

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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NO. 8.

## 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.

As a result of the cabinet meeting Friday it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately.

Lieutenant Hobson, in telling how the Merrimac was sunk, says the loss of the vessel's rudder made it impossible to place her across the channel.

The London Daily Mail says that the United States must hold the Philippines to prevent a wild scramble for coaling stations among the European powers.

Sunday, July 10, was proclaimed by President McKinley as a day of thanksgiving in consideration of our victories on land and sea. The observance was general throughout the country.

Rear-Admiral Miller has received information from Washington that he is soon to be sent to Honolulu on a special mission, presumably in connection with the annexation of the islands.

Either the Philadelphia or the Bennington will convey the official news of the action of congress on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and raise the flag in the name of the United States.

Instructions have been received in San Francisco to prepare the cruiser Philadelphia for sea immediately. Her supplies are being assembled with the greatest dispatch. She will probably get under way for sea within a week.

Both branches of congress have adjourned sine die. The close in the house was marked by hilarious scenes. Patriotic songs were sung and cheers given for the president and our naval heroes. The appointments of members of several commissions are held over.

French line officers say an injustice has been done La Bourgogne's crew, as the men are not cowards. Foreigners in the steerage, they say, were responsible for the atrocities if any were committed. The question of jurisdiction in connection with the coming investigation is being discussed.

The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities on the Northwest coast.

It is said now that Blanco is to blame for the disaster to the Spanish fleet, as the captain-general ordered Cervera to take his ships out of Santiago harbor.

The dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, while attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, Thursday, was sunk by the Massachusetts and Texas.

Word has reached San Francisco that the second Manila expedition arrived at Honolulu June 23 and sailed for Manila the following day. All were well and they were royally entertained by the Hawaiians.

The wounded men brought to Key West at the Iroquois are housed in the hospitals at the Key West. All are doing well, and many are already able to be up and about, and none are in danger. They are anxious to get back to Cuba and fight.

A Manila dispatch says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt arrives. The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their positions, destroying huts and constructing entrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anybody who shall raise the price of provisions.

There is considerable illness at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, though the death rate remains low. South Dakota has 70 on the sick list, and though practically an acclimated regiment, the Seventh California has 17 in the hospital, and as many more in quarters. Montana has about 30 in the hospital, and more than that number sick in quarters.

Like rats from a sinking ship, the fear-stricken hundreds are rushing pell mell from the doomed city of Santiago. All roads leading to the city are jammed. Five hundred refugees have gone to El Gause, and others to Moran and St. Lucia. A proclamation was issued Thursday allowing people four hours in which to get safely out of the city.

Hobson and his men are safe within the American lines. The exchange was effected before Santiago Thursday in accordance with an agreement previously reached between Shafter and Toral. The heroes of the Merrimac are all in good health. One Spanish Lieutenant, 14 non-commissioned officers and a private were surrendered by the American officers in exchange for Hobson and his seven men. An hilarious welcome was accorded the heroes by the American troops and tars.

## LATER NEWS.

According to a Rome dispatch Santiago has capitulated. Shafter sent a report to the department Tuesday saying that he had the city surrounded completely, and that Toral was then considering a proposition for surrendering. A flag of truce was again up at the time he sent the dispatch. Only four casualties were reported to have occurred in Monday's fight. There is terrible suffering among the refugees from the doomed city despite Shafter's efforts.

The town of Antelope, Or., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

A great military hospital under tents is to be established at Fort Monroe.

Still another cabinet crisis is reported in Spain. All the ministers have tendered their resignations, and Sagasta is to form a new cabinet.

France's new minister, M. de L. Casse, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo, that the French government is ready to tender the good offices of the French ambassador at Washington in opening negotiations for peace if the Madrid government will permit it to do so.

Ambassadors at Madrid have expressed a desire that negotiations for peace be opened at once. The sentiment in favor of peace is said to be gaining in strength throughout Spain. The Madrid government favors the movement if it implies only the loss of Cuba. No peace overtures have been received at Washington.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says Zelaya's government has released several hundred political prisoners. A coalition is being planned and representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have held a meeting with the purpose of forming a union to succeed the greater republic of Central America, which is thought to be upon the eve of dissolution.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago, when it is recognized that Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town, is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. The expedition to go against Porto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

Captain Rowell, second officer, was killed during the bombardment of Santiago, Sunday.

Major-General Otis is authority for the statement that the regiment to be stationed at Honolulu has not yet been selected.

William Jennings Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join General Fitzhugh Lee's corps at Jacksonville.

The war department has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the public, giving quick and concise information of important happenings.

The attorney-general of Great Britain has ruled that in evicting the Spanish spies from Canada the Canadian government is not liable to be sued for damages.

It is reported from London that the Spanish government is preparing to send additional troops to Porto Rico by the fastest steamers available.

A force of 30,000 men is to be kept constantly in our Southern coast to serve as re-inforcements for our troops in Cuba if needed.

A hospital train bearing the wounded to Fort McPherson was in a rear-end collision six miles south of High Springs, Fla. No one was hurt, but a private car was demolished.

