

VOL. XXXV.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

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

Secretary Alger has called orders to the military commanders to cease hostilities.

The government has at last succeeded in securing a smokeless powder adapted for Springfield rifles, and is laying in a supply.

The American colony at Sidney, N. S. W., has called Washington, praying the government to retain possession of the Philippines.

The United States government has purchased the British tank steamer Lucifera for a water-bomb, the consideration being \$25,000.

An order has been issued at the office of the adjutant-general of the United States army, granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers and transportation to their homes.

It is reported that 40 Bannock Indians from Idaho, who are killing elk in Jackson's Hole, have successfully resisted arrest. Secretary Bliss has issued orders for the Washakie authorities to drive the Indians back.

The steamer Victoria, just arrived at Victoria from the Orient, brings news of a frightful accident in Yokohama harbor, whereby two lay missionaries of the American mission board, Miss Simmons and Miss Allen, lost their lives by drowning, being run down by a Chinese junk.

The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been settled and its signature authorized, the Spanish government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol.

A serious mistake came to light at a funeral in Cincinnati. The remains of Captain W. D. Sherman, a Kansas volunteer, wounded at Santiago, were receiving the burial honors intended for the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Winkler, an aged woman. Both caskets came by express, and the wrong one got to the funeral.

Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers, who are now prisoners at the naval academy at Annapolis, were interviewed at that institution in Annapolis for the first time since their arrival. Admiral Cervera was reserved in his comment, but his officers were more outspoken. All were very grateful for the treatment which they have received.

Advices have been received at Washington that the revolution in Guatemala has been suppressed and peace reigns.

The only fortified port in Porto Rico is San Juan, and not more than 3,000 fighting soldiers are on the island. The sentiment of the natives is entirely in favor of the United States and against Spain. There is plenty of food.

Spain is increasing her defenses and guarding against any possible Anglo-American combination near Gibraltar. Forty guns have been added, and the garrison force between Carbonero and Guadalupe reinforced.

It appears that the Cubans under Gomez have determined to forestall the American commander in the operations in the vicinity of Holguin, as they have already occupied the small towns near Holguin and are still pressing forward.

Three men dead and a woman dying is the result of a shooting affray in Central City, S. D., Thursday. Judge J. P. Giddings, Ed Shannon and Jack Wear are the men, and Mrs. Ed Shannon is the woman. All the parties are well-to-do.

At Truckee, Cal., an explosion in a freight car containing two tanks of naphtha, caused by a tramp lighting a cigarette, resulted in the burning of 11 cars of merchandise and 1,800 feet of snowsheds. Three men were seriously burned and all passenger trains were delayed.

Eight hundred Spaniards at Cape San Juan, attempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by 40 of our sailors, commanded by Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Engineer Brownson and Gunner Campbell. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. It is reported that 100 Spaniards were killed.

In official circles at Madrid the reply of the United States to Spain in the matter of peace negotiations is regarded as satisfactory. Sagasta, however, desires that the authorized French ambassador at Washington, as a representative of Spain, to make any change in the Spanish answer. As regards certain conditions which might create differences during the course of negotiations, the premier adds: "If any changes are to be made, the government itself will make them."

Minor News Items. The army of invasion to Porto Rico will number 85,000 when completed. Artillery is being concentrated in the Northern Sierra, in Spain, where a Carlist uprising is feared.

One of our first-class battleships, probably the Oregon, will be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, favors establishing republics in colonies captured from Spain, the United States acting as guardian.

Examination of the hulls of Cervera's ships showed that six and eight-inch guns had proved more effective in destroying them than those of larger size.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, when received at Manila, created consternation among the Spaniards.

Cuban refugees in Salvador have appealed to the United States government for protection against outrages by the pro-Spanish element of that country.

Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fu Chang off Port Arthur. Jane B. Conditon previously reported that the crew of 180 men were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

Colonel John Hay, ambassador to England, has been offered and accepted the office of secretary of state.

Augustin's departure from Manila is said to have been due to his having been superseded by General Jaudenes as military governor.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the surrender of Manila is officially announced. The United States troops immediately occupied the city.

