

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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NO. 5.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

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

Preparations are being hastened for the third expedition to the Philippines. Five steamers loaded with troops will probably sail from San Francisco for Manila about July 1.

An engine and tender on the north-bound freight on the Langdon line of the Great Northern jumped the track, fatally injuring Engineer Peterson, Conductor Cohen and a brakeman.

For the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines in Hampton roads the burned schooner Shenandoah was blown. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mines off by electricity.

Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippines. General Pena and 1,000 Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, and similar surrenders have occurred at other places. The insurgents propose to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage.

The Hawaiian annexation resolution has been favorably reported upon by the senate committee on foreign relations. There is now a probability that the islands will have been formally annexed to the United States before two weeks have elapsed.

The achievement of the Vesuvius at Santiago is regarded as remarkable, and opens a new era in warfare. The effect of her giant shells upon the fortifications with which they came in contact was destructive to a degree heretofore unequalled by any death-dealing machine in existence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arna of the Cuban army, who has just arrived in Key West, says that as soon as war between the United States and Spain was declared, the Spanish guerrillas in Pinar del Rio province went through the country districts butchering the pacificos, women, children and old men, whose bodies lie in the roads and fields unburied to this day.

A special cable from Hong Kong to the New York Journal says that the most severe and strong battle since Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 2,000 Spanish, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing an entrance to the city. Marines from Dewey's warships and insurgents have the city surrounded and cut off from every possible source of food supply. Foreign residents have fled to the vessels in the harbor. Dewey is prepared to take the city 24 hours after the arrival of the troops now en route.

The army of invasion for Porto Rico, it is said, will be 25,000 strong. Spaniards at Cadiz are reported as being in a state of great excitement, fearing our ships may go across.

President McKinley has sent to the senate the name of Isaac L. Patterson for the position of collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon.

A leading Washington diplomat says the departure of Shafter's expedition destroys all chances of an early peace and commits the government to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The president has sent to congress recommendation for the advancement of Lieutenant Hobson, who sunk the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, ten numbers in the list of naval constructors.

Disgruntled sailors on the Harvard and Yale, 600 of whom are foreigners, will not be released. Their protests are vain, as the British and German consuls refuse to interfere in the matter. The charges made by the sailors of a breach of faith on the part of the government are held to be unfounded.

The services of our marines are being appreciated. Secretary Long has commended the zeal and discretion of the Captain of the Marietta. The secretary says the recent long voyage of the gunboat demonstrated the abilities of her master and crew. The captain of the revenue-cutter Hudson also has been commended for his gallantry at Cardenas.

A special from Key West says that advice from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government in La Guanaja, Camaguay, report that over 6,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from the Puerto Principe and Neuvitas garrisons have deserted to the Cuban patriot army. The immediate cause of the desertions was fear inspired by the proximity of the American fleet.

Sampson's battleships are clearing the way for Shafter's men in Cuba. The defenses at Caimanera, the terminus of the railroad leading to Guantanamo have been reduced. The Texas, Marblehead and Swanee participated in the bombardment. Firing continued until the brick fort and earthworks constituting the defenses were completely demolished and their occupants compelled to take to the bushes. The Spanish guns fired but five shots, all of which went wild.

LATER NEWS.

Spain has decided to relinquish attempting to form a new republic.

Internal revenue collections amounted to \$14,098,517, an increase of \$3,281,235 over May last year of \$11,817,282.

General Duffield's brigade of 3,000 men at Camp Alger, Washington, D. C., have been ordered to take transports at Fort Monroe for Santiago.

Cable service between Guantanamo and Washington has been restored and Blanco has been cut off from communication with the outside world.

The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, and commanded by General Shafter, has arrived safely off Santiago de Cuba.

Reports of disasters at White Horse rapids, on the way to Dawson City, have been exaggerated. Instead of 500 boats being lost, but 50 were wrecked.

Rumors are current in Madrid that a cabinet crisis is imminent and that a national government pledged to vigorous prosecution of the war is likely to succeed the Sagasta ministry.

Water displaced by the launching of the battle-ship Albion at Blackwell, England, submerged a staging which was crowded with people, and it is estimated that 50 persons were drowned.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago, sent the following dispatch to the New York World: "Nothing happened to Hobson or the others during the bombardment."

