Yamhill County Reporter

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MeMINNVILLE.....OREGON.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

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

The senate has passed the bill providing for mail facilities in the army.

The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed the Cubans and the people of the island of

A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares have been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers. Fourteen were killed and 60 wounded.

The cruiser Charleston has been She will be dispatched with supplies for Dewey after being docked and over-

provisions and prompt relief measures goes to Tampa. are necessary to avert suffering.

learned, says a London dispatch, have bay. Great Britain persisted in her refusal the odds of three to one fair. to take part in such a move.

gold is expected to come out this women and children.

was captured off the latter port by the ker, while trying to run the blockade, after having previously been warned will be entitled to share among them off. She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, possibly containing contraband of war. It is said in Washington that the incident

may lead to complications with France. In accordance with the recommendation of the president, embodied in a passed a resolution of thanks to Commodore (now admiral) Dewey, and the officers and crews of the vessels of his squadron, for their brilliant achievement in defeating the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and in capturing the fortifications and defenses at Cavite. A bill was also passed promoting Dewey to the rank of admiral.

The anti-English sentiment in Cuba is being fostered by the Spanish press, and it is rapidly becoming stronger.

Porto Rico is said to be on the eve of revolt. The inhabitants are unable to longer endure the present situation.

The Spanish gold premium is nearly offering as much as 15 per cent, but at attack on Manila. present with no prospect of success.

Frederick R. Coudert, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, says the United States may

rightfully retain the Philippine islands. Captain Kent, a British torpedo expert, who has returned to Toronto, after an examination of the Maine wreck gives it as his opinion that a mine laid by Spanish officers destroyed the battle-ship.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered front. all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Neuvitas, Gantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. All other places have been evacuated.

Burelbach's crematory and outbuilings, together with 110 head of hogs. The cendiary origin.

base of important military and naval their surrender, but they asked for more operations. Before many days 6,000 time. Upon their request being grantarmed men will be encamped on the ed they improved their opportunities Presidio reservation. Orders have been by fleeing to Manilla and taking with received to this effect by General Mer- them the Mauser rifles of the fort. riam, commanding the department of California and the Columbia.

er Argonaut, which was brought in by the waters of an icebound mountain the Marblehead contained a letter from stream near Crater lake. Of the party Havana under date of April 26, which not one life was saved. The sudden spoke of suffering among the poorer breaking of the ice on which tie goldclasses of the population, who were entirely without means of support. The their doom without a moment's warnwriter himself said he did not know where he was to get his dinner.

Water spouts and tornadoes have played havoc and done hundreds of in the battle of Manila the Spanish thousands of dollars worth of damage Admiral Montejo was wounded. The near Van Buren, Ark. Three houses captain, chaplain and 90 others were were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort | One hundred and fifty were killed and on the top of Boston mountain, is entirely gone. The Arkansas river is 25 miles wide in places, and is now four killed and 90 wounded on the Don Juan inches higher than it was in 1892, de Austria; four killed and 50 wounded which was the highest on record.

A Christian scientist in New York has committed suicide because she was in poor health.

Miss Martha Culver, who lives near St. Paul, is said to have killed more wolves than any woman in the North-

A rope seven miles long and 414 inches in circumference, weighing nearly 60 tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, \$60,000,000.

LATER NEWS

of 10,000 immunes in the South.

It is said Spanish spies are apparently at work in this country. Evidence has been discovered of a plot to blow up the locks at Sault St. Marie.

Admiral Montejo, in charge of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is reported to have been killed by the populace after having escaped from Cavite.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about 30 ships with a capacity of 25,000 men. They are to be used to convey troops to the Philippines and Cuba.

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

A correspondent of a London paper says Sagasta knows Spain's cause is hopeless. He acknowledges the situation is most grave, and again declares placed in commission at Valejo. Cal. that his country was forced into war by the United States.

The entire army stationed at Chickamauga Park has been ordered to the Orders have been sent to Admiral front. The First and Tenth cavalry Dewey by the McCulloch from Hong go to New Orleans, the Second cavalry Kong to re-establish cable communica- to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Manila is said to be short of Tampa. The entire body of infantry

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged Certain powers, it has been definitely three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas She disabled one, and put all again made overtures to Great Britain, three to flight, and came out unscathed. looking to intervention in the war be. Lieutenant Bernardo, Ensign Bagley tween Spain and the United States, but and the men of the Winslow thought

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Ad-The Yukon river will be open for miral Dewey finds the insurgents at navigation about June 1, says the latest the Philippines growing dangerous. arrival at Skagway from Dawson. His He cannot control them, nor can he enbelief is based on the fact that unusu- able the Spaniards to do so. Massaally warm weather prevails on the cres are said to have occurred outside Yukon. Twenty millions of Klondike Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish

Under the law Admiral Dewey and The LaFayette, a French liner, his men have become entitled to a rich bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, bounty. Even if the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Mongunboat Annapolis, Commander Hun- tejo has been overestimated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron something like \$187,000 bounty money.

Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent British authority, when asked whether any question of international law or practice affected the United States' right to retain the Philippines, said: "None whatever. The States will hold the message sent to congress, that body Philippines by the right of conquest. No power or powers will have the slightest title to interfere."

