internal explosion at Manila, except the fact that the gasette had erased the boat from the list of American ships.

Improvements in Oregon.

Washington, June 8.—The conferees on the sundry civil bill have been unable to agree on the amendment appropriating \$30,000 for a quarantine station at Astoria, and it is still in conference. Senator McBride's amendment, appropriating \$12,000 for a steam revenue cutter for the Columbia river, is also in disagreement. The provision for salaries for registers and receivers of two additional land districts in Alaska, fixed at \$3,000, has been agreed to, and will become a law. The senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 for Yaguina bay, and allowing the money for the improvement of Coos bay to be expended by contract, are still in disagreement.

From Mobile to Tampa.

Mobile, June 8.—The Fifth cavalry and the Eleventh infantry left camp today for Montgomery, there to take the Plant line for Tampa. Five regiments of volunteers remain here.

A RUMOR OF A FIGHT

Battle Reported Off Haytien Coast.

VANGUARD OF CADIZ FLEET

Three Spanish and Four American Vessels Engaged—The Latter Probably Scouts—A Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Sunk at Santiago.

Cape Haytien, June 7.—The United States troopship Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, under convoy of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, the convert Oden Golet yacht of the same name, arrived at Mole St. Nicholas Saturday and departed shortly after.

Advices from Mole St. Nicholas say that Saturday, some distance off Jean Rabel, a port on the west coast of Hayti, half way between Port de Paix and Mole St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four American warships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water. Officers of ships lying at St. Nicholas Mole were extremely reticent.

Jean Rabel is an insurgent seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadiz fleet. The names of the American ships were not ascertained, but it is believed here that they were probably scout boats.

Troopship Pursued.

Port au Prince, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba, there were not more than 17 ships in the offing all day, and it is believed there that the three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war.

At 6 o'clock this evening, the steamer Nouvelle Voldegue arrived here from Cape Haytien, after touching at all the ports along the coast. She reports that yesterday, at Mole St. Nicholas, she saw the United States troopship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy.

It was ascertained from passengers on the Voldegue that the Resolute had been pursued, between Jean Rabel and Mole St. Nicholas, by two Spanish corvettes. From the same source, it is learned that Admiral Cervera's squadron is not, in its entirety, in the port of Santiago de Cuba, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Colon, one torpedo-boat and two auxiliary cruisers are there.

A dispatch from a government source at Port au Prince says: "A Haytien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, says the destitution has greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

Spanish Destroyer Sunk.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says a vessel that has arrived there from Santiago de Cuba reports that the Americans sunk on Friday night the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror.

The assumption, based on dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Port de France, went to Porto Rico, and it is possible that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has several times been done in dispatches from other points.

CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

Death of the Commander of the Cruiser Olympia.

Washington, June 7.—Captain Chas. V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received at the navy department this afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Captain Gridley died today. The remains accompany me on the Coptic."

Captain Charles Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's splendid flagship and one of the admiral's chief advisers, Captain Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for several weeks after the engagement that Captain Gridley had suffered from it, and now the precise nature of his illness is not disclosed.

MUST MOVE ON.

No Room for Lieutenant Carranza in the Dominion of Canada.

Washington, June 7.—Steps have been taken by which Lieutenant Carranza, who has conducted the Spanish spy system at Montreal, with his associate, Senor du Bose, the former first secretary of the Spanish legation here, will be expelled from Canada within the next few days, unless they adopt their own means to leave before an international question is raised as to their presence in Canada. The Carranza letter, detailing his spy system, was communicated to the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, together with all other information bearing on the operations of the Spaniards in Canada. The ambassador was quick to act in the matter, and, without awaiting the slow process of the mail he cabled the entire matter to the foreign office.

No doubt is entertained as to the speedy action of the authorities at London, now that a specific case has been made out against the Spanish officials in Canada. They would have taken the initiative, had there been more than suspicion as to the operations of Carranza. But the Carranza letter was proof positive, and the British officials will move quickly and of their own volition toward securing adequate redress. The state department has not cabled Ambassador Hay, not deeming it necessary to do more than simply lay the facts before the British ambassador here. It is expected Lord Salisbury will call the attention of the Spanish government to the undesirability of having Carranza and du Bose remain in Canada, as their actions are so obviously hostile to the United States.

Says He Wrote the Letter.

Montreal, June 7.—Tonight Lieutenant Carranza admitted that he was the author of the letter made public yesterday by the secret service, and that it was the one stolen a week ago from his residence.

"It is a translation," he said, "of the letter I wrote to my cousin, but it is not as I wrote it. Words have been changed and whole sentences—yes, even paragraphs—inserted to make it suit the ends of the United States government."

ON BOARD THE SOLACE.

Wounded and Sick Are Brought Back From the Front.

New York, June 7.—The ambulance ship Solace came into port today, having on board 64 wounded and sick, some of whom had been transferred from the American warships in Cuban waters and others taken from the hospital at Key West. Her after-deck had been tented over with canvas, and in swinging hammocks lay half a dozen of the more seriously ill of the patients. The convalescing room was the basking place of a score or more of the poor fellows who had not given up the fight without a struggle, while the privilege of the decks was accorded all those who were able to move about or anxious to watch the green hills as the good ship moved in shoreward.

The Solace anchored off Tompkinsville early this morning, and she was boarded by press representatives. She left Key West Wednesday afternoon, and came through to New York without incident until Saturday night, when the gale tumbled her about to some extent, and made things uncomfortable for the patients. But the sea voyage was a tonic to the men. They had left behind the sweltering seas of the tropics, and the exhausting winds for refreshing breezes.

Some of them had gathered together in little groups on the voyage on many a time and told again the story of a brush with the Spaniards or the nights on watch at the blockade. Four of the heroes of the Nashville and the Marblehead were among the patients on the Solace, Robert Veltz, of San Francisco, and Harry Hendrickson, Joe Davis and Kuchmeister, of New York. They are the wounded of that gallant band of volunteers who cut the cable at Cienfuegos nearly a month ago. It is a tale that has been told before. The effort will live in history, side by side, with the Merrimac's journey down the narrows at Santiago.

The Solace has on board 54 patients removed from southern waters.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro Fiend a Victim of Mob Vengeance in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., June 7.—A special from Shreveport, La., says: A thousand people gathered at Doyline, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railway, about 18 miles from here, to witness the burning at the stake of William Street, a negro who brutally outraged Mrs. Parrish. The crime was committed May 30. The people erected a post near the railroad track, near town, and had the light wood and kindling saturated with coal oil, preparatory to chaining Street to the post.

The flames were started at 1 o'clock. It was a sickening sight, which lasted 10 minutes, when Street was a charred mass.

Well-known lawyers made speeches warning the crowd of negroes that such crimes would not be tolerated in a civilized community.