The American fleet off Santiago has been materially strengthened by the addition of the warships, which escorted the transports, consisting of the Indiana, Detroit, Montgomery, Bancroft, Helena, Ericsson and Foca.

Chinese authorities, presumably upon representations from Spain, have compelled the U. S. S. Zafiro to leave Chinese waters without allowing the usual 24 hours to take on coal and provisions. She is now in British waters at Hong Kong.

Three Spanish gunboats and some large vessels, apparently merchantmen, left Havana harbor and proceeded eastward, close in shore. The auxiliary gunboat Maple fired upon the Spanish ships and they returned to port and have not since attempted a sortie.

A Havana dispatch says that on Friday morning last the United States battle-ship Texas endeavored to cover the landing of American marines at Punta Cabrera, province of Santiago de Cuba, but the Americans were repulsed with the loss of several men.

By way of Marseilles, France, the state department has received and transmitted to the navy department advice confirming the report that the Spanish reserve fleet has returned to Cadiz. The dispatch states that the Victoria came into port disabled and in tow.

Major-General Merritt may sail for Manila on the cruiser Philadelphia, which has received orders to be ready for sea by July 1. The prospective governor-general of the Philippines is anxious to reach the islands as soon as possible. General Otis will go with the fourth squadron.

Preparations for sending troops to reinforce Shafter's expedition are under way.

Spain positively refuses to give up Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and to emphasize that refusal, Blanco announces that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce.

Havana's Morro castle has fired on our warships. The fusillade continued at intervals, all day Saturday and the shots were fairly well aimed, indicating the presence of imported gunners.

Affairs are growing worse at Havana. The insurgents are raiding the province from all directions. They constantly harass the city, cut off supplies and destroy the roads. An attempt by Spaniards to dislodge the Cubans resulted disastrously.

The blockade is to be strengthened. The fleet will be reinforced after the debarkation of the troops at Santiago. The ships are to close up, and naval officials say that all danger of Spanish vessels running the blockade will thus be eliminated.

Food is reported scarce in Porto Rico. Prices have advanced and starvation is imminent among the lower classes. Since the bombardment of San Juan by Sampson's warships, the inhabitants of the city live in terror of a repetition of the awful experience, and reliable news is unobtainable in the island.

The Cubans report food supplies in Havana extremely scarce, and that the Spanish army has been placed on half rations. A Cuban officer who has arrived in Key West says that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. He described the people as living on palm buds and dog meat, which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

The Philippines have been declared free. Insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government at Cavite and renounced Spanish authority. There were great ceremonies and a formal declaration of independence was read. Aguinaldo was made president and Don Pirono vice-president. The insurgent government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

WITH MEN AND ARMS

Insurgents Are Winning Many Victories.

