

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

NO. 7.

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.

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

It is the general understanding among army officers here that the next expedition to the Philippines will get off about July 11. The fleet will consist of the Peru, City of Puebla, Acapulco, Umatilla and Pennsylvania.

The Porto Rican expedition, which is the next number on the war programme after the surrender of Santiago, is to be led by Major-General John R. Brooke, now commanding the First Army Corps at Chickamauga, who will be made military governor of the island after its capture.

According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor-general has made arrangements for a meeting with Admiral Diederich (commander of the German naval forces in the Far East), in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish government that Manila should be handed into provincial charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Diederich, in view of the American blockade.

The Japanese cruiser Matsushima arrived at Hong Kong Friday from Manila, which port she left on the afternoon of Monday, June 27. She reports that the American transports had not then arrived. The situation was unchanged, the Spaniards continuing to erect defenses and the insurgents occupying positions within about 2,000 yards of the city. Food is growing scarcer. The Matsushima reports also that when she left Manila harbor there were five German and four British warships there.

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

Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has been elected to command the cruiser Chicago.

The Egyptian government has decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality, and that the warships must leave. Secretary Long said that he understood Camara's fleet had paid the canal dues, and the presumption is that they will continue the voyage.

The war department has received the welcome information today that military telegraph stations have been established at St. Villa, in the center of the present military operations, and that this line runs to a point near Agudores, where it connects with the French cable line, thus bringing General Shafter into direct communication with the department.

Corporal Huechi, Seventh Infantry, who with seven men was sent out seven miles from Santiago was found by General Shafter Thursday afternoon and sent into camp. The party had repeatedly seen the Spaniards, who did not offer to molest them, and the Americans spent the day as if enjoying a picnic in the woods. The corporal said that if he had had with him a sufficient force he could have brought in 40 Spanish prisoners.

The camp conditions near Santiago continue hard. Heavy rains set everything afloat. Rations, however, are being served out regularly, but they are still not plentiful. Officers and men fare alike. The latter are suffering during the cold nights from lack of blankets thrown away on the march. These have been appropriated by the Cubans, who take everything in sight, and do as little as possible. On the whole, they actually fare better than our men.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master-stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said, the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal bound to the Asiatic station.

It is said that in some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

Among the Phoenicians the wearing of ear-rings was a badge of servitude, the same custom obtaining with the Hebrews.

Gillingham, England, had a grave digger who died lately aged 75. In 37 years he had buried over 12,000 persons.

LATER NEWS.

President McKinley sent a telegram to Shafter and Sampson ordering them to confer as to the advisability of the fleet entering the harbor to assist in the bombardment of Santiago.

Shafter has decided that he will wait for reinforcements. The storming of Santiago is therefore likely not to occur for a few days. The news of Pando's arrival at the doomed city has been confirmed.

Camara's fleet has entered the Suez canal. Ten vessels headed by the battleship Pelayo resumed their voyage Tuesday morning, presumably for the Philippines. The news has been confirmed in Washington.

Madrid calls her disaster a victory. The government has announced that Cervera's entire fleet has escaped to safety. Minister Anon, it is said, is delighted, and declares that Cervera's dash was a brilliant one and quite successful.

Orders were issued by the department Tuesday looking to the immediate dispatch of troopships from Tampa with reinforcements for Shafter. It is probable at least 15,000 will be sent forward as quickly as transportation can be provided.

St. Louis presents a bloody Fourth of July record. Three murders were committed. A probable fatal shooting affray also occurred, and a little girl who was playing with firecrackers set fire to her dress and was burned to death.

Targets were made of wounded men, and Spanish sharpshooters fired on the ambulance corps at Saturday's and Sunday's engagements at Santiago de Cuba. Several members of the corps were wounded and two wounded men were killed outright.

Gomez' troops are short of food, and serious suffering is inevitable if a fresh supply is not soon sent to them. Failure of the Gussie expedition to land supplies and subsequent disposal of the vessel's cargo makes it doubtful if another attempt can be made in the near future.

A dispatch from Santiago, via Kingston, says: At about 10 o'clock Sunday night the enemy came out in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their positions, but quickly rallied, and drove the enemy back pell-mell into their own ditches. The Spanish loss must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter of an hour. The losses on the American side were very light, as our soldiers lay in rifle pits and had the advantage.

The United States senate was in session on the Fourth of July.

