

Republican Progress.

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W. A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

ON TO PORTO RICO.

That Is the War Program of the Government.

The Plan of Campaign Agreed Upon

And Gen. Miles Will Lead the Forces On Porto Rico at Once.

A Batch of Miscellaneous Telegraph News from All Parts of the World.

Porto Rico Next.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed Thursday when the Spanish forces gave place on Santiago to the American flag. The next to go is the transportation of the Spanish troops back to Spain and the capture of Porto Rico, unless peace intervenes.

"The next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then Havana."

The Secretary said the Porto Rican expedition will go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with the new troops in view of the danger of spreading the contagion.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by Gen. Miles, though Gen. Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition depends on Gen. Miles' wishes, but it is believed 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. San Juan, as the navy will be of greater assistance than at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more easily without risking contact with the mines.

Must Turn Back Bonds.

At New York, Ind., July 2, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of *United States v. Belmont*, decided that the bonds of John J. Belmont, a merchant, who had been arrested in New York, and who had been ordered to turn back the bonds, must be turned back. The decision says that the Cleveland capitalists were aware of the government's intention to turn back the bonds, and that they had been ordered to turn back the bonds. The decision says that the Cleveland capitalists were aware of the government's intention to turn back the bonds, and that they had been ordered to turn back the bonds.

New Amputations Necessary.

Dr. Haven, one of the surgeons who returned from Santiago on the *Clara*, visited the Surgeon General's office in the War Department, Washington. He said that, although the number of soldiers wounded in the Santiago campaign was large, the character of the wounds in a surprisingly large number of cases was not serious. The Medical Corps, he said, had had good success in treating the wounded, and the aseptic method had been used with splendid results. Few amputations were necessary.

Germany's Journal of Irene's Interference.

Berlin special. In response to an inquiry on Thursday, the correspondent for the Associated Press was officially informed that nothing, either officially or unofficially, is known by the German Government of the alleged interference with the insurgents at Subig Bay.

Yellow Fever Among the Troops.

Fourteen suspicious fever cases have broken out among the employees of the quartermaster's department, near Santiago. The men have been isolated and treatment is being given. The disease is not dangerous, but it is necessary to keep it from spreading.

John Henry James Lynched.

John Henry James, a negro, who was arrested on the farm within a radius of five miles, was lynched by a mob near his home, by an armed posse of 200 men.

Result of an Old Grudge.

At Guilford, a town in Pike County, Kentucky, Luke Jordan stabbed John Frisco, a young farmer, killing him instantly. An old grudge had been existing for some time. Jordan made his escape toward the Virginia mountains.

Mills to Start.

The Manhattan and Armada flour mills at Toledo, Ohio, will start up again after a shut down of several weeks on account of the scarcity of winter wheat. This means employment for 200 men.

Bumper Crop in Texas.

New wheat is rolling into Dallas, Texas, by wagon from the farms within a radius of fifty miles. Farmers say the crop will be the largest ever harvested in that section of Texas and of better quality than any previous crop.

Eleven Meets Instant Death.

At Cleveland, Ohio, eleven men's lives were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye in the big water works tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie. An explosion of gas caused the disaster.

Philo Against the King.

Another shot at Scott, the capital of Corsica, against the government has been disclosed. Several prominent officials have been arrested on a charge of complicity. Others, including a former minister of war, have fled.

Woman Sentenced to Death.

Mrs. Ma the M. Place, convicted of the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, in New York, was sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison during the week beginning Aug. 29.

Amson Released by New York.

Capt. A. C. Amson is no longer at the head of the New York baseball club. Agreement with the president of the club was the cause of his resignation.

DEWEY'S QUICK WORK

BOMBARDS SPANISH FORTIFICATIONS AT SUBIG BAY.

Makes Captive 500 Dons and Teaches a Gorman Commander to Mind His Own Business—Had Protected Spaniards from Attack by Insurgents.

