

render and has overruled Augusti. The success of the insurgents is wonderful. The Spaniards taken prisoners in the two weeks' campaign aggregate 3,000, including 2,000 soldiers of the regular army. Prominent among them are Generals Garcia and Cordoba.

Havana, June 17.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The following is a Spanish report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba:

"On June 16, at 5 a.m., fire was opened on the coast batteries of Santiago de Cuba, by four American battleships, two ironclad cruisers and a protected cruiser, while one yacht opened fire opposite Aguadores beach. The cannonade was violent and fearful, and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans fired over 1,000 projectiles and temporarily disabled two Hontoria cannon at La Socapa, covering them with earth. The parapet was destroyed by a shell. One cannon of Morro Castle was damaged by the American projectiles. All the damages were repaired today.

"The Americans suffered severe damage. Shells from the Spanish batteries were clearly seen to fall on the American ships which were approximately two miles off.

The Spanish losses at the Morro were one artillery corporal killed and one second lieutenant, Juan Arbel, eight soldiers and two sailors of the watch service, wounded.

"At the Serapa battery two artillery sailors were killed, and Second Lieutenant Rickard Brusquita of the navy and two soldiers were wounded.

"The Spanish soldiers were unharmed.

"Gen. Linares eulogizes the behavior of the troops and Capt. Gen. Blanco will reward several officers and soldiers wounded today and in the engagement of June 6th. He will also recommend for special reward Col. Ordenez, of the artillery."

Madrid, June 17, 2 p.m.—The governor of Santiago de Cuba has sent a cable dispatch to the government describing the bombardment of yesterday, in which he said:

"The Americans fired 1,000 shots. Several Spanish shells hit the enemy's vessels. Our losses are three killed and twenty-one wounded, including two officers. The Spanish squadron was not damaged."

Madrid, June 18, 4 p.m.—It is said here that Capt.-Gen. Augusti has resigned the military leadership at Manila, so that the capitulation of that place may be signed by a person of less importance than the captain general of the Philippines.

St. Louis, June 18.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Brunswick, Mo., says:

Details of last night's tragedy, in which Mayor J. H. Heisel shot and killed Richard Ashby, the city marshal, who in turn fatally wounded the mayor, are coming to light.

W. J. Heisel, brother of the mayor, was standing in a saloon when Marshal Ashby and his son Joseph Ashby entered. Both grabbed Heisel and began beating him with their fists, Joseph claiming that Heisel had beaten and choked one of his sisters. Marshal Ashby had a revolver in his hand. W. J. Heisel finally broke loose from the Ashbys and ran out of the saloon, shot, but it was testified that Ashby fired last just as he fell dying. Heisel, with assistance, walked to his room in Mayor Heisel, who was present, and the marshal then began firing at each other. At the coroner's inquest the evidence does not show who fired the first shot, but today he is not expected to recover as one shot passed through his left lung and the other through his abdomen.

London, June 17.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says:

Senor Sagasta, replying in the Cortes today to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, replied in the negative, but he added that the situation there was of the gravest character. The dispatches from Madrid agree that this statement, together with the report that the rebels are attacking the walled city, has caused intense depression.

Key West, Fla., June 20, 11:30 a.m.—It is learned from naval officers here that Captain-General Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles range will be fired upon, whether flying the Stars and Stripes or a white flag.

Another government vessel which arrived here this morning, reports that Morro Castle keeps firing heavy shells at the blockading squadron, and it is not believed that such accurate shots can be fired by Spanish gunners. On Friday a 12-inch shell exploded in the neighborhood of the American warships, raising a column of water and smoke 100 feet high.

A vessel arrived here from the blockade this morning and reported all quiet along the line.

She brought an officer of the Cuban army and a pilot, who are carrying important dispatches to Senor Estrada Palma, of the Cuba junta, from General Alexander Rodriguez, the insurgent commander of Havana province.