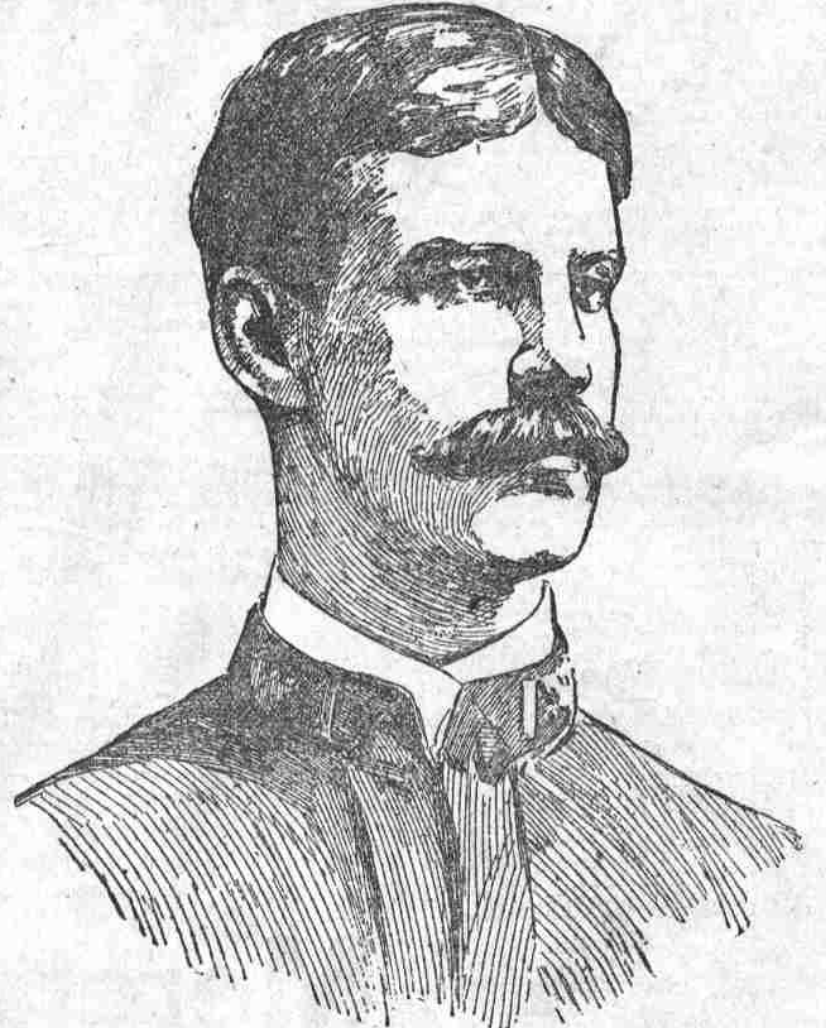
FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED

Native Troops Join Insurgents and the Spaniards Surrender—Whole Regiment in Revolt—Town of Olanza, Next in Importance to Manila, Taken.

Hong Kong, June 22.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 19, it was reported there that General Nonet, in coming southward with 8,000 mixed troops from Bartacan, 80 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked, and was taken by ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued, and was carried on for three days, during which General Nonet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents, and the Spaniards who were left, about 500 in number, surrendered. A battalion at Pampanga of native

LIEUTENANT RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

Daring American Officer Who Commanded the Brave Crew that Sank the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor.



infantry, supposed to be particularly loyal, began shooting its officers, and killed five, when the insurgents attacked Marabon. The Spanish succeeded in disarming and imprisoning a portion of them, but they escaped when the insurgents captured Marabon.

At Zapote a whole regiment revolted at a critical moment. The authorities still use mixed forces, with the result that insurgent riflemen are frequently found to have passed the sentries and to be creeping along under cover and firing on the Spaniards from behind.

The press correspondent pays a daily visit to the outposts at Tonda, Santa Ana and Malate, but there is no perceptible movement, though there is constant firing, which for the most part is effective. Nothing is visible among the trees. The insurgents, who fire sparingly, draw abundant Spanish volleys, and especially at night. The Spaniards incessantly squander tons of ammunition into the shadow of the thickets, apparently in the hope of quickly exhausting their stock and being in a position to surrender honorably after a hopeless fight.

In the meantime, the Spanish commanders have been ordered to burn the villagers' huts outside the town, so as to deprive the enemy of shelter, and hundreds of peaceful natives are homeless.

There was a great feat at Cavite on June 12, when a declaration of independence was formally made by Aguinaldo. He had invited the American officers to be present, but none accepted. Aguinaldo is reported to have advocated autonomy under American protectorates.

The insurgents, it is believed, out of deference to Admiral Dewey, have resolved not to bombard. For several days there have been tremendous rain storms.

Queen May Abdicate.

Gibraltar, June 22.—There is a persistent rumor from Madrid that the queen regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of her country.

HOBSON'S FATE.

The Prospects Are Not Bright for His Exchange.

Washington, June 23.—Word was received today from Commodore Watson to the effect that Captain-General Blanco states that the Spanish government refuses to exchange Hobson and his men.

The holding of hostages usually for ransom or for other benefit is a medieval custom. But even as hostage Hobson would be entitled to an exchange for prisoners of great rank or greater number. It is recalled that Admiral Cervera won praise the world over by his gallantry in making the first offer to exchange Hobson and his associates, so that the refusal to exchange Hobson is the more unaccountable.