The torpedo-boat Fox, built by Wolf & Zwicker Iron works, was launched in Portland, Or., Monday.

Uruguay is in the throes of a revolt and the government has declared Montevideo in a state of siege.

The Ladrone islands are about 3,000 miles west and just a little south of Honolulu—almost in direct line with the Philippines.

During the bombardment of Santiago Saturday the Spanish gun in three shots from her 4-inch gun, at a range of 1,600 yards, brought the Spanish flag down from Agudores, a fortification three miles from Morro.

A tornado struck Hampton beach, N. H., causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. Several people were killed in a skating rink, and by the capsizing of a yacht sailing off the beach five were drowned.

The steamer Columbia, plying between Portland and San Francisco, reports a collision with the schooner J. Eppinger, six hours out from San Francisco, in a dense fog. The Eppinger undertook to cross the Columbia's bow, and was run down and cut in two at the foremost. The crew were all rescued.

A bridge crossing the Mohican river at Shelby, O., fell with 1,000 people. Four were killed outright and a number injured, some seriously. A public wedding ceremony was being performed on the bridge, as one of the features of the celebration. Just as the ceremony had been completed the bridge went down with a crash, precipitating the people a distance of 18 feet.

The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock Tuesday noon, on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this in part was the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Sampson Has Destroyed Cervera's Fleet.

GALLANT DASH FOR LIBERTY

Against Superior Men Spaniards Fought to the Last—Went Down With Flying Colors—Nothing Remains Now But Shattered and Burning Hulks.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 6.—Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the coast of Cuba. He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet.

Several weeks ago, Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago.

Sunday, after being bottled helplessly in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, are today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba; the Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish soldiers, all who escaped the shells from the American vessels, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships, as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

One after another of the Spanish fleet became the victims of the awful rain of shells, which the American battle-ships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and within two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers were lying on the shore 10 to 15 miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flames pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke 100 feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line re-echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand, or the rocks ground their hulls to pieces, as they rolled or pitched with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral, and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she scoured a lead over the others after leaving the harbor, and escaped the effective shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly, and receiving fire themselves from her after she left the other ships. She had no possibility for her escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who turned from the westward with 50 prisoners from the Vizcaya, just as the press dispatch-boat Wanda was leaving the flagship. In answer to an inquiry he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago tomorrow."

THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN

Santiago Attacked by Land and Sea.

ENEMY'S OUTER WORKS TAKEN
Morro Castle and the Forts Bombed by the Fleet—Vesuvius Used Her Dynamite Guns With Good Effect—Cervera's Ships Fired Upon Troops.

Playa del Este, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning. General Lawton advanced and took possession of El Gauey, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 1 o'clock. Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

Siboney, July 2.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after six hours' terrific fighting, the Spaniards began to leave their entrenchments and retreated into the city.

Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in one hip, but was laughing.

Battle Continued Until Dark.
Playa del Este, July 2.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and have occupied them this evening.

Shafter's Official Report.
Washington, July 2.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney: "Have had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning, the troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of the forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bate's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Gauey, which was accomplished at 4 P. M. Am well in line, and will rest in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many were killed."

Cubans Sent to the Westward.
Washington, July 2.—An official dispatch was received last night at the war department confirming the press report that Shafter had sent back on transports to Acerraderos, whence they came, 3,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one, first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and second to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

Used the War Balloon.
Washington, July 2.—Gen. Greely has the following from Siboney: "Saw the war balloon up near Santiago last night from the flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it. "ALLEN."

To Stop Pando.
Playa del Este, July 2.—It is believed that General Garcia, whose forces were taken to the east to cooperate with the United States army in the capture of Santiago, will be sent back with 3,000 of his men to stop the advance of General Pando, the Spanish commander, who, with 8,400 troops and a quantity of cattle, was reported at a point 71 miles from Manzanillo, going east towards Santiago. According to information which reached the flagship New York today from Colonel Bion, in command of the Cuban camp, General Pando started from Manzanillo June 29, and is travelling at the rate of 10 miles a day. The distance to Santiago is 57 miles, and the roads are rough and difficult to travel. The Cubans now opposing Pando number only about 200 men.

Believes General Brooks.
Washington, July 2.—Brigadier-General Penning, recently relieved from duty at Camp Black, was today ordered to proceed to Atlanta to relieve General Brooks of the command of the department of the Gulf. This order does not effect Brooks' command of the First Army Corps, in camp at Chickamauga, and which is to proceed to Tampa for embarkation to Santiago, either to reinforce Shafter's army or to invade Porto Rico.

