

READY TO SURRENDER

Manila Can Hold Out But a Few Days.

INSURGENTS IN THE SUBURBS

Food Has Given Out and the Soldiers Are Starving—City Will Not Be Taken at Present, But Its Surrender Is Expected.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 20.—Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine islands. General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz. Similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference, as no excesses whatever have been committed.

The insurgents proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage, and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially Paterno, a prominent native protege of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing today in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is

IT HAS SAILED.

Spanish Reserve Fleet Leaves Cadiz for Unknown Destination.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar:

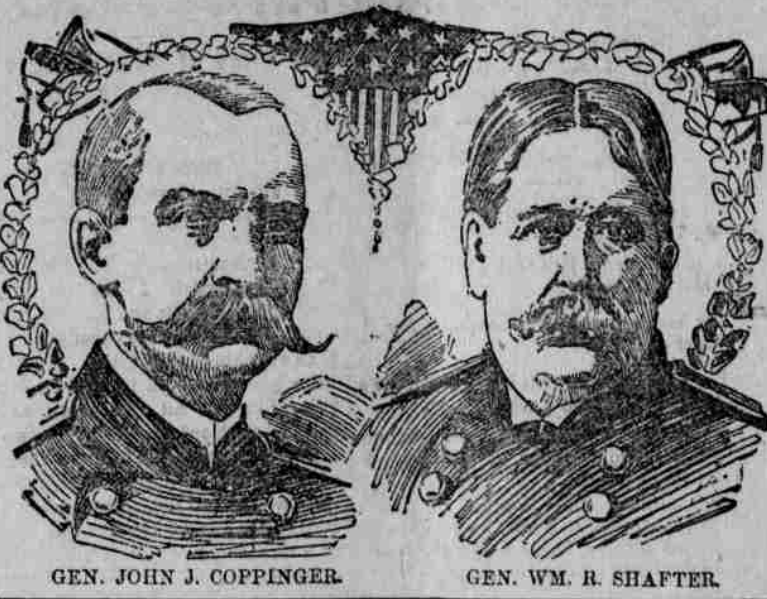
"The Carlos V. Pelayo, Rapido, Patriot, Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Giralda, Prelejo Colon (with the minister of marine on board), Alfonso Doco, Canondong, Antonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco, left Cadiz yesterday. The first 11 passed the rock bound for Carthage for orders; the last three had troops on board. This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores."

The army officials were satisfied, on learning today that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side. It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commander to take, as there was still something left for them to save in Porto Rico.

The naval view is not similar to that taken by the army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to the fleet as the latter, and few officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines. The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is certainly the opinion of naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no trouble in repulsing the whole Spanish fleet, while the Cadiz fleet could not afford pasture for Sampson's steel bulldogs.

Spanish Hopes Are Raised. Madrid, June 20.—There are a number of rumors in circulation as to the

GENERALS COMMANDING ARMIES INVADING CUBA.



GEN. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

GEN. WM. R. SHAFER.

WERE SWEEPED TO THEIR DOOM

Water Submerged a Stage Which Was Crowded—Hundreds of People Immersed—Thirty-Four Bodies Have Been Recovered.

London, June 23.—During the launching of the British first-class battle-ship Albion, at Blackwell, today, by the Duchess of York, at which ceremony the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay, and Lieutenant-Commander Wells, 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. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned.

The Duchess of York, Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests, did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were given for the successful launching, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the hurrahs.

The bodies of five men, 18 women and 11 children have been recovered.

The Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed assurances of their profound regret and sympathy.

Thousands who witnessed the launching left the scene ignorant of the disaster.

The staging that was destroyed had been erected for workmen near the stern of a Japanese cruiser in course of construction. It was a light struc-

ture, about 50 feet long, and notices had been posted warning the public that it was dangerous.

Despite the efforts of the police, some 200, mostly working people on a holiday, invaded the staging, which commanded a good view of the launching. Two great waves completely demolished it, and on receding, carried most of its occupants into deep water.

The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people, mingled with the cheers of enthusiasm over the launching. Fortunately, there was plenty of help near in the shape of police boats and other craft. The shipbuilders, with drags, and the firemen, who participated, were all prompt in affording succor. A number of nurses who had come to witness the launching were among those engulfed. Some of these and many others were revived by artificial respiration. Some were injured by colliding with the debris. About 60 of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment.

Many plucky rescues of drowning persons were made by onlookers.

Heartrending scenes were witnessed when the bodies of children and other relatives of those who escaped the disaster were recovered and brought to land.

The Albion is a first-class steel battle-ship, of 12,950 tons, 390 feet long, 74 feet broad, and draws 25 feet 6 inches of water. She is to have 13,500 indicated horsepower, has two propellers and cost about \$4,000,000.

A municipal council in France has ordered its proceedings to be reported by phonograph.

BLOWN TO DUST

Sampson Again Battered the Forts of Santiago.

MORRO ALONE WAS SPARED

Vesuvius Hurling Charges of Dynamite Into the Bay—Aim of the American Gunners Was Unsurpassed—Thousands of Projectiles Thrown.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 18.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others, many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly. Most of the guns were deserted.

Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed the Spanish loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite

in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works east of the entrance to the harbor. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry.

It was a magnificent spectacle. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big 13-inch guns of the battle-ships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane.

A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners. Their guns responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the Americans. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns so as to shorten the trajectory and thus secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardment dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

In 15 minutes, one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the em-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay around the angle back of the em- inence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the destroyers were lying.

The charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun-cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun-cotton is large, and it would not be surprising if one or both torpedo-boats were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific force on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay, the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of the Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Admiral Sampson issued orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at 3:30 this morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called to quarters. The ships steamed at five knots to a 3,000-yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cables' lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right and the Massachusetts on the left flank.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on the opposite flanks close inshore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got into position it was still too dark for any firing. The admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns

placement with a 1,000 pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris fell in every direction. One timber carried out of the side of the battery went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries to the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 1,500 yards of the shore and played a tattoo with her long 10-inch rifle, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely in the muzzle, lifting it off its foundations and sending it sweeping seawards into the air.

After awhile Admiral Sampson signalled the ships to temporarily cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries.

When the order came at 6:20 to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for 10 minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the Vesuvius and the Porter, by the direction of the admiral, lay outside of the right flank.

The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships, carrying messages.

At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans.

The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly from ship to ship until every jackie in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

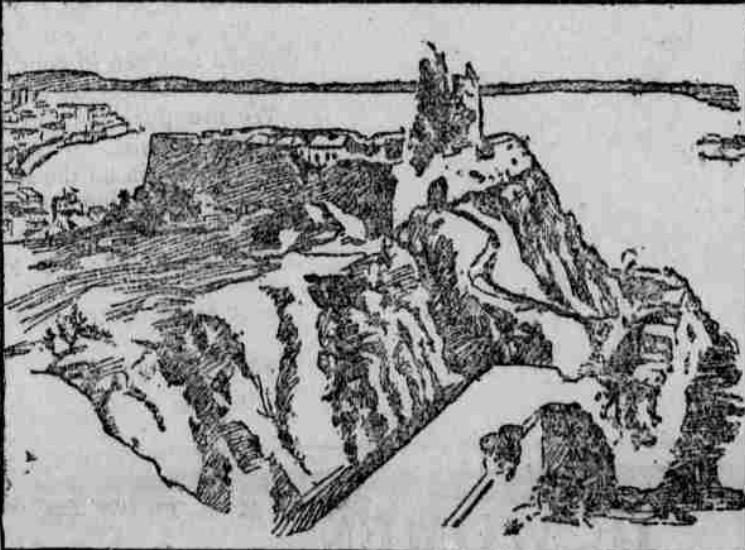
The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last few days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught, and had moved the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified at the result of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire he thinks it is probable they were only dummies.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON.

COUNTY.	GOVERNOR.	SECY OF STATE.	STAT TREASURER.	SUPR OF SCHOOLS.	STATE PRINCEP.	SURVIVOR.	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	COMMISSIONER OF LANDS.	COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES.
Adair	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Baker	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Benton	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Bloomington	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Boone	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Butte	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Chilton	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Clatsop	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Clatsop	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Clatsop	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Clatsop	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace
Clatsop	Geo. P. Johnson	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace	Wm. W. Wallace

HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

utterly untrustworthy, because it is old, rotten and has never been tested. The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment and despair. The cafes tonight are crowded with officers with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly, while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions. Carloads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so-called, is totally untenable against the fire of a modern fleet of warships.

There was a concerted attack last evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications. Therefore, they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense, and bombarded the jungle all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Caloccan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneraled and harassed to death.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate into Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city. A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a sergeant, came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A 6-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the further outposts of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish officers of the staff. They had a champagne lunch, and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine islands while William remains emperor." The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had the road to San Juan strongly ambushed, but it is further asserted the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

San the Blockade. Kingston, Jamaica, June 20.—A dispatch from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, received here today, announced the arrival there of the steamer Parisma Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston about 2 o'clock Thursday morning with food supplies for the Spaniards, and carrying, it is said, \$100,000 in gold.

WERE SWEEPED TO THEIR DOOM

Washington, June 22.—Colonel Young, of the Second regiment engineers, left for San Francisco today, to organize the third battalion of his regiment, which was the engineering contingent of the Philippine expedition. The other two battalions, which are recruiting in the Middle West, will be assembled at Fort Sheridan before the end of this week by Major Richard Henry Savage, the novelist and former army engineer, and Major Pinckard, of Alabama.

Sultan's Sister Abducted.

London, June 23.—A band of brigands, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, has abducted a sister of the sultan. The princess was seized while she was walking at Kistoprakk, a few miles from Constantinople, where she resided.

Madrid, June 22.—It is believed that Augustini will ask foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila, on the ground that he is unable to resist the insurgents.

Madrid Is Depressed.

London, June 20.—A Madrid dispatch to the Daily Mail says: Senior Sagasta, replying in the cortes to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, replied in the negative, but 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 city, have caused intense depression.