

FIGHT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST SEVERE ACTION ON LAND

Stories of Brave Deeds on the Bloody Field of Battle Told by Sergeant Ouster, the Man Who Carried the Body of Hamilton Fish to the Rear—Roosevelt at the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Sergeant Ouster, of the regular army, the man who carried Hamilton Fish to the rear after the first Santiago fight, has arrived in Washington to get the commission that was promised him for his gallant work on that occasion. His term of service was up several days before the fight, but he stayed on with his outfit, over time, in order to be in at the beginning of the game before the heights of San-

"That story about Assistant Surgeon Church, the young Washington medico of the rough riders, who dressed a fallen man's wounds in a cave, has been published, I see," said Ouster, "but the coolness of that young fellow wasn't even half described. While he was making an examination of his wounded comrade, paying 100 attention to the whistle of the bullets, a young private of the rough riders, who had been a collector of Church at Princeton, yelled over to him from a distance of about twenty feet—he was in with half a dozen fellows doing sharpshooters work from behind a cluster of bushes—ask how badly the patient was hurt. The young surgeon looked over his shoulder in the direction whence the private's voice proceeded, and he saw his former platoon grinning in the bushes.

"Why, you whelp!" said Church, with a comical grin on his face, "how dare you be around here and not be killed?" "Then he went on fixing the wounded man, and he remained right there with him until the arrival of the litter that he had sent to the rear for."

"In my cavalry outfit there was a fellow with whom I soldiered out West four or five years ago. He was a crack base ball pitcher, and he would rather play ball than do anything else. He got a Mauser ball plumb through the biceps of his right arm early in the engagement. I never saw a man so dazed and dazed as that fellow. He was in a good deal, but it wasn't the pain that hurt him so much. I met him at the rear of the scrap, and he had tried to go on shooting with his carbine, but he couldn't make it go with his left hand and arm alone, and so he had to drop back. He was alternately rubbing his arm and scratching his head when I came across him.

"Hurt much?" I asked him. "Hurt nothing," he said, he scowling like a savage. "But you ever hear of such luck as this, to get plumb right in my pitching arm? Why the devil didn't they get me in the neck, or somewhere else, anyhow? I'll never be able to pitch a ball again, I'll be \$2, for these muscles are going to contract when the hole heals up, and he went on swearing to beat the band because the Spaniards had let him have it in the neck, or somewhere else."

"One of the fellows in the rough riders, an Oklahoma boy, got a ball clean through his cap, which was whirled off his head and fell about five feet away from him. He picked up the hat, examined it carefully, and said:

"I'll have to patch that up with sticking plaster, or I'll get my hair sunburnt." The fun of it was that his hair was about the reddest I ever saw.

ROOSEVELT IN IT. "Roosevelt was some place ahead of the line during the whole scrap, moving up and down with a word here and there to the company and troop commanders. One of the rough riders from New York rubbernecked after Roosevelt a good deal and watched him narrowly, and then he turned to one of the men alongside him and said:

"Ah, let him alone," said another fellow; "there are so few like him that he ought to have a show for his jaw alley." The nervous little Spaniards, however, became altogether too accurate and vicious, however, and he got a volley from about a dozen of our men, and he went down in a heap and rolled down the hill from his little rock-table like a log.

"While there wasn't a single case of the fellows on our side, it would be plain to see that he was in a bad way. I was a heap nervous, for one, and I've been in the outfit a long while, and I heard a lot of the roughies say after the scrap was over, that they saw the gates ajar in a whole lot of different colors by the time the action was fully under way. One of them had to be simply pushed back two or three times, he was so eager to break out of the line all by his lonesome and go at 'em single-handed, was talking to his friends after the firing had ceased.

FELT WABBLY. "I never felt so wabblily in my life," he said, "and it was nothing but pure hysterics that kept me going. I had to keep saying to myself all the time, 'Steady, there, old fellow, and see to it that you don't wobble,' and every time I tumbled with a thing like this I made a jump forward and got out of line."

them, although the volley's bullets had long passed them, they involuntarily gave little ducks of the head, like a man does in a boxing match. They didn't know they were doing it. I called the attention of one of my bunkies, who fought alongside of me, to his impetuous ducking of his head, and he turned to me and said:

"Why, you jay, I've been watching you do the same thing for the last fifteen minutes, and he was right."

"There's a mean kind of a squat cactus growing around the woods down there, and the digs of the cactus point fooled a lot of the men into believing that they had been plunked in the legs. I saw one of the regulars, a corporal, sit down suddenly and rub his left leg down near his foot.