It was also recalled that when Colonel Cortezo, confined at Fort McPherson, Ga., was exchanged, it was strictly on the basis of his rank, without consideration of the incidental fact most important to Captain-General Blanco, that Cortezo was a close relation of the former captain-general.

The naval officials attach no importance in the half-masting of the flag over Morro castle after the recent bombardment as indicating that Hobson and his associates had perished. Morro is being spared to protect Hobson, and moreover it is hardly supposed that the Spanish flag would be lowered out of

WITH TORCH IN HAND

Spaniards Preparing to Burn Caimanera.

ASHES FOR THE INVADERS

Gunboat Loaded With Oil Ready for the Match—People Living on Horse Flesh—Colonel Huntington Preparing for an Expected Attack.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Cuban scouts report today that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the hills of the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is fearful. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made. It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables, and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts say the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, on account of the lack of food.

Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure, however, of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Preparation was made for an assault.

BEYOND REPAIR.

Santiago Forts Are Ruined by the American Bombardment.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—A careful inspection of the hills defending Santiago harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair.

The vultures, which circled over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth, piled by the explosion of the projectiles from the heavy guns, for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battle-field.

There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of their foliage. The hilltops seem to be totally blown away. These marked the places where the 300-pound charges of gun cotton, thrown by the Vesuvius, landed.

But the most ominous token of death flew from Morro castle. The saffron flag of Spain was half-masted for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of the guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were dead.

If such is the case, they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spaniards might seek to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the Americans struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believe that Lieutenant Hobson and his party have been killed. We have 17 prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay, so long as our fire was directed at them. Fifteen minutes' night work by the Vesuvius had done the work.

HALF WAY REST.

Honolulu Warmly Greets Transports With Volunteers.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—The steamer Miowera arrived today from Honolulu, from which port she sailed June 10. She brings advices as follows: The United States transports City of Peking, Australia and City of Sydney arrived at Honolulu together June 1. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people, and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm has never been witnessed in Honolulu.

When the vessels docked it was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about half the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. The men visited Waikiki and other points of interest, and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception, the steamers and the grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

June 3, the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the executive building. President Dole was on hand to welcome them. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each man the chief executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu. An outdoor luncheon was served by the ladies of the city.

The transports left for Manila June 4. The Charleston steamed outside and waited for the fleet, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons of coal.

Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels, but two desertions were recorded, and they were from the Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one of whom was discharged for disability, and the other is in a local hospital.

The voyage down was pleasant, and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the City of Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck, and the surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessels arrived.

Three Kamehameha school students, all native Hawaiians tried to enlist with Colonel Summers, of the Oregon regiment for the trip to Manila. The boys were worked up over the war, and were immensely enthusiastic in their American sentiments. Four men, regular members of the Hawaiian army, joined the United States forces at Honolulu. They went on board the Peking and were enlisted at once.

It was given out officially that the Bennington would not leave port until the arrival of the Mohican. The Bennington will go to Marc island to be cleaned, and then will be sent to Manila as a fleet convoy.

While the United States troops were in Honolulu, over 7,000 letters were written by them. The postage, amounting to \$141, was paid by the Hawaiian government. Most of the writing was done in the legislative halls. The stationery was furnished free of charge.

THREE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.

The Navy Department Advertises for Proposals.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department today issued advertisements calling for proposals for the building of three great battle-ships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department September 1, and 24 months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. That is the maximum, but bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the construction, which indicates the department's intention to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contracts. The time allowed by the department is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts for the construction of vessels of this class.

Park City, Utah, Burned.

Salt Lake, June 21.—A special to the Tribune from Park City, Utah, says: Tonight the ideal mining camp of Park City is a mass of unsightly ruins, the fire to which it succumbed beginning at 4 o'clock this morning and continuing with awful fury for nearly eight hours. Park avenue has sustained losses that cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy. The Chinese quarter is completely wiped out and not a dwelling remains on Raw hill.

The estimated loss is about \$1,000,000, with light insurance, which is distributed among a large number of companies. The actual figures cannot be obtained tonight.

Killed by Lightning.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 21.—When about to go in bathing at Palatte beach today James Gatewood, steno-grapher of General Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va.