

TO CAPTURE SANTIAGO

Insurgents Moving on the Place.

DEFENSES WERE BOMBARDED

Purpose Was to Cut the Cable, as Such Action Would Isolate Blanco From the Outside World—Spaniards Erect New Earthworks by the Harbor.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 21.—Refugees who arrived here today from Santiago de Cuba on board the steamer Adula say the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brigadier-General Mendez, by order of General Calixto Garcia, has been moving the insurgent forces to the neighborhood of Caimero, on the south coast, and Brigadier-General Castilla, of the insurgent army, has shifted his command to within 25 miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Smallest insurgent bands engage in nightly raids on the garrisoned towns, to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They retire without pursuit after their forays.

The concerted design is to cut off the meat, vegetable and fruit supply of the city. Meantime the prices of provisions at Santiago are even less than they were three weeks ago, during the first panic following the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and the expectation of being blockaded. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Hayti, and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview in La Bandera Espanola of May 18, is quoted as saying:

"Spain has 300,000 regular troops and volunteers in Cuba. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders; yes, to three invaders. We hear America proposes to assault us with 15,000 men, some reports say 150,000. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number, the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'golden and bloody flag of Spain.' In our hands may it indeed win the name."

The feeling against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The Spaniards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans.

OFF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

American Warships Drew the Fire From the Shore Batteries.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 21.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port, was in the harbor. They approached and drew the fire from the batteries at the harbor forts. It is not known whether the warships replied to the fire. The firing continued from noon to 1 o'clock. Captain Walker, of the Adula, who was coming out, could not see any marks of Morro castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn the range. There was much excitement in the city. The regulars and volunteers were called and new earthwork batteries were erected on each side of the harbor entrance.

The number and caliber of the guns are unknown, but it is known that there are 21 torpedoes in the channel electrically connected with the shore. The cruiser Mercedes, whose boilers are disabled, has been anchored so she can rake the channel for 300 yards. The merchant ship Mexico, of Barcelona, mounting four small, quick-firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schooners are at the wharves.

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: Although nothing official is given out by the navy department, the opinion is unanimously expressed that the reported bombardment of Santiago de Cuba is probably true. A large number of American vessels are there, and one of the special missions to which they have been assigned is cutting the cable at that port. There are three cables at Santiago de Cuba, two running between Jamaica and one to Hayti. They are Spanish property, but they either have been cut or will be cut to prevent Blanco from communicating with Madrid or other outside point. The outlook for a naval battle within 24 hours is considered promising.

Washington, May 21.—The absence of official news of any character from the navy department today is the widest field to speculation.

FIRST TO SAIL.

Orders Received by Oregon Troops to Leave for Manila.

San Francisco, May 23.—Oregon's fine regiment of volunteer infantry has received orders to be ready to sail for the Philippines at once. At a late hour this evening, Colonel Summers was informed that his command should immediately prepare for the voyage, and a few minutes afterwards the whole Oregon camp was in a state of jollification. The colonel was routed out of his tent, and for a quarter of an hour addressed his men in tones that brought forth the wildest cheering. The report in camp is that the Fourteenth infantry, recently arrived from Vancouver, at least, will go with the Oregon regiment. Some artillery may also be in the force hurried to the front, as there are four batteries of heavy and several of light artillery in the California volunteers.

Washington Men Will Not Go.

San Francisco, May 23.—It is not expected that any portion of the Washington volunteers will form part of the first installment of the Manila expedition, as it will be impossible to have the men properly equipped in time. The Washington men are comfortably located, and are now devoting four hours a day to drill.

Reserve to Go to Sea.

Portland, Or., May 23.—The Oregon naval reserve will undoubtedly see service within the next 10 days. A dispatch was received yesterday from Washington by Adjutant-General Tuttle, directing him to put himself into communication with Rear-Admiral Miller, of the flagship Monterey, at San Francisco, concerning crews from the Oregon naval reserve to be put into the regular service.

LEADS THE WAY.

General Anderson Has Been Ordered to Manila.

Portland, Or., May 23.—Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson left for San Francisco yesterday under orders to take command of the first expedition to Manila. He received his orders at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and with soldier-like promptness was at the depot ready for departure at 6.