The American flag C. G. Funk, Captain Nisson, bound from Tacoma for Melbourne, was wrecked off Flanders island, Tasmania, with the loss of 11 lives, including those of the captain, his wife and two children.

Scores of dead bodies are still in the wrecks of the Spanish warships at Santiago. The Almirante Oquendo has broken in two and cannot possibly be saved.

An order has been issued mustering out of service about 50,000 of the volunteer army force. The troops to be mustered out will include all the volunteer cavalry and volunteer artillery in the United States at the present time, and a large number of infantry regiments.

Additional details relative to the terrible disaster at Hawkins county, Tenn., show that the disaster was greater than at first reported. The Figan family, numbering 14, was lost. Figan himself escaping. It is now estimated that 32 persons became victims of the downpour.

Uncle Sam has no intention of reducing his navy to a peace footing. The hired ships are to go, but those owned by the government, to the number of at least 100, will be retained in the service at least temporarily. The revenue cutters will be turned back to the treasury department.

At San Francisco, P. J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect. It is believed the murderer was demented. He has been in extremely poor health for some time. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

Captain John W. Phillip will be detached from the command of the battleship Texas and sent to the command of the Sigsbee, which he will command. Captain Phillip's detachment is due to the fact that he will reach the flag rank, the grade of commodore, upon the retirement of Admiral Sigsbee on September 3.

The president has appointed two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are made up as follows: For Cuba—Major-General James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, Major-General Matthew C. Butler. For Porto Rico—Major-General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, Brigadier-General William W. Gordon.

It is rumored that Blanco has escaped from Havana.

General Miles' troops will start in Porto Rico until peace negotiations are concluded.

The O. R. & N. Co. will build a new steamer, the Spokane, to run on the Spokane river.

Mail advices received at Hong Kong report recent activity on the part of the Spaniards at Manila.

Miss Percy Wing, of Washougal, Wash., was drowned Monday in the surf at Clatsop beach.

Monday was the hottest day known in London in years. Up to 2 o'clock the prostrations numbered 150.

A new line of steamers to Honolulu from Seattle has been instituted. The first will start for the islands on the 25th inst.

A report to the effect that Manila has fallen and that American forces are in possession of the entire city and the forts is in circulation in London.

During a terrific thunder storm, lightning struck Camp Hobson, Ga. Seven soldiers are in the hospital seriously hurt. The same company was in a wreck a week ago at Fort McPherson.

A tornado Sunday night struck near Canby, Minn., killed seven people, destroyed many buildings, and did great damage to crops. The entire family of Jos. Hutchinson, including his wife and four children, were killed. The storm was not wide in extent, but very violent. Seven people are missing, and some of them are supposed to be killed.

The coal miners' lockout at Pana, Ill., reached a climax Monday. Several hundred union men congregated near the mine in an endeavor to induce the nonunionists not to go to work. Two non union men, rode upon horseback and carried their revolvers into the crowd. Three union men were seriously wounded. Further trouble may ensue.

A carload of lemons and other fruit obtained by the efforts of the Red Cross Society was on Monday forwarded from San Francisco to the sick soldiers of General Shafter's army. It is consigned to Colonel J. Morris Brown, U. S. A., States Indian military hospital. Besides lemons the car contains grape fruit, oranges and other fruits. The car is elaborately decorated with bunting and bears several patriotic placards.

General Shafter says it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken Santiago by force.

There are about 300,000 persons to whom bonds under the government's popular loan will be allotted.

Rev. Samuel Small, the famous evangelist, has been appointed a chaplain in the volunteer army.

Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, is at Fort Sill, in the Indian territory, and spends most of his time playing Monte. He is 80 years old.

Major John J. Budd, commander at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., is denied the report of escape of Spanish prisoners from the military prison at the barracks.

Conditions at Santiago are rapidly changing for the better. General Wood, the military governor, has ordered all shops to open, and hereafter there will be music on the plaza every Sunday and Thursday.

The president has appointed N. O. Murphy to be governor of Arizona, to succeed Myron W. McCora, who resigned to accept the colonelcy of an army regiment.