Victory was complete. Admiral Dewey has gained another victory in the Philippines. The Spanish garrison on Grand Island, Subig bay, is now in the possession of the Americans. Col. Rio, commander of the Spanish forces, and 500 men were taken prisoners. Six hundred Mauser rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured. So quickly was the attack made by Dewey's ships that not a shot was fired by the Spaniards, and the most important harbor in the Philippines, next to Manila, was secured without the sacrifice of a single life.

July 6 Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, reported to the admiral that his soldiers controlled all the Subig bay ports except Grand Island, which was held by a strong Spanish garrison. He also reported that the German boat Irene refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Admiral Dewey sent on July 7 dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to take Grand Island and capture the garrison. Almost before daylight the ships steamed close to Grand Island, and before the Spaniards knew what was going on American shells were pouring into the torpedo station and the earth.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

The station and earthworks were soon a mass of ruins, but still the enemy showed no indications of surrendering.

"Throw a shell into the commander's house," ordered Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh. "Those fellows don't seem to be in a hurry to show the white colors."

A six-inch shell from the Raleigh was sent toward the enemy, and the aim was true. It went tearing through the Spanish commander's house, and the white flag was instantly shown. Lieut. Rodolfo of the Raleigh and Ensign Napier of the Concord were placed in command of a landing party, and Col. Rio surrendered with his entire force and arms. The

seizure was accomplished with such dash that it astounded the Germans and other foreigners at Manila. The place was captured almost before the foreigners knew that such a step was contemplated. The German warship Irene quickly withdrew when the engagement began.

Admiral Dewey's plan to take Subig Bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines. The insurgents captured the valuable merchant steamer named *Philippine*, and it was their intention to land rebel troops on Grand Island and attack the Spanish garrison. Insurgent officers on the *Philippine* sent the Germans on the *Irene* off to sea, and they were afraid to attack for fear of being fired upon from the emperor's warship. When this situation was reported to Admiral Dewey he at once decided to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island.

SPAIN STILL HAS SHIPS.

Her Naval Arm in Cuban Waters Has Not Disappeared.

Notwithstanding the total annihilation of the fleet of Admiral Cervera, danger to the United States fleet from the Spanish navy has not altogether disappeared from Cuban waters. Admiral Cervera's squadron was sent to the West Indies for a specific purpose, which it failed to accomplish because the Spanish command was not realizing the trap into which his ships were entering, ventured into the harbor of Santiago and discovered, when it was too late, that it was impossible for him either to do the beleaguered city any good or to make his own escape. But the defeat of Cervera has only diminished the naval power of Spain in Cuban waters, and if that the beginning of the Cuban insurrection in 1895.

MOVE ON PORTO RICO.

Advance on Second Spanish Island Has Actually Begun.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have left our shores except consigned to the island, but the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago when it is recognized that Gen. Shafter has as large an army as he needs is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force, and the heavy concentration of troops for early movement mark the preparation for the superstructure.

The determination of the War Department to send a formidable force for the capture of Porto Rico has been strengthened by the resistance made by the Spaniards in Santiago. The expeditionary force will consist of not less than 25,000 and 30,000 men. It is not doubted that this American force, with the help of the fleet, will be ample to take the island.

AGUINALDO TO RULE.

Insurgent Proclaim Himself Philippine President.

The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey: "United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents have been driven from Cavite. Insurgent proclamation of the revolutionary republic July 11." Dewey.

As Admiral Henshaw makes no mention of trouble with Germany the rumor that he had fired on a German vessel is pronounced baseless.

Havana is Still in Communication with Madrid by Cable.

The cable line between Havana and Madrid is still in communication with Madrid by cable.

GRANDE ISLAND AND SUBIG BAY, TAKEN BY DEWEY.



GRANDE ISLAND. Subig Bay. The map shows the location of Grande Island and Subig Bay, taken by Dewey.

SAGASTA GIVES UP.

Prime Minister of Spain Resigns His Position.

The ministerial crisis in Spain which has been imminent and inevitable for some time appears to have occurred at last. It is reported that Sagasta called upon the Queen Regent and tendered his own resignation and that of the entire cabinet. While nothing definite is said in the dispatches about the significance of the action, there seems to be little doubt that it is directly due to the general conviction that the time is at hand for the initiation of peace overtures. There are apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion in the present ministry on this vital question, and at least a partial reconstruction has become necessary.