After General Anderson's burial at Skagway during the first month of the war, the news that he was to be given the first important command, and virtually open the military campaign, was naturally an agreeable surprise to him, and will be none the less welcome to his friends, who are legion. Up to the time of his appointment as a brigadier-general, he was the senior colonel of the army, and is considered one of the best officers in the service. That he is the best choice that could be made for the important duty which has been assigned to him, is the belief of every one who has been associated with him, either before or since his honorable service in the war.

SANTIAGO A RAT TRAP.

Navy Department Announces Arrival of Spanish Fleet.

Washington, May 23.—All of the news that was given out today at the navy department was comprised in the one short bulletin posted at the close of the day, stating that the department had information, believed to be correct, that Admiral Cervera, with his flying squadron, was at Santiago de Cuba. This went to confirm the newspaper reports, and the Madrid cablegram published this morning, the latter a rather unusual circumstance, for the Spanish bulletins have been notably deceptive ever since the flying squadron left Cadiz. Accepting this statement as correct, it indicates that there is little probability of a hostile meeting between Sampson and Schley and Admiral Cervera immediately.

Looking over the charts of Santiago harbor, the navy department soon discovered that the place would be a veritable rat trap for the Spaniards, with its narrow entrance, in which a single American monitor could blow up the whole Spanish fleet.

Officials of the Cuban delegation here who believed that the Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago de Cuba say about all the Spaniards can accomplish at that point is to secure a base of operations in a fairly well fortified harbor, and also lay in coal from the colliers which are understood to have preceded the fleet there.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, who spent some time with the president today, expressed the belief that the reported arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago was true, and that it might have the effect of bringing about an earlier close of the war than was expected. He thought, however, the indications were that the war might last a year.

An Alaskan Surveying Party.

San Francisco, May 23.—The Rufus E. Wood will sail today for Alaska. Among her hundred or more passengers are the Gardiner party of 40 civil engineers and mechanics who are sent out by a London and New York syndicate to survey a railroad from Norton sound to the nearest point on the Yukon, making a saving of about 300 miles in the distance to Dawson.

A Short Stay.

Madrid, May 23.—It is asserted that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

NEARING HOME WATERS

Battle Ship Oregon Is Out of Danger.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED SAFE

Best News Since Dewey's Victory at Manila—No Authentic Information Concerning the Movements of the American or Spanish Fleets.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information today that the battle-ship Oregon has successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circle of South America, and is now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet, the secretary would not say. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the battle of Manila, as it means not only that the Oregon is out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron now in southern waters, but also that her fighting strength will be added to Admiral Sampson's force in the near future, if, indeed, it has not already augmented the admiral's strength.

The Oregon left San Francisco about six weeks before the war opened, and at that time it was admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for dispatches and then went around the Horn and up the east coast of South America. In all, the trip covered was more than 13,000 miles. The last stretch, from Bahia to the Windward islands, has been followed with anxiety by naval officials, for by a strange coincidence the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo-boats approached the Windward islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there.

It was suspected that the Spanish admiral would try to intercept the battle-ship with his superior force, and before leaving Bahia, Captain Clark, of the Oregon, was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet. In reply, Captain Clark expressed his confidence in being able to hold his own single-handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to torpedo-boats under the Spanish admiral's command, for these are a new and practically untried element against the modern battle-ship, and while Captain Clark is confident of holding out against the Spaniards, a chance blow might be struck by them.

Notwithstanding Captain Clark's assurances, the navy department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battle-ship on such unequal terms was far from desirable and might bring serious results. For this reason, the official information reaching the authorities today was a source of most hearty congratulation. Where the report came from was not made known, but the mere fact that Secretary Long regards the Oregon as safe makes it possible that she has passed to the northward of the Windward islands.

Aside from this bit of information, Secretary Long said at the close of office hours that there was no further news to be given out. During the day, the bureau of navigation issued a bulletin summarizing Commander McCalla's official report on the recent engagement at Cienfuegos and adding some minor news on the prospective exchange of prisoners, etc. These bulletins are practically all that comes from the navy department with the secretary's confirmation.

Today, Secretary Long joined the war board, which has been in session for some hours, to participate in the discussion of their plans, which are believed to have been modified materially by the news received from the Oregon.

The Spanish Squadron.

New York, May 20.—A Herald dispatch from Puerto Plata, San Domingo, says:

It is reported here that the Spanish squadron, composed of four cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers, commanded by Admiral Cervera, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, this morning. The report appears to be accepted here as true.

Port An Prince, May 20.—Nothing is known here of the report from Puerto Plata, to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Porto Rico.

Torpedo Boats Did Not Come.

New York, May 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gibraltar says that the torpedo-boats Ariete, Halcon and Azor, which were at St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, with the Oquendo and the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, went first to the Canaries, and with the transport Ciudad de Cadiz have returned to Cadiz.

IN A CUBAN PORT.

The Spanish Fleet Has Reached Santiago Safely.

Madrid, May 21.—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident.

Madrid, May 21.—A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the arrival of the Spanish squadron.

Madrid, May 21.—The Spanish fleet on arriving at Santiago de Cuba, found there two American warships, which retired with all speed. The queen regent has cabled congratulations to Admiral Cervera.

New York, May 21.—A World dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: A telegram from Port Morant, dated at 4 o'clock, May 18, states that the light house keeper at Morant point, on the extreme end of Jamaica, reports that a number of warships were passing. They were going northward at a tremendous rate of speed, heading in the direction of Santiago de Cuba. Their nationality was not ascertained.

GREAT SPANISH LOSS.

Three Hundred Killed and Many More Wounded at Cienfuegos.

Key West, May 21.—The Spanish loss during the engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than at first reported. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast. Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat some miles down the coast, including Colonel Ortiz, Lieutenant Olivares, and three privates from an insurgent camp near Cienfuegos. They reported that the Spanish losses and the damage wrought by the shells were great. The hospitals at Cienfuegos, they say, were full of wounded men, and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return to complete the work of destruction. During the engagement, the Marblehead threw 450 vital shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 shots from her secondary battery. The gunboat Nashville threw as many more shells, and 1,200 shots from her secondary battery.

Fifteen hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land, and upon this the ships concentrated their fire, and it was here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells and just after the lighthouse was blown up, five Spaniards, who were running together in an attempt to escape, were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the gunner being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pieces.

To Go to Manila.

Washington, May 21.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were determined upon at the war department today, and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These, with the volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Idaho will make up the total of the men to be taken—the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take and hold the city of Manila.

Adjutant-General Corbin today sent orders to the Tenth and Twenty-third infantry at New Orleans to proceed at once to San Francisco. They will report to the commanding general at that point and will embark for the Philippines as soon as supplies and transportation can be furnished.

A Saluting Cannon Burst.

Baker City, Or., May 21.—A 200-pound cannon burst at 6 o'clock this evening near the O. R. & N. station, where 2,000 people were massed to greet the 800 Idaho volunteers who are en route to Portland. Just as the first section of the train drew in, a salute was fired, and the cannon burst, hurling metal into the crowd, striking six people. Curtis Spencer, 8 years old, son of C. C. Spencer, was hit on the head and his skull fractured. He will probably die.

Canadian-American Offer.

Chicago, May 21.—The following message was sent today:

"To President McKinley, Washington: I have the honor to offer you a full regiment of trained Canadian-American soldiers. The majority have been under fire. We desire service with Merritt."

"GEORGE A. BAYNE, Lieutenant-Colonel."

Most of the men in the regiment, as well as Colonel Bayne, have been connected with the British army, either as regulars or in military service in Canada. In addition to the regiment, the colonel has about 200 on the enlistment rolls, and if the regiment is accepted and another one is desired, he will, he says, be able to fill the second regiment on short notice.

German Gunners on Spanish Ships.

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: Information has reached the state department that German gunners have been assigned to the Spanish fleet fitting out at Cadiz. The German ambassador will neither affirm nor deny the report. The state department will interrogate him.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 713 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

A combination of circumstances has been at work to make Leiter's position in wheat comparatively easy. Supplies the world over are light, and the foreign stocks are in such a condition that France and Italy have been forced to take off their import duty of 87c. Spain has prohibited exports and imports and Germany and Austria are considering the advisability of removing or reducing their import duty. Admitting that supplies are low and the price of bread everywhere is high, flour being up to \$7 per barrel, the question arises, does the real condition of supply and demand warrant an advance of 40c to 53c a bushel in the leading markets in a week? If so it must be admitted that prices have been too low for months. If there is not manipulation behind it. Short sellers are chiefly responsible for the advance, but, even taking into consideration the light stocks in store in Europe, there is no sound argument in the supply and demand theory, to sustain \$1.70 for wheat here, when it is considered that over 40,000,000 bushels are afloat for Europe, against 17,000,