News has been received by the navy department that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Cadiz. The object of this move, it is believed, is the concentration of the entire Spanish fleet for a bold stroke, in accordance with the plans of the Spanish minister of marine, as unofficially announced from Madrid last week. The return of the Cape Verdes fleet to Cadiz leaves Sampson with no Spanish fleet to fight, except those smaller craft in Cuban

waters.

A Madrid dispatch says orders have 80 per cent and the government is try- been sent to the governor-general of the ing to place treasury bills in London, Philippines to resist to the death the

A dispatch from Bahia, Brazil, announces the arrival there of the battleship Oregon. It is said her call at Bahia was in accordance with instructions from Washington.

The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an agressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast. Later on Havana will be attacked from the rear by the United States and insurgent troops, and by the fleet in

Cable advices received from Rear Admiral Sampson announce his arrival off the coast of Hayti with a division of his fleet. He will remain at the Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 went point where he is now located until the up in flames and smoke on the Linnton department or one of the scouts inform road about three miles from Portland, him of the appearance of the Spanish Or. The property destroyed was M. men-of-war, which sailed from St. Vincent nine days ago.

The dons tricked Commander Lamfire is supposed to have been of an in- berton, says a Manila dispatch to the New York Heraid. He had been sent San Francisco will at once become a to take Cavite arsenal. He demanded

Another tale of death on the Alaska trail has been received at Victoria, B. The mail bags on the Spanish steam. C. Twenty-two men were engulfed in seekers were walking sent them to ing. The names of the dead are un-

known. The surgeon of the Castilla says that killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla. 90 wounded on the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montejo's flagship. Five were on the Ulloa.

Lynde Bradley, an expert electrician in Milwaukee, has perfected plans for the use of the X-ray on board of war vessels and on the field.

Many cases have been discovered in which rich New York women hired proxies to go to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

The Railway Age predicts that the total expenditures in new railway buildings in 1898 will not be less than \$50,000,000, and may well exceed

The senate has passed the postoffice bill and a bill providing for enlistment

Starts Across.

Several More Transports Will Be Sent as Soon as They Can Be Loaded-Major-General Nunez Returns From Cuba-Will Conduct a Vigorous Campaign.

Tampa, Fla., May 11 .- The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company the occupation of the Philippines by of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. | trouble will soon be over. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aid, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but, in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is supposed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapidfire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, a sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas with two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed it is believed the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and, with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated. Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here.

On Picnic island there are 12 cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, pow der and other ammunition, which will be sent to Key West, and as many more ears are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work today fitting up big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

General Nunez Returns.

Washington, May 11. - Major-General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was effected about two weeks ago, after conferences between Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with Mr Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will report to President Palma The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island.

It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the united Cuban forces other than those in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

GOMEZ EAGER TO AID.

His Troops Are Badly in Need of Arms and Ammunition.

New York, May 11. - A commissioner sent to Gomez' camp has returned here. Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson whenever the United States has available the land forces necessary to take Havana without risking many of our soldiers.

Weyler's cemetery towns. thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez own forces in Santa Clara are now living vicariously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain.

There are 12,000 men in Southeastern Cuba; 2,000 in Santa Ciara under Carillo, 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt; 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders; 3,000 in Pinar del Rio. Pedro Diaz and Mayi Rodriguez are under the experienced and skillful Gomez, and there are fully 20,000 more Cubans anxious to fight if armed, equipped and fed by the United States. pled by a few regular troops, the most moderate estimate is 40,000 resolute Cubans, of which at least half heard bullets before.

Conditions of the blockaded island beggar description.

American exports for 1897 amounted to \$1,050,000,000.

NO SURRENDER.

The Spaniards at Manila Are Still

London, May 11 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a communication from Manila asserts The Transport Gussie that the Spaniards are still arrogant Revised Story of city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Chronicle says the British in Manila AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES have forwarded a petition to Vice-Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the Chinese station, for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional ships will be sent there. The British consul is working in harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the British interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives

in check There is no desire to advocate British acquisition of the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits settlements by Borneo to this colony. It is felt that any other great European power would Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the

DEWEY'S PROMOTION.

A Substantial Recognition of His Remarkable Victory.

tribute was paid by the senate to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay. The message from the president was received recommending that a vote tail of the action, and even the apof thanks be extended by congress to parently most insignificant features Commodore Dewey and the gallant were carried out with perfect punctuofficers and men of his command. ality, and on railroad time-table order. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice, the senate agreed to Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay the resolution carrying into effect the before Manila and sent a messenger to recommendation of the president.

A bill was passed increasing the num- adding that if a shot was fired against ber of rear-admirals to seven, in order his ships he would destroy every batthat the president might nominate tery about Manila. Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was | iards, the support which their ships repassed without dissent.

and have struck, in commemoration of participated in the gallant fight. The the victory of the American commodore ions into effect.

MORE TROOPS WANTED. A Second Call for Volunteers Will Be

Olympia, Wash., May 11. - Governor Rogers today received the following is quite as much due to the generalship dated Washington:

from present selected quota that the secretary of war assures me new quota will be sought from Washington in next call, which will be in 10 days."

The governor said should this second call be made it must be largely filled from companies vet to be organized. Parties desiring can form companies upon a volunteer basis, and if the president makes a call for more troops they will be selected from the companies so organized

The governor is in receipt of a large the mines and proceed that same night number of requests from patriotic citiafter dark into the bay of Manila, zens requesting appointments in the service, and from others who desire to become commissioned officers with power to form companies to be afterward mustered into the national service.

SPAIN'S BREAD RIOTS.

Many Victims Killed in Their Efforts to Secure Food.

London, May 11.-The Madrid corre spondent of the Telegraph says: Bread riots continue throughout Spain. The painful monotony of the story was broken this morning by news of victims killed and wounded in their wild attempts to obtain food. In Ciudad Real and almost every town in the province of that name there were serious disorders, and the outbreaks were only quelled by the military. Now it appears that the prisons are too small and too few to contain the people arrested.

Yesterday at Linares 14,000 workmen became disorderly, and a regular battle ensred with the municipal guards. The rioters possessed themselves of a quantity of firearms, and the streets were barricaded, and they remained so till the moment of tele graphing. Twelve dead bodies and many wounded still lie in the streets, Hunger in the field almost equals and nobody dares to remove any of Ten them on account of the firing, which continues steadily.

> New York, May 10 .- The Herald says: Members of the Porto Rico revolutionary junta in this city have received advices from the West Indies stating that the natives of Porto Rico channel between Cabalio and Frile inhave risen at Junicas and Balamar. and that upon the arrival of the United Flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, States fleet, 70,000 men will take the Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulfield against Spain.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

Madrid, May 11 .- It is announced the cabinet ministers have placed their portfolios in the hands of Sagasta, with a view of the probable reconstruction of the ministry.

of the senate, whe advises a reconstruction of the cabinet. It is increasingly indemnity bill.

Engagement.

The Spanish Fleet Was Caught Without Steam-A Futile Attempt Was Made to Blow Up American Ships With Submarine Mines.

Hong Kong, May 10 .- Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh be most dangerous to their interests. McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat broken.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end Washington, May 11. - A fitting of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every de-

At the end of the action Commodore Governor-General Augusti announcing The senate went farther than that. the inauguration of the blockade, and

The position occupied by the Span-

ceived from the land batteries, and the In addition, a joint resolution was big guns they had ashore, gave them unanimously agreed to, directing the an enormous advantage. Therefore, secretary of the navy to present to when it is considered that the Span-Commodore Dewey a sword of honor, lards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, and that their naval arsenal the battle of Manila, a bronze medal at Cavite was also destroyed with its for each of the officers and men who defenses, it will become apparent that

resolution appropriates \$10,000 to ena- is one of the most complete and wonderble the secretary to carry these provis- ful achievements in the history of naval warfare. Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the

Baltimore. This grand achievement

that the American gunners, ships and "Inform any of the Guard omitted guns are superior to any fleet anywhere. Great credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they

seconded their gatlant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his. Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig bay, about 30 miles north of Manila bay, Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so Commodore Dewey decided to risk

which he did. The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila.

The American fleet entered Manila bay Saturday night with the greatest The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay.

The early hours of the morning revealed the ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Its action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up, and the smaller Spanish ships brought their guns into play. The American suardon, which entered the bay through the shells of the Spaniards, which began to strike the water around them, moved majestically on-

When nearing Bakor bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or wide of their mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern lets, the following was the order: loch. The two store ships, Nanshan

London, May 10 .- The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives these details: There was an act of treachery on the part of the Spanish ship, which lowered her flag and then The queen regent consulted late this fired at a boat's crew sent to take posafternoon with Montore Rios, president session of her. She did not hit the boat, but the American guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. probable that the cabinet will be re- She went to the bottom with all on formed, with Senor Gamaza included, board. Several vessels close inshore after the lower house has adopted the behaved in the same way and shared

and Zeafiro, brought up the rear. In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in

column line. Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with their four gunboats and the torpedo-boats inside the har-

bor. The American ships passed back-YANKEE SKILL AND DARING ward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo-boat crept along the shore and around the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered. She was driven ashore and was actually blown

to pieces. The Mindanac had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5 A. M., and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 P. M. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence. leaving them heaps of ruins and float-

ing the white flag. She Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Span-

ish defenders on shore. On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck telegram from Representative Lewis, of Commodore Dewey as to the fact her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship. On the other hand, about 160 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejo, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time. The Reina Cristina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge. About 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the en-

gagement at over 1,000 men. The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continually during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender

The terms of the capitulation were

still unsettled when the McCulloch

left Manila, but it was said Commo-

dore Dewey feared rioting upon the

part of the insurgents if he attempted bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila. The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they

had capitulated. It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city. It is understood that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until

after the alarm was given. It is said, that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a shell and her steam pipe

As yet, there are no further details. After the day's fighting had ceased Commodore Dewey sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard it. The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river Pasig, and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American captain re-

plied: "Unconditional surrender, or fight." To this, the Spaniard answered:! "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition, because our stores is exhausted."