"'Been nipped?' asked one of his squadmates.

"'Yep, in the ankle,' was the reply. "Then he pulled up his trouser leg, lowered his sock, and saw nothing but a little abrasion of the skin, from which the blood was trickling. He had struck his ankle against a cactus point. He got up suddenly, looked at the cactus, and he said:

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LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO PANIC

REPORT ON INQUIRY INTO LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER

Passengers Were Terror-Stricken and Impeded the Work of the Crew of the Ill-Fated Ship—Some of the Big Lifeboats Were Smashed by the Listing of the Sinking Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Consul General Bruwaert, representing the French government in this city, today told the history of the wreck of La Bourgoigne as he got it from the crew of the ship in their depositions. Mr. Bruwaert tells his story as follows:

"When the collision occurred, Capt.

about where the big ship had sunk, picking up survivors."

DOORS WERE CLOSED. The French consul says that the sailors swore that the compartment doors were closed.

The consul says that he made the investigation carefully, and the stories of the crew agree very frankly. The sailors said that life preservers were furnished by the crew to the passengers, but they were in a complete state of panic and threw them away in many instances.

The consul says that he particularly as to fighting among the crew and passengers. All the statements of the men, passengers and crew agreed that the crew and passengers did any fighting except the Austrians and Italians. Most of it was done by the Austrians in securing possession of lifeboats.

The general offices of the company were besieged by the survivors of the wreck to see what settlement the company would make with them. Acting Agent before said he would communicate with the company in France and see what could be done.

Among other callers was Brother Romaine, a Canadian passenger. His own experience would not bear out the criticisms of La Bourgoigne's crew. He said that the officers of the ship were in their places doing everything they could to extricate the passengers.

A sailor came to him and asked him if he could swim. The shipman pointed out something floating in the water and told him to get away from the ship. He managed to swim away fast enough to avoid being caught in the whirlpool caused by the ship and was rescued on a raft.

CHROMARTYSHIRE SEEKS DAMAGES. PARIS, July 9.—Counsel for the owners of the British ship Chromartyshire, which was in collision on July 4 with the French line steamer La Bourgoigne, have lodged a claim for damages against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owners of La Bourgoigne.

WHERE TO FIND THEM. War Department Bulletin Showing Location of Volunteer Troops. WASHINGTON, July 9.—There has been issued at the war department a second issue of the weekly bulletin which gives the stations of the volunteer troops for the benefit of friends and relatives of the soldiers, who might wish to communicate with them by mail.

First Connecticut infantry at Fort Knox, Ky.; Second Connecticut light battery, Niantic, Conn.; Troop B, Connecticut heavy artillery, at Fort Griswold, Conn.; Troop C, Connecticut heavy artillery, at Miami, Conn.; First District Columbia infantry, at Cuba, via Tampa, Fla.; First Delaware infantry, at Middletown, Del.; First Illinois infantry at Cuba via Tampa, Fla.; Maine heavy artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va.; Sixth Massachusetts infantry at Cuba, via Tampa, Fla.; First Massachusetts artillery, at Quantico, Va.; First New Jersey infantry, at Pompton Lake, N. J.; First New York, at Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Forty-seventh New York infantry, at Fort Adams, R. I.; Russell battalion, First Carolina infantry, at Fort Mott, N. J.; Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry, at Point Sheridan, Va.; Eighteenth Pennsylvania infantry, at Delaware City, Del.; Philadelphia City Pennsylvania cavalry, at Mount Gretna, Pa.; governor's troop, Pennsylvania cavalry and Sheridan troop, Pennsylvania cavalry, at Mount Gretna, Pa.; Troop A, of Pennsylvania light battery, at Newport News, Va.; Troop C, of Pennsylvania light battery, at Newport News, Va.; heavy battery of South Carolina infantry, at Fort Mifflin, Pa.; C, First Washington infantry, at Vancouver barracks, Wash.

CASH RESERVE DECREASED

CAUSED BY WAR LOAN AND JULY SETTLEMENT

Though the United States Treasury Is Making Unusually Heavy Payments on War Accounts Its Receipts Are Naturally in Excess of Disbursements—Temporary Disturbance of Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York Financier says: A notable decrease in surplus reserves is the feature of the statement of the New York banks for the week ending July 9. Operations of the treasury paying a dividend of the new loan and the settlement of July dividends are responsible in large part for the heavy changes in the cash items. The increase of \$12,865,500 in the cash items is directly to several institutions which are carrying government money, in fact the expansion reported by the National City, the Commercial Union and the Chase National equals the total gain reported for all the institutions.

The fact that the increase is thus limited to a few banks precludes the idea that general hoarding of cash has influenced the heavy loan growth, although one of the banks responsible for these changes has actually lost in cash the full amount of its loans, the sum being within \$1,000,000 of the total loss of \$6,669,000 in cash reported by all the banks. The deposits of the same bank have also fallen off, so that the loans in its case seem to have been made in cash and withdrawn from the bank. Incidents like this tend to confuse accurate analysis, but the general statement of the banks is about as expected.

Heavy collections of checks given for small subscriptions are causing a loss to the banks in treasury operations. On the other hand, the treasury is making unusually heavy payments on war accounts, but its receipts for the reason named are in excess of disbursements. The effect is to reduce the surplus of the local banks. The surplus of the local banks is what the statement shows. The loss has been greater than expected to the banks, through the interior movement. The withdrawal of public money, however, has passed its maximum, and the domestic exchange had declined at interior centers. The situation can only be described as favorable.

PEACE IN SIGHT. French Newspaper Says Spain Must Soon Yield. PARIS, July 9.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says:

"The rumors of peace are universal. They fill the press and all feel that high political circles are inclined to end the struggle on the morrow of new offers of a truce and truce which will satisfy military and national honor. It is beginning to be understood that the loss of the squadrons means an increase of public commotion in communicating with the colonies, the armies in the West Indies are finally jeopardized by dearth of provisions and munitions."

CERVERA'S CAREER. The Admiral Is Regarded as Spain's Foremost Naval Man. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Pasqual de Cervera y Torpete Conde de Jerez Marquis de Santa Ana is the somewhat lengthy name and title of the Spanish admiral, who is now an American prisoner. Cervera is a nephew of Admiral Torpete, one of the old-time admirals of the Spanish navy, and probably the most distinguished admiral in Spain, for his fame extended even beyond the borders of his own country. He was the leader of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila, and his name took place at the height of his career. His mantle fell upon the present Spanish admiral, to whom Spain looked with such confidence.

Cervera is now sixty-five years of age. He was born in the province of Jerez, where his father, Carlos de Cervera, was a man of large wealth, owner of several estates, and known as one of the richest wine merchants of Spain. Cervera's mother was Marie Porpete, a daughter of Count Porpete Velle, of the royal family of Spain. The admiral's father, however, was a sailor and his son was afforded all the advantages which wealth and position could secure for him in Spain. He entered the naval academy at San Fernando when eighteen years of age and graduated three years later, in 1854. He was afterward attached to several different training ships to prepare him for naval warfare.

In 1859 he experienced his first campaign, in the expedition sent out by Spain against Morocco, and for his services was promoted to lieutenant. He was next attached to an expedition sent to Cochinchina in 1862. Afterward he was attached to the Spanish legation in this city, and subsequently made a captain in the Spanish navy and placed in command of a ship and sent to Peru, where war was in progress. He remained there but a short time, and then returned to Cuba in 1866, and Spain found it necessary to recall her fleet from Peru in order to engage in a blockade of Cuban ports to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions, which were carrying supplies to the Cubans in that struggle.

During the progress of the ten years' war Cervera recalled from Cuba and made secretary of the navy in the Spanish cabinet. When he again entered active service in the navy he was appointed admiral and placed in command of the Pelayo, the first and only first-class battle-ship in the Spanish navy. His construction was undertaken and carried out under his suggestions. He has been adjutant to the queen regent, and several years ago was at the head of the Spanish naval commission sent to London to confer with similar commissions from other European powers regarding maritime matters. He bears fifteen medals, bestowed upon him by the Spanish government, and is a member of the Spanish navy.

A Pioneer Jeweler. The first jewelry store in St. Paul was started in 1852 on Third street, by D. C. Greenleaf & Co., in a few years they were succeeded by the firm of Greenleaf & Co., which was founded in 1854, when, on account of the general depression of business, he retired from the firm, and the store was taken over by Messrs. Range, north of Duluth, Mr. Egan, however, is confident that the old store was the best kept in the city, and has decided to again embark in the retail jewelry business.

He bought a large and varied stock that is complete in every detail and will be open for business next Wednesday, July 13. The name of the store will be E. P. Egan Jeweler Co., and the place of business corner Sixth and St. Peter streets, opposite the new postoffice.

SPANISH SCANDAL

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST FORMER GOVERNOR OF PHILIPPINES

PARIS, July 9.—A sensational statement has been made by E. Heraldo, of Madrid. This paper states that formal charges of wholesale robbery of government money and complicity in the insurance have been made against Gen. Fernando Primo de Rivera, former captain general of the Philippines.