The Spanish gunners seemed unable to get the range, and many of their shots were very wild, though a number of them fell dangerously near them.

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game, and their shells fell around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have killed or wounded many of their men. The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro, and a mile or two beyond the place where the Furor was burning, and the Pluton lay broken in two against the cliff. The flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress.

Two 13-inch shells from one of the battle-ships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side, and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate, and both ships headed for a small cove and went aground 200 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction.

The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the flames were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing.

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IN MANILA BAY.

The First Volunteers Have Arrived at the Front.

Cavite, via Hong Kong, July 6.—The transport ships Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, conveyed by the cruiser Charleston, arrived here yesterday, with all well on board. The cruiser Baltimore met the vessels at Cape England, and piloted them here. As they entered the bay and came up to the American warships they were greeted enthusiastically by the officers and men. The troops were overjoyed that their long voyage from San Francisco had ended. They were in good condition, despite the fact that they were poorly equipped for service in the tropics. In accordance with instructions prior to sailing, the convoy went to Laum, the capital of the Ladrone Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the place. They arrived there June 20. The Charleston entered the harbor of San Luis Dapra and shelled the old fort of Santa Cruz. No reply was made to the American fire. On the following day General Mariana, governor of the islands, his secretary, Captain Durarata, Port Captain Lieutenant Guterres, Sergeant Romolo, two Hutenants and 54 soldiers surrendered. They gave up four Spanish flags and 54 Mauser rifles, 54 Remingtons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

All of the prisoners were brought here on the Charleston. Not a single able-bodied Spaniard now remains in Guam. The wives of the prisoners were left behind. The native civil government of the islands was not disturbed by the Americans. Private Elias Hutchinson, of company M, Second Oregon regiment, died of peritonitis on June 25, and was buried at sea June 21.

Admiral Dewey visited General Anderson as soon as the transports arrived, and discussed the situation with him. Both are desirous of going to Dewey as soon as possible.

Dewey and Anderson landed at Cavite today, and met Aguinaldo, who declared he was willing to use his force in conjunction with the American troops. He is evidently suspicious that the United States means to annex the islands, whereas he wants to establish their independence. Aguinaldo says the Spaniards have 30,000 effective troops in Manila. He is pressing them hard. His forces surround the city on the land side, and fighting with the Spaniards is of daily occurrence. A hard fight occurred yesterday, which resulted in the insurgents capturing the water battery on the outskirts of Manila. Fighting continues today, and cannonading can be plainly heard aboard the transport. The Spaniards are using eight-inch Krupp guns. The smoke of many fires in the vicinity of the city is visible.

General Anderson has selected a place near Cavite arsenal as a site for his camp. The troops are now making preparations to go ashore. They are all anxious to leave the transports, on which they have spent so many days. The men belonging to Dewey's squadron are enjoying fine health, and are eager to have another engagement with the enemy.

The Spanish gunboat Leyte has surrendered to Admiral Dewey. She had been lying in the river to the north of the city for a long time, but her position there finally became untenable. Strong forces of insurgents continually beset her. They held the country throughout, and prevented the men on ship from getting any supplies. Finally, with their food exhausted and their ammunition nearly used up, the commander of the Leyte determined to run his ship over to Dewey.

Insurgents Massing.
Juragua, via Kingston, July 2.—General Garcia and 8,000 insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago were brought here today on American transports. Fully 5,000 insurgents are now concentrated near Juragua. The majority are well armed, but all are badly clothed. They are accustomed to the bush-whacking methods of the Spaniards, and are familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago. A conference between Shafter and Garcia will be held tomorrow to further consider plans of co-operation of the two armies.

Garcia's plan is to march his entire army overland along the northern coast, keeping in touch with the American army. As soon as possible Garcia will effect a junction with Gomez' forces, now west of Havana. The Cuban leaders plan to have 20,000 insurgents before Havana when the time comes for investment of that city.

Camara Goes to Sea.
London, July 2.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Port Said, dated 10:40 o'clock tonight, says that the Pelayo, Emperor, Carlos Quinto, Osada, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Rapido, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon and San Ignacio de Loya have gone to sea.

The Spanish Loss.
Washington, July 6.—Tonight the navy department posted the translation of a cipher cablegram from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received today from Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured.