

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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NO. 6.

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 Press Reports of the Current Week.

Thursday a detachment of 170 Cubans collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed. The Spanish loss is not known.

The navy department has received a cablegram from Sampson, saying the Spaniards at Santiago report that Hobson and his companions are well. They are confined four miles from Morro.

Thursday night, the American army of invasion had reached on its advance the edge of the table land on which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro castle, the main body of troops united, and the Spaniards were in full retreat toward Santiago.

Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable-communication with the navy department. Six dispatches were received in rapid succession through the early hours Friday morning. They showed that only half an hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the admiral and the receipt of it in Washington.

General Lawton's brigade, which rested Thursday at Demajayabo, four miles west of Daiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the Second Massachusetts, the Twelfth infantry, the First battalion of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Tenth infantry, and the Second battalion of the Fourth infantry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retired before the advance of the Americans, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the block houses as they went.

A dispatch to the New York World from Santiago de Cuba, June 24 via Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: One man was killed today and eight wounded on the Texas. The battleship at the time of the landing of the troops went to Matamoros to make a feint attack on the fortifications there in connection with a land force of Cubans under Rabi. The Texas silenced the Socapa battery. Just as the action ended a shell struck the battleship and exploded with the result given above. The dead man is F. R. Blakely, of Newport, R. I., an apprentice of the first class. The wounded are: R. C. Engle, H. A. Gee, J. E. Lively, G. F. Mullen, J. E. Nelson, R. Russell, W. J. Simonsen, A. Soorgvist. Russell is very seriously wounded.

Owing to the continued strike in the Welch coal mines, England's coal is running low, and steamers are forced to turn to America for their supplies.

A serious riot attendant upon a strike, in which women took a leading part, occurred at Oakkosh, Wis. Non-union men were shut out of a sash and door factory and the plant was ordered closed down.

A Madrid dispatch from San Juan says: An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella and gunboat Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three wounded.

No revenue stamps will be required on money orders, according to a construction of the new law. Instead, an additional charge of the amount of the stamp provided for will be made for the money order upon its issuance from the postoffice.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the navy, has received a number of letters from officers with Admiral Sampson's squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received.

A Madrid dispatch says: News of serious fighting near Santiago has been received here. Cervera cables that the situation is critical. The governor of Santiago admits that the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

A Cuban scout has brought news to the United States camp at Baiquiri that Cervera's ships are now in battle array. The positions have been changed to make the guns command the harbor entrance. Both Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers have been totally disabled by the incessant firing of the American ships.

Colonel Torrey's regiment of rough riders have left Cheyenne for Jacksonville. This regiment is made up of the pick of the mountain and plain, men skilled in the use of the rifle and revolver, and will unquestionably make a valuable addition to the mounted forces to be sent to Cuba.

Cornell won the university boat race at New London, Conn. Yale crossed the line four lengths behind and Harvard came in third. It was a pretty contest, but was Cornell's race, almost from the start, her crew taking the lead before reaching the half-mile line and maintaining it until the finish line was crossed.

LATER NEWS.

Gen. Shafter reports that at 9 o'clock Monday night the army was within three miles of Santiago and in plain sight of the city.

The United States embassy has reports from several sources to the effect that Spain has purchased the powerful Chilean armored cruiser O'Higgins, last heard from at Cape Verde, where a transport with Spanish soldiers is said to have gone to take her over.

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 unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo-boat Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul. Shots from the guns of the St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror 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 gunboats started out 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 formidable task of blockading about 500 miles 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 fourfold. The demands upon the navy will not be nearly so 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 bight on the south coast of Cuba, in which water is generally very shallow, and the ports are few into which a vessel could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tinas.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of another large expedition to reinforce Shafter. The soldiers will sail from Tampa and will number 9,000 men. It is understood they will be taken from General Snyder'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. Preparations have been proceeding vigorously for some days, but the rigid censorship at Tampa prevented a word going 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 brigades and nine regiments, which include both regulars and volunteers.

A belief exists that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

The navy department on Monday posted the following bulletin: "Commodore Watson sails today on the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with the cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast." Watson's "Eastern squadron" consists of the Newark, Iowa, Oregon, Yosemite, Yankee, Dixie and three colliers. They leave Santiago immediately.

Four batteries of American artillery and a galling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last Sunday night. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 34 lines of entrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are secured by rows of barbed wire.

A dispatch from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few nights ago, ample evidence was discovered that the sunken collier Merrimac does not completely blockade the channel. Further information develops the fact that two battleships can enter the harbor abreast, one passing on each side of the Merrimac. This will be of great advantage to Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins. Lieutenant Hobson and his men are still in communication with the fleet. There is little prospect that they will be exchanged before the attack on Santiago is made.

Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of, or suspected of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the government, will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not given them. It is expected that as the police is a numerous body, trouble will result. Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers are maintaining guard over them at every corner. Famine, it seems, is imminent, and stories of supplies for Havana coming via Batavia are reported to be untrue.

ARE OFF FOR SPAIN

A Mighty Squadron Will Soon Sail.

MAY LEAVE ON JULY FOURTH

Magnificent Opportunity to Strike a Crushing Blow—Carrying the War Into Africa and Thus Securing a Naval Base at Ceuta.

Washington, June 29.—The administration finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean. Several times since the war broke out, rumors to this effect have been circulated, but the project had not materialized—it required the Spanish movement toward the Philippines by Camara's squadron to decide the navy department to adopt this bold stroke. This first announcement today through a bulletin posted at the war department of the government's intention was received with incredulity. There was a suspicion that the story was given out to deceive the Spanish government. However, when later in the day, the detail of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's eastern squadron was announced, and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months, it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in this purpose to dispatch the fleet to Europe.

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require a week to get them down to Sampson's fleet, so that if the start is to be made from that point, it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the fourth of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will for the first time in the world's history start from the New World to attack Continental Europe. No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus afforded them to strike a crushing blow at Spain, and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advice reaching the state and navy departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advices give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd's. The official list is as follows:

Pelayo, Carlos V. Andaz, Osada, Prosperina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Pance y Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco.

The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said, and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Suez canal. Such a heavy coaling will take some time. It discloses also that the admiral expects to make a long sail, and is doubtless headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat, in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships and is the only battleship in the Spanish navy. She is 9,000 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries 35 guns of various caliber and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the 12-inch Hontorias, one forward and one aft, and 11-inch Hontorias, one on each beam. The Carlos V is 9,050 tons, with a speed of 19 knots. She has 28 guns, the largest being 11-inch Hontorias, worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has six torpedo tubes. The Andaz and Osada are torpedo-boat destroyers, finished in England just before the war began. They are 400 tons each and are 30 knot. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Eastern squadron which the United States will send against Spain far outranks the Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications.

ARE UNDER WAY.

Vessels Will Be Rushed to Manila at Top Speed.

San Francisco, June 29.—Another fleet of transports has sailed out through the Golden Gate, to the broad Pacific. This afternoon the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines hoisted anchor and amid the screaming of 100 whistles and the clanging of bells and the booming of cannon, proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and by tonight will be well on their way to the Philippines.

The first movement of the vessels comprising the fleet was the signal for the crowds which had gathered along the docks to commence cheering the departing soldiers, and for the steam whistles along the city front to scream their good-byes to the ships and men who are going to Manila to protect the interests of their country, and to spread the doctrine of freedom on the other side of the world. Steamboats, yachts and small bay craft of all kinds hovered around the big steamers, and some even went close enough to permit their passengers throwing oranges and other things to the soldiers gathered on the decks of the transports.

The scene on the transports was a thrilling one; the men were perched in the rigging like so many insects, and handkerchiefs and flags waved and fluttered from every porthole and spar. As the vessels proceeded slowly down the bay the noisy demonstrations of the people on the shore became more pronounced and increased until the din was awful and added to the noise of whistles and bells, was the booming of many cannon from the batteries at Fort Mason, but the farewell given the soldiers was no less hearty than the welcome given them when they first landed within San Francisco's limits.

The ships which left today carried about 4,000 men, under command of General MacArthur, who has made the steamer Indiana his flagship. The City of Para, the Ohio and Morgan City were the other vessels to sail with the Indiana. The steamer Valencia was not ready for sea today, and will probably sail with the steamer Newport on Wednesday. General Merritt and his staff will proceed to the islands in the Newport, which has been especially prepared for the service.

Army officers in this city are much perturbed regarding the movements of the Spanish squadron, which is reported to be bound for the Philippines via the Suez canal. It is said that the transports which left here today will be rushed through to the islands at top speed, in order to have as large a force as possible ready to receive the Dons, should Manila be the ultimate destination of the Cadiz fleet.

CERVERA RESTLESS.

It Is Thought That He Contemplated Sneaking Out.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 29.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated making a dash out of the harbor late tonight. Four columns of smoke were seen at sundown advancing toward the mouth of the harbor, and two small boats, believed to be torpedo-boat destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac. Consequently, Rear Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken. The torpedo-boats Ericsson and Porter stood very close into the harbor all night, but no ships came out. Shortly after midnight, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three gunnott shells in the direction of Morro castle. They exploded on the ridge behind the eastern hills. The damage done is not known. The blockade continues without incident.

The Cubans, with the advance forces in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps, and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles under the sky at night.

Accident to the Yankee.
Washington, June 25.—The details of the accident on the Yankee on Decoration day have just reached the navy department. While the ship was at sea, a trial was made of the guns. One, a six-pounder, using English smokeless powder, hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner, without awaiting, threw open the breech just as the charge exploded. The rear blast killed Corporal J. J. Murray and severely wounded Private Jesse Fuller, both of the marine corps. The powder is believed to be defective, as other hang-fires have been had with it, and if used at all in the future it will be with great care. None of the naval militia-men, who in large part man the Yankee, were hurt.

Sagasta Will Resign.
London, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: When the cortes closed martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government, which will open negotiations for peace.

BAD WRECK AT SEA

Two River Steamers Go to Pieces.

UNDER TOW TO THE YUKON

Sternwheelers Gamecock and Stag-hound Ruined—All Provisions Were Washed Overboard—No Lives Lost—Property Damage, \$125,000.

Astoria, June 28.—When the Elihu Thompson, towing the sternwheel steamers Gamecock and Stag-hound, started for Alaska Friday afternoon, the prediction was freely made that they would never reach their destination. This prediction has come true, and the three vessels put back into port this afternoon. The sternwheelers are total wrecks; their decks are awash, and, but for the cordwood stored between decks, they would have gone to the bottom.

Early this morning the lookout at Cape Disappointment reported that the steamers had crossed in and anchored. The report also stated that the river boats were badly battered. When the tide began flooding the Thompson got under way and slowly towed the disabled steamers into port, reaching the city at 4 o'clock. Never were vessels more completely demolished by the sea. The decks were three feet under water and huge gaps had been rent in the steamers' sides. The upper works had caved in, and were carried away by the seas. Baggage washed about on the lower decks and broken timbers were scattered over the vessels. They were hooked near the western extremity of the city, whither a crowd of nearly 5,000 people flocked to view them.

The expedition met disaster at the very start. Friday evening, while crossing the bar, the hogchairs on both the Gamecock and Stag-hound parted. Despite this the Thompson continued on her course. The river steamers began breaking almost immediately. The situation was not serious, however, till about midnight, as the weather was comparatively calm. Soon after 12 o'clock the passengers, of whom there were 87 on the two steamers, became alarmed. The holds began to fill and the timbers would strain and give away with every wave. About 1:30 Captain Fisher, of the Gamecock, signaled the Thompson with a red light, but she continued on her course.

By 4 o'clock in the morning, all the lower works of the boats were rent apart and there was two feet of water in the holds. Boats were sent back from the Thompson, and the passengers, who had provided themselves with life-preservers, were ordered to jump into the sea. Mr. Knapp, the Kansas City promoter, as the first man to obey the command, and the others soon followed. Captains Lane and Fisher, each with three men, remained on the steamers. By 6 o'clock, the boats were leaking badly, and it was decided to put back to port, after having proceeded 35 miles up the coast. They crossed in at daybreak this morning.

REAR-END COLLISION.

Several Members of Torrey's Rough Riders Killed.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, by which five members of Torrey's regiment of rough riders from Cheyenne lost their lives and others received injuries. The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road. The first section stopped to take water and had whistled to start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached, and dashed into it. The rear car of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously. The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried troop C, from Laramie. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris. In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt, and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to save their imperilled comrades, and with axes and ropes, and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quenching the fire, which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

New York, June 28.—The torpedo-boat Talbot left today for Key West, and will call at Norfolk.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Some More Details of the Battle of La Quasina.

Juragua, Cuba, June 28.—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambushade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 87 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, and many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush. The wounded were all removed.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their advance toward Sevilla was evident as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill in the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills ran two roads, along which Colonel Roosevelt and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are little more than gullies, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney, some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into the camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front, and strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in a road disclosed the hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched in the road waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 A. M., General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hillside commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired. Never for an instant did they falter. One dusky warrior of the Tenth, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right; that's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men, and then the deeper toned volley firing of the Spanish. Over their heads the American losses were the greatest.

Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flangers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, tropp L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capron, was well surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt today, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle-pits and guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance forward struck the men in ambush and drove them out, but we lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded.

"I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the hilt. Not a man finched."