The refugees from Santiago are becoming a serious military problem to General Shafter. The most intelligent of the refugees say that only a few Spanish soldiers have recently entered Santiago—not more than 1,000. They report friction between General Toral and General Linares.

General Shafter has sent a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number killed and wounded, as given in the first report, and is as follows: Killed, 28 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,038 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595. General Shafter is of the opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

All the warships of Camara's fleet sailed from Port Said for Spain, Monday. The Spanish admiral was allowed to tranship 600 tons of coal from San Angustine in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire squadron was returning to Spain direct. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers sailed from Messina, Sicily, for home the same day.

The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, under Commodore Schley, bombarded the city of Santiago at 5:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon in obedience to a request from General Shafter conveyed by signal from shore. The warships lined up from the east to west, a quarter of a mile from shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city five miles distant. The bombardment continued one hour.

## AMERICAN ARTILLERY

### Deadly Fire Poured Into Spanish Lines.

#### THE TROOPS MUCH REFRESHED

Arrival of Reinforcements Acts as a Bracer—Spanish Firing Was Very Weak—Belief That Resistance Is About Ended.

Headquarters of Gen. Shafter, via Kingston, July 13.—From 4 o'clock this afternoon until dark the American guns have been again pouring a deadly fire into the Spanish lines. Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest, and have been fighting with lion-like spirit.

The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm. The artillery is in place, and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak. The city of Santiago is almost in darkness tonight, and our men believe that the resistance of the Spaniards is about at an end. They expect a general assault tomorrow, should the



city not have surrendered by daybreak. The Americans are much better fortified in the trenches.

Shafter's Fighting Force. Washington, July 11.—General Shafter's available force, after counting all reinforcements and deducting the dead and sick and wounded, is 23,850 fighting men, according to military estimates. This is based on an estimate of 16,000 men in General Shafter's original expedition and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since then, making in all 26,000. Against this must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far and also the men confined to the hospitals by sickness. The deduction is roughly estimated at 3,000 men, leaving about 23,000 available today as the fighting force of the American army. The reinforcements having gone forward from time to time, it has been rather difficult to keep track of them, but they are summed up as follows:

General Duffield's brigade, about 2,500 men; recruits for regular army, 950; First Illinois, 950; First District of Columbia, 850; six light batteries United States artillery, 700; General Garretson's brigade, Eighth Ohio, 1,800; Sixth Massachusetts, and Sixth Illinois, 2,600.

Another force of 2,500 men, comprising General Ernest's brigade, is ready to start, and, with this force, General Shafter's fighting strength will be swelled to about 25,000 men by the arrivals of this week.

On the Back Track. Port Said, July 13.—All the warships of Camara's fleet have sailed for Spain. The Spanish admiral was allowed to tranship 600 tons of coal from San Angustine last night in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire squadron was returning to Spain direct.

Messina, Sicily, July 13.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers sailed for home this morning.

## SAGASTA IS OUT.

Spanish Leader Gives Up the Fight and Tenders His Resignation.

London, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Senor Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the queen regent.

What Caused the Trouble.

London, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The cabinet resigned, in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations.

## WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

The Brave Heroes of the First Conflict Are Home Again.

Atlanta, Ga., July 13.—Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded reached Fort McPherson today from Tampa. Among them are several rough riders and members of the Seventy-first New York. The most seriously wounded are Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons, of the Twenty-

fourth infantry, whose families are now at Salt Lake. The doctors are much encouraged by the condition of the men and say they will recover. Captain Ducat is shot through the thigh and his right leg is partly paralyzed. Propped up on a cot, he told a press representative a story of the bitter fight, which resulted in the wounding of himself and Lieutenant Lyons and the loss of many privates.

On the first day of fighting near El Caney, the captain and lieutenant, with 75 men, set out to capture a stone house on top of a steep hill. Safely housed behind stone walls, the Spaniards poured in a murderous fire on the plucky Americans as they entered the narrow path leading up the hill. Step by step, the men forged ahead, their comrades falling right in. By the time the top of the hill was reached, but 23 of the band remained.

With a shout, they forced their way into the coveted stronghold, and in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with revolvers succeeded in scattering the Spaniards. Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons received the wounds at close range. Of the 75 men, but 25 answered the roll-call.

## STRUCK A CHURCH.

Last Shot From the Squadron Found a Heavily Charged Mark.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Playa del Este, July 13.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning, after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns. The signal corps reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes. The bombardment lasted for two hours, when General Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage. The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion.

## THE BATTLE RESUMED

### Preliminary Firing Before Santiago.

#### TORAL WOULD NOT YIELD

Spaniards Opened With Light Guns; But Were Silenced—American Lines Have Been Strengthened and Siege Guns Brought to the Front.

Washington, July 13.—The bombardment of Santiago has begun. That was the verbal information obtained last evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, at the war department. Almost immediately three bulletins were posted, the most important of which was from General Shafter. This dispatch announced that General Toral, who succeeded General Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, when the latter was wounded, had declined to surrender, and that the bombardment of the town would be begun by the army and navy about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fact that the bombardment was scheduled to begin so late in the day created some comment, but no explanation of it was offered. In answer to questions bearing upon the movement, General Corbin said:

"I have not the slightest information as to the reason General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he named, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can."

Information received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that Shafter has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of 24 guns, which left Key West last Tuesday at midnight, is now in operation before Santiago, and, as a war department official expressed it, "when these long tons of Randolph's begin talking, something will happen in Santiago." General Shafter has nearly 50 siege guns and a large number of 8-inch mortars, besides light artillery at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that will be done by the fleet, will, it is expected, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the war department officials as to whether General Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about 12:30 last night by the receipt of the following dispatch from General Shafter, which contained confirmation, too, of the earlier reports of the beginning of the bombardment:

"Playa del Este, July 13.—To Adjutant-General, Washington: Headquarters of Fifth Corps, July 12.—The enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. There was very little musketry firing, and the enemy was kept entirely in the entrenchments. Three men were slightly wounded. I will have considerable force tomorrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well."

The belief is held by the best-informed officers that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information is in the hands of the officials, there is no doubt. General Shafter's dispatch, they say, shows he is now engaged in strengthening his position, and that he will follow up his operations with a final assault on the city.

## Offer to Surrender Santiago.

Off Juragua, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, today, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice.

General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted. General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

## Theater Burned in Allegheny.

Pittsburg, July 12.—Fire tonight, which started in the World theater on Federal street, Allegheny, destroyed that building and the entire section fronting on the lower side of Federal street, from the Sixth-street bridge to the Boyle block, and in the rear almost to Baltimore. The loss will not exceed \$175,000, as many of the buildings were small frame structures. The insurance will reach two-thirds of the loss.

## WOES OF A VANQUISHED FOE.

Spanish Prisoners From Santiago Quarantined on Seavey's Island.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.—The Spanish prisoners who were brought to port in the St. Louis from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who formed part of the crew of Admiral Cervera's squadron, are tonight sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's island. Around them is a guard of 125 marines. The work of debarkation was accomplished in just two hours, under the direction of Colonel Ferney. The prisoners were marched to the island, where, on a plat of ground, each man deposited, under the eyes of the marine guard, whatever belongings he possessed. It was a pathetic sight from beginning to end, and such as would bring tears to many eyes.

The poor wretched creatures struggled up the hillside, clad for the most part in rags, some of the men being covered only with the fragments of a tablecloth or a blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform. When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand, and lay on the ground until stretchers were brought, and were carried by their comrades to the main road, where they were placed on the grass. Here the rays of the sunshine and the cool, refreshing breezes from across the Piscataquis seemed to strengthen them, and most of them were later able to follow the others to the place where they were mustered. Many of the prisoners had wounds that were still unhealed, and their heads and arms showed the effects of the terrible fire they had gone through.

The crew of the Cristobal Colon were landed in a body. They were better clad and evidently better fed than the other men, for they bore a semblance of the Spanish sailor in make-up. They brought ashore bags filled with clothing. Thirty members of the Colon's crew were, however, severely wounded, and had to be carried on stretchers. The unloading of the crowd was witnessed by thousands of people on shore and in boats, and it may be said with all sincerity that during the two hours occupied with the task, not a sneer or a jeer was heard, nor an act performed which might have given offense to the prisoners.

The most interesting part of the landing of the men was the duty performed by Captain Meron, of the Colon, the once hearty and jovial officer, the favorite captain of the Spanish navy, standing on the height of land where the men came ashore, clad in a tattered uniform of white duck trousers and blue coat, book in hand, the mustering officer of the Spanish prisoners. His heavy voice called out the names of the prisoners and credited each to the vessel to which he individually was once a member. When the muster out, as it seemed to be, was finished, the men were marched to temporary barracks, which will serve as a prison for them. Of the number landed 50 have been taken to the hospital suffering from wounds, while not a few have minor ills.

Among the officers there were four lieutenants, two ensigns and one paymaster, and these, through some misunderstanding of orders from Washington, were returned to the St. Louis. It is understood that these officers will be landed again tomorrow.

The line officers will be quartered at the marine barracks.

It was interesting to watch the way in which the Spanish prisoners accepted the fortunes of war. After breaking ranks they looked about and saw mattresses and couches, and many other comforts which had not been their lot for many years in barracks, and as they looked them over they appeared to accept the situation with much cheerfulness. They walked around with a dignified air, and seemed to grow happy as appetizing odors were wafted to them from the large kitchen.

## THE HAWAIIAN GUARD.

Fourteenth Infantry Selected to Occupy the City of Honolulu.

San Francisco, July 13.—This week will see another exodus of the Manila forces. Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major-General E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and two batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Puebla, with the Fourteenth infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor.

Major-General Otis has decided not to wait for the New York volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist according to his orders in the ceremonies of occupying the city. The Fourth cavalry, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry will have the privilege of taking part in the ceremonies. They will remain in Honolulu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five, destined for the fourth expedition, come on; then the whole force of troops with Major-General H. G. Otis will proceed to Manila. The troops for the St. Paul and Rio de Janeiro have not yet been selected.

The fifth and probably the last expedition to the Philippines will await the returning transports of the first expedition—the Australia, City of Sydney and Peking.