The Cubans were taken on board on Saturday last from an auxiliary gunboat which had picked them up. The messengers of General Rodriguez gave a very interesting account of their experiences. After leaving the insurgent camp they made their way into the city of Havana, spent several days there, proceeded to a small inlet in the neighborhood, stole a small boat and rode out to sea in the hope of coming across an American vessel. They were three days in the boat before they were picked up. The Cubans report that there are no supplies of rice, maize, potatoes or eggs in Havana. Flour, they say, costs fifty cents per pound, and the army has been placed on half rations.

The messengers class as false the report that vessels have succeeded in entering Havana harbor with supplies. They assert that since the blockade began, only three small fishing vessels have entered the harbor, and that no food whatever is received from Cienfuegos.

The Cubans confirm the report that work on the defenses of Havana is proceeding steadily. Two lines of torpedoes extend across the mouth of the harbor, which is said to be further protected by two automobile torpedoes one at each side, dischargable by pressing a button.

The only war vessels in the harbor of Havana are small gunboats and the Alfonso XII.

An auxiliary gunboat off Cardenas has been visited by a Cuban officer from the shore, who reported that place to be besieged by the insurgents on the east and the warships in the front. He made the statement that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas would be starving. The Cuban officer has his wife and family in Cardenas and he is concerned for their safety. He described the people as living on palm buds and dog meat which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

Middleport, N. Y., June 20.—A terrific windstorm struck Nicaragua and Orleans counties early yesterday. The storm traveled in a belt three miles wide and seven miles long. In Orleans county hundreds of orchards were entirely destroyed. The damage will reach many thousands of dollars. A woman living near Gaines is said to have received fatal injuries from a falling building. Many large barns were destroyed and the wreckage

carried from sixty to one hundred feet. The wind started in the western part of Nicaragua county and traveled east.

Madrid, June 20.—2 p.m.—The belief is expressed in government circles that Captain-General Augusti will ask the foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents.

Chicago, June 20.—A special cable today to the Record from John T. McCutcheon a staff correspondent with Dewey's fleet reads as follows:

Hongkong, June 20.—Gen. Fipolino officially proclaimed a provisional government in outer Cavite June 12th. There were great ceremonies and a declaration of independence was read renouncing Spanish authority. Gen. Aguinaldo was president and Don Pirono vice president. The insurgents government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation. The rebels have captured the Spanish governor and the garrison of 300 men at Bulacan. The governor and garrison at Pamanga are surrounded and the governor and garrison of 450 men have been captured at Batangas, June 9th the family of Gov.-Gen. Augusti fled to the interior for safety.

Aguinaldo sent an ultimatum to the governor that if more were executed he would retaliate on Spanish prisoners.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, announcing that the troopships arrived off Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

Later.—The news of Shafter's arrival did not come from Sampson, as supposed, but from Lieut. Col. Allen of the signal corps, to Gen. Greeley.

London, June 21.—During the launch of the British first-class battleship Albion, of 12,950 tons, at Blackwall today by the duchess of York, a ceremony which the United States ambassador Col. John Hay and Mrs. Hay and Lieut. Colwell, the United States naval attaché, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard, and immersing hundreds of people. Ten bodies have thus far been recovered, and it is estimated that fifty persons were drowned.

IDAHO WEATHER REPORT.

The weather of the week ending Monday, June 13, 1898, was generally favorable for all crops; the days were clear and warm and the nights cool, especially during the fore part of the week when frosts occurred in many localities; they were light at a rule and little or no damage resulted. The precipitation was generally deficient, the few showers reported being the result of scattered thunderstorms; crops, however, on account of copious showers of the previous two weeks, are not specially in need of moisture, and existing conditions are beneficial rather than reverse.

The surface soil is somewhat drier than last week but still in excellent condition. Wheat and small grains have grown well, and the crop looks better generally than for years at this season. Vegetables are in excellent condition, with many of the earlier varieties ready for use. Lucern is coming along nicely; in the western section it will soon be ready for the first cutting. The range is exceptionally good. Fruit is doing well except where affected by late frosts.

Recent cool weather has caused a gradual melting of mountain snow; all streams are falling, and there is now no apprehension felt in regard to high water for this season.