SIBONEY IS BURNED.

Health Authorities of the Army Take Radical Measures.

The miserable little town of Siboney now lies in ashes. It was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the city which straggled along the irregular bluff was set afire and the about inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging bluffs for shelter. The action was taken at the urgent request of Maj. Legazo of the hospital corps and the joint purpose of ridding the hospital camp of the unhealthy and dirty buildings and driving away scores of Cuban followers whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

PRISONERS ARE QUARTERED.

Spaniards Transferred from the St. Louis to Seaver's Island.

All the Spanish prisoners from the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with the exception of officers and men who are now quartered in the hospital and half finished stockade on Seaver's Island. Two Gatling guns manned by marines from down upon the prisoners from the high

GERMAN GUNBOAT IRENE.

She attempted to protect Spaniards in Manila, but destroyed when Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord to investigate.

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BLANCO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Became Desperate Over the Loss of Cervera's Fleet.

A dispatch from Key West says that, according to advice received there, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The dispatch does not state the manner of Blanco's alleged attempt to kill himself, but says his staff officers disarmed him before he could inflict injury upon himself.

Death of Lieutenant Ord.

The incidents attending the death of Lieut. Ord, son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, in the fight near Santiago, were dramatic.

MAIL FOR SOLDIER BOYS.

Through Defects in Addresses Many Letters Were Lost.

The Postoffice Department is experiencing considerable trouble in forwarding mail to the army and navy because of letters being improperly addressed. Attention is being called to the fact that mail matter, as far as possible, is made up in separate pouches for regiments and companies, but many letters are found in the mails without indicating the company or regiment in which the address is serving. If the public would be particular to let the company and regiment appear on the envelope, it would insure the correct delivery of the letters. Otherwise it may be necessary to send some of this mail to the dead letter office, in which case it would eventually be returned to the writer.

Gave Thanks to God.

Immediately after the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Capt. Philip of the Texas.

Rush at Tampa Continues.

The work of loading the transports at Tampa with arms and supplies for the army continues with great rush. Every available workman who can be secured has been pressed into service on the docks in order to facilitate the sailing of the vessels.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The City of Washington arrived at Old Point from Santiago Wednesday morning with twenty officers and 200 sick and wounded, who were transferred to the Fort Monroe hospital. Thousands welcomed and cheered the wounded heroes as they passed by on litters.

All Congratulate Hobson.

While a prisoner at Santiago, Lieut. Hobson received many letters from persons who never saw him. They were letters of congratulation and commendation, all of which have been forwarded to Key West, where the naval mail for the fleet is sent.

Do Henshaw and Cervera Depart.

Seppie du Bose and Lieut. Carranza sailed from Montreal Wednesday on the Dominion line steamer *Ottawa*. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the Panama, captured at the beginning of the war.

Madrid Ready with Excuses.

A Madrid dispatch states that the American warships which engaged Admiral Cervera's squadron at Santiago used petroleum shells similar to those that were employed by Admiral Dewey at Cavite, and that these caused the fires that broke out on the Spanish ships.

Capt. Gridley's Ashes.

On board the steamer *U. S. de Janeiro*, which arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, was Honolulu, was an urn containing the ashes of Capt. Gridley. They were sent to Mrs. Gridley at once.

A STREET IN SANTIAGO.

The street in Santiago, showing the ruins of the city after the battle.

SANTIAGO IS SHELLED

SLAUGHTER AND DESTRUCTION ARE APPALLING.

Spaniards Are Driven Back at Every Point and Many of the Finest Buildings Are Reduced to Dust—Ships Fire 100 shots.

Sight Was Sickening.

A general bombardment began on Santiago Monday at 9:45 in the morning. Many of the finest buildings in the city were reduced to dust. The slaughter and destruction became great and so sickening to the sight that Gen. Shafter again sent word begging a surrender of the city. This terrible bombardment of destruction, mostly eight and ten-inch shells, were hurled into the city from a distance of over six miles. Simultaneously with the attack on the city, the shells from the battleships the army batteries and rifle points poured in their deadly fire. There were 100 discharges from the ships, 100 of the shells counting.