SURRENDER OF MANILA

Luzon's Capital Bombarded by Dewey.

AUGUSTIN FLED TO HONG KONG

Spanish Consul Had Not Sent Notice of Signing of the Protocol—German Launch in Waiting Aided Augustin to Escape—Acknowledged in Madrid.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—It was rumored here last night that Manila had surrendered, but no information was obtainable from the Spanish consul.

The German consul was called upon, and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans, and that the city had surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper, only the outskirts being bombarded. The

date of the bombardment was unknown to the German consul, who refused to say any more.

General Augustin told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender, and Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag.

General Augustin immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was complete. The bombardment occurred on the 18th.

Department Notified. Washington, Aug. 17.—The department of state has just issued the following: The following dispatch has just been received at the department of state from Consul Wildman, Hong Kong:

"Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Sunday; city surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in the launch to the Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report."

The information contained in Consul Wildman's brief message aroused intense interest, but created no surprise among those officials who read it. For two or three days news of the fall of Manila has been expected. The last dispatches received from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt indicated that it was their purpose to force a surrender of the city as soon as possible.

It is believed that they joined in a note to General Augustin in demanding the surrender of Manila, threatening to make a combined sea and land attack upon the city unless the demand was acceded to. While no information other than that received in Consul Wildman's dispatch has been received by the department, it is in a measure confirmed by brief dispatches tonight from Madrid.

If the report of General Augustin be true, and its accuracy is not questioned here, the probabilities are that official dispatches will be received by the government in a day or two at the latest. The flight of General Augustin from Manila created some amusing comment tonight. As one official expressed it:

"Had he maintained his position, hard as it was, until the arrival of the news; but he fled, and he now will be branded as a coward."

Acknowledged at Madrid. Madrid, Aug. 17.—According to La Correspondencia de Espana, the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city.

Skeptical Spaniards. Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—The Spanish consul here has not sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australia, as she was chartered by the Americans.

Flags of Truce. Guayama, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—General Brooke sent Colonel Richard to the Spanish lines yesterday under a flag of truce, with a notification of the signing of the peace protocol. He was met by Commandant Cervera in person. After the communication had been read, felicitations and cigars were exchanged. Flags of truce are flying over on opposite sides. It was suggested that they be also planted over the Spanish lines, and the suggestion was accepted.

Hawaii Pays Japan. Washington, Aug. 17.—Minister Sewall, at Hawaii, has informed the state department that Hawaii has paid to Japan \$75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times during the past three years. Quite a complication arose over the claim of Japan for a large amount about the time the new treaty was negotiated, but this \$75,000 payment no doubt clears it up. Mr. Sewall says that the payment of \$75,000 referred to was in full settlement of all Japanese claims, public and private.

THE CONTROL OF CUBA.

The Question Is Now Receiving Earnest Consideration.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and throughout the Spanish West Indies, is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters and at the White House. Today the president saw a number of callers in reference to this reconstruction in our new insular dependencies.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee in command of the Seventh army corps at Jacksonville, came here on a special telegraphic summons from Secretary Alger, and it was with the latter that he had been talking over matters in Cuba generally. Then he added:

"The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which all the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns, and governmental machinery throughout the island. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize, and put into operation a government which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans and the people of other nationalities now on the island, or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a possibility of Spanish interests suffering there through the Cuban?"

"The Spanish property-holders, merchants and all other classes of Spaniards naturally would unite with all the best of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think they will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe government. This would be natural, for no class of

people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights.

"The most difficult problem is the first organization of a preliminary form of government, as later the island will be very rapidly Americanized, and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probability of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a provisional government will be proclaimed, and that the Cuban people will elect for a chief executive of the island, and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred.

Spaniards Are Leaving. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.—The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon, having on board 2,136 Spanish soldiers, the steamer Isla de Pany will probably sail to-morrow and she will be followed by the De Sotomayor. The Monte-video arrived this morning and will begin loading to-morrow. The Theodoros are being pushed with great activity. This is rendered imperative by their horrible condition. The mortality is so great in the Spanish camp, where disease is rampant, that no longer are the dead buried, but are piled up in a trench, and cremated with kerosene and set fire to, cremating the bodies in the open air.