The charges also allege that Primo de Rivera, in addition to appropriating public money for his own use, made large sums by selling decorations and titles of nobility to wealthy residents of Manila. Primo de Rivera was recently given direction of the war in Cuba, and before he had completed that task the enormous amounts of his expenditures had been placed at the disposal of his private and private charges. Nothing was done in the matter then, however, and the former captain general has maintained his high position in the councils of the government.

The formal charges allege that Primo de Rivera misappropriated the large government sums of money which were placed at his disposal while he was governor of the Philippines, and that after negotiating terms of peace with Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in consideration of the money he had placed the money in his own pocket. The papers contain the names of a large number of residents of Manila from whom Primo de Rivera received sums of money in consideration of titles which he obtained for them from the court of Madrid.

The name of Senor Paterno, of Manila, is given as the former governor's right-hand man and the principal commissioner. Among the documents is one which shows that Primo de Rivera promised to give to the Associated Press a patch boat landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Quevedo and Infanta Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them, and thought our men had better take them, but the Spaniards would not fight. When they needed the wrecks they saw the Spaniards leap overboard and take the boats. The wrecks are described as looking like big steel buildings after a destruction by fire. The beams of the warships are twisted as if the flames had in power of a tremendous typhoon. Outrigger boats were seen in the water, which were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions and some small arms. All the guns are ruined, except a 124-inch gun, the forward turret of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which appears to be in perfect order. There is no hope of floating the Spanish ships.

It is said that the queen and her advisers are defending Primo de Rivera, and are trying to keep the matter quiet, for fear an investigation might bring to light similar misdoings of a large number of Spanish officials, and result in the overthrow of the dynasty.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO TIGHTEN THE COILS AROUND HAVANA. WASHINGTON, July 9.—A more stringent enforcement of the Cuban blockade, especially around Havana and places on the south coast that have railroad communication with Havana, will be instituted by the government immediately. There has not been any blockade running that government knows of, but with the fleet from Santiago, the former captain general has so many American vessels in his hands that he will probably be able to make conditions in that place unbearable that Blanco will be likely to change his mind about holding out until the town is taken by assault.

THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS decision is that the tightening of the coil around Havana will make conditions in that place unbearable that Blanco will be likely to change his mind about holding out until the town is taken by assault.

THE ADMINISTRATION IS considering the advisability of landing a force of soldiers on the southwest coast of Cuba to prevent any supplies that may be landed from getting to Havana by the insurgents and will probably be the nucleus of a cordon to be drawn about the doomed capital prior to the beginning of the general Cuban campaign.

IMMUNE REGIMENTS WILL probably form part of this invading force.

AN ADVERSE OPINION. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8 (via Kingston, July 9).—A boat crew from the Texas and from the Associated Press patch boat landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Quevedo and Infanta Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them, and thought our men had better take them, but the Spaniards would not fight. When they needed the wrecks they saw the Spaniards leap overboard and take the boats. The wrecks are described as looking like big steel buildings after a destruction by fire. The beams of the warships are twisted as if the flames had in power of a tremendous typhoon. Outrigger boats were seen in the water, which were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions and some small arms. All the guns are ruined, except a 124-inch gun, the forward turret of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which appears to be in perfect order. There is no hope of floating the Spanish ships.

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overbearing in his manner and difficult of approach, and entirely different from Admiral Camara, whose manners are more affable, due to the fact that his mother was an English woman.

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MAN WHO HAS ORDERS TO DESTROY CAMARA'S FLEET. CRITENDON WATSON, who has been ordered to destroy the Spanish fleet, is a young man of about 30 years of age, and is a member of the United States Army. He was born in Frankfort and was graduated from the naval academy in time to get aboard Farragut's flagship and fight all through the Civil war. He was in the service of the United States Army, and was a member of the United States Army. He is a nephew of Gen. George B. Crittenden, and Thomas L. Crittenden, who were among the heroes of the Civil war.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commodore John Crittendon Watson, who has been ordered to destroy the Spanish fleet, is a young man of about 30 years of age, and is a member of the United States Army. He was born in Frankfort and was graduated from the naval academy in time to get aboard Farragut's flagship and fight all through the Civil war. He was in the service of the United States Army, and was a member of the United States Army. He is a nephew of Gen. George B. Crittenden, and Thomas L. Crittenden, who were among the heroes of the Civil war.

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NO BUTTER LIKE 'STAR BRAND' MADE AND FOR SALE BY MILTON DAIRY CO., Cor. 9th and Wabasha Sts.