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"YELLOW JACK" IN THE FIELD.

Advice Say the Scourge Has Made Its Appearance Before Santiago.

Under the white flag of truce the most formidable ally of the Spanish army, yellow fever, has crept out of Santiago and fallen with appalling force upon the American forces. Gradually the details were reported. The situation is pictured as widespread about Washington. It was said the scourge had actually reached the army and that over a hundred cases were reported. The situation is pictured as widespread about Washington. It was said the scourge had actually reached the army and that over a hundred cases were reported.

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HEAD MONEY FOR JACKIE.

\$200,000 for the Brave Men Who Destroyed Cervera's Fleet.

Somebody has offered a reward of \$200,000 for the brave officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides a reward of \$100,000 for every man on the ships of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. Admiral Sampson will receive over \$100,000 as his share and Commodore Schley will receive only about \$40,000 of the

Unprecedented Loss of Men Who Wear Shoulder Straps.

A remarkable feature of the fighting in Cuba, and one much commented upon in military circles, is the heavy loss in killed and wounded of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In spite of the distress which the loss of so many officers has occasioned, the army officials point to the list as a splendid evidence of the dash and personal bravery of the men who wear shoulder straps. Among the killed and wounded since the first fight at Santiago were Lieut. Ord, son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and in numbers said to be almost unprecedented in proportion to the force engaged. The loss of officers in the days' fighting around Santiago demonstrated to military men that the American officers led their men wherever they were called upon to go and are setting an example which cannot but elevate the spirit of the army.

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The street in Santiago, showing the ruins of the city after the battle.

SANTIAGO IS OURS.

General Toral Surrenders to Shafter and Sampson.

FELL WITHOUT FIGHT

Spaniards Saw the Utter Futility of Further Resistance.

Unconditional Capitulation Was the Demand from Washington, Name of Terms to Be Left to the Discretion of Generalissimo of the United States. Offered by the United States. Prisoners to Be Sent Back to Spain.

Washington special. Santiago is ours. The capitulation of the city came at noon Thursday. The United States had troops under Miles and Shafter had completely surrounded the beleaguered Spanish stronghold, and Sampson's fleet was lined up ready to throw its terribly destructive shells right into the heart of the doomed town. General Toral saw the utter futility of further resistance, and shortly before the

truce extended to the Spaniards had expired he asked for the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms of surrender. Shafter wired Toral's request to Washington, where the Spanish proposition for commissioners was promptly declined and the order went out that the Spaniards were to surrender unconditionally. Shafter's terms were: The Spaniards were to surrender unconditionally. Shafter's terms were: The Spaniards were to surrender unconditionally.

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TO EXTEND WEATHER BUREAU.

Efficiency of Its Service Will Soon Be Greatly Increased.

President McKinley has on his desk the draft of an order for making the greatest extension of the weather bureau service in its history. The general deficiency bill carried an appropriation of \$75,000 to enable the President, in his discretion, to authorize the establishment of new stations for reporting storm and various points on the Caribbean sea, but the promulgation of the order has been withheld pending the conclusion of negotiations with the governments interested in the extension of the service. These have mostly responded favorably, and in a few days the order is expected.

The scheme contemplates the location of stations on the island of Trinidad, at St. Kitts, Barbados, the islands of Curaçao, Martinique, Hayti, the Barbadoes and San Domingo. There are already in operation stations at San Juan, Pinar del Rio, Jannet, and Havana. The latter has been interrupted a single day since the trouble began. When the proposed belt of stations shall have been located and are in operation, the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and the passages adjoining will be covered by daily reports. This benefits resulting from the extension of the public notice will be to the commerce of all nations traversing those waters.

BAD OUTLOOK IN ALASKA.

Discouraging Reports Brought by Passengers from Kodiak.

Nearly all the miners who arrived from the Klondike on the schooner *Hattie Phillips* say they left the country owing to ill health. W. F. Pinkham, a mining engineer of Boston, who was sent up to the Klondike to help in an Eastern syndicate, is