Columbus Is Blamed. London, Aug. 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The dominant tone of the press comment is philosophical resignation. The educated classes are not making any attempt to find any excuse or console themselves with the hope of the victory of the colonies. The colonies, instead of enriching, have impoverished the country. Columbus, in discovering the New World, was not Spain's benefactor, but her evil genius, and the suggestion that his remains should be brought home from Havana.

American Bicyclist Wins. Paris, Aug. 17.—C. W. Miller, the American cyclist, won the 72-hour bicycle race today, covering 1,872 kilometers; Frederick, the Swiss cyclist, was second, covering 1,870 kilometers.

Monument to Wolfe Tone. Dublin, Aug. 17.—The whole city was in a festive mood in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the monument in memory of Wolfe Tone. Thousand of excursionists were present and delegates were in attendance from the United States, Australia, South Africa, France and Italy. There was an immense procession to the site of the monument. Theobald Wolfe Tone was the real originator of the Irish movement that culminated in the rebellion of 1798.

Cervera Is at Fortmouth. Portsmouth, Aug. 17.—Admiral Cervera arrived here this morning for a visit with the Spanish prisoners confined at the navy yard here. As a fitting close of the day Admiral Cervera and his staff were given a banquet at Hotel Wolfe tonight, and later held a reception in the parlors of the hotel. To-morrow Cervera will distribute \$35,000 among the Spanish prisoners.

Fanic on an Excursion Boat. Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16.—At midnight tonight, the steamer New South, a large vessel returning to this city with an excursion party from Maysville, Ky., ran into a bank in the upper part of the city, causing a panic among its 700 passengers, many of whom were knocked off their feet. There are unverified rumors that some were drowned, but no names are given.

To share their lunch, a cat has the habit of following tourists up on one of the Alps to the height of 10,000 feet.

FINAL BATTLE IN PORTO RICO.

Schwan's Forces Were Attacked Sunday by Spanish Repetition.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—General Schwan's column was attacked before Mayaguez and Lares. As the Eleventh infantry, under Colonel Burke, was descending the valley of the Rio Grande, they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 1,500 Spanish, who were retreating toward the north. The fire was returned, and the Spanish were repulsed, with, it is supposed, considerable loss.

Colonel Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded, and

Large Hole Torn in the Cruiser's Stern—No One Aboard Ship Was Hurt—American Vessels Steamed Out of Range as Rapidly as Possible.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 16.—The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the auxiliary yacht Silvia, were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. One 10 and two 12-inch shells struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get away out of range, and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his bookcases into fragments. No one was injured, and, being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships departed as fast as their engines would carry them.

The flagship and the Silvia lay parallel to each other, not more than a mile from Morro castle, and separated from each other by three-eighths of a mile. The Miantonomoh lay about three-quarters of a mile from the Spanish batteries, and the temptation was too strong for the Spanish to resist.

The first glimmer of dawn was breaking through the eastern sky when, without an instant's warning, the look-out on the flagship saw a jet of smoke puff from one of Morro's big guns. Almost before he could pull himself together sufficiently to make a report of the incident, 10 and 12-inch shells were sent screaming at the fleet, and apparently were grinning in earnest in their last efforts to wreck injury on their too mighty enemy. Shells fell between the San Francisco and the Silvia. Some fell short, a few went over them. The flagship signalled the Silvia to get out of range without delay, and both ships swung around and made for the sea.

It was then that the shell struck the San Francisco's stern. Commodore Howell was on deck with Captain Leary when the shell struck. With the utmost speed the fleet moved out about three miles. Here the men on the flagship patched up the ragged hole in the vessel's stern. All the shells fired at the vessel fell around the ship. One of the Silvia's men stood aghast on the deck of the yacht, watching in hand.

Morro castle fired several of the missiles, but how many is not known. The others came from two sand batteries near Morro. The firing lasted 20 minutes.

The one-sided engagement had scarcely ended when the men of the Silvia were treated to another surprise. The little yacht gunboat is manned by the New York naval militia. Her crew had barely recovered from the excitement over the flagship's greeting, when she was ordered to take into Havana under a flag of truce. The white flag was hoisted over the Silvia, and she started towards the guns which had swarmed her.

The ceremony occupied no more time than the physical act involved. The American officer returned to his ship, and the vessels went on their respective ways.

Ran Into a Washout. Chicago, Aug. 16.—Battery A, Colorado light artillery, passed through Chicago today on the way to Fort Hancock, N. Y. The troops arrived over the Santa Fe road just too late to make connection with an eastbound train. They were delayed by an accident. A washout occurred near New Hope, and the train the men were on passed over a small cowpit, the roadbed collapsed and the car plunged from the rails. Every man on the train was awakened, but before it came to a stop, a guard rail caught the rear truck of the sleeper and threw it on the track.

Collided With a Yacht. Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—The sloop yacht Leona, with 17 men aboard, while anchored outside of Boston light, was run into by a barge in tow of the tug Honeybrook and five men were injured. Two of the number, C. W. Sellman and A. Nordell, were drowned; another, A. Casperson, was killed by being jammed between the tow line and the deck, while the two others, Foster Nelson and Harkinson, although sustaining injuries, were rescued.

Order Revoked. San Francisco, Aug. 16.—The order for the sailing of troops for Manila, on the transports Scandia and Arizona, has been countermanded. The transports will sail for the Philippines, but they will carry only stores, consisting of medicines, commissary and quartermaster's property. The Scandia loaded with medical supplies today, and the work of rushing aboard the government stores is going on as actively as ever. The fresh meat and last of the stores were being hurried aboard the big transport today.

FIRE ON THE FLEET

Havana Batteries Delivered a Parting Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO WAS STRUCK

Large Hole Torn in the Cruiser's Stern—No One Aboard Ship Was Hurt—American Vessels Steamed Out of Range as Rapidly as Possible.

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SPAIN IN MOURNING

Public Stunned by the Loss of the Colonies.

London, Aug. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. Some days ago, the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory, and that Spain now falls to the second rank among nations. The public is stunned and there is general mourning.

General Blanco telegraphs that Havana is greatly agitated by the news of the signing of the protocol, and that much anxiety is manifested to learn the conditions, which have not yet been published. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the effect that the text of the protocol may have on the Spanish volunteers in Havana.

Many newspapers express grief and despair that the men who brought disaster to Spain by lack of foresight, should be able to carry their point and force speculators to pay better prices. A great deal depends upon the magnitude of the export demand. The rally at the last was helped by reports that cash wheat in Kansas City was up 2@4c, and Minnesota 3c on cash wheat. There was also a report about Russia prohibiting exports, but it was denied by export houses in Paris. Receipts everywhere were under last year's. The Price Current shows that levelled wheat at 167,180,000 bushels. Last year they had 109,656,000 bushels. The general belief is that the department's acreage is too low.

Conflicting reports in regard to the crop situation in Russia were circulated. The first received were unfavorable. They started inquiries from other sources. Dreyfus' man at New York said that the Russian situation was favorable, though less in some sections, and deliveries were rather light, owing to rain in the early part of the season. D. Bingham's information was that the Russian crops were good.

Seattle Markets. Vegetables—Potatoes—\$12@16 per ton. Beets, per sack, \$1.10; turnips, 85c; carrots, 41c; radishes, 12 1/2c; new California onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 1 1/2c; fruit and vegetables, California lemons, 50c; 7.00; choice, \$2.00; seedling oranges, \$2.50 case; California navel, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; peaches, Yakima, 75@90c; Wenatchee, small, 60@65c.

Butter—Creamery, native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 14@16c; dairy, 12 1/2@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 25c. Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11 1/2c; Eastern cheese, 11@11 1/2c. Eggs—Frying 19, selling 20@21c.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.50; Graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$20; brewing, \$21 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$9@10; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; second, 35c; dairy, 30@32 1/2c store, 30@32 1/2c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—45@50c per sack. Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack; silver skin, \$1.25@1.40. Hops—5@12 1/2c; 1898 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lamb, 8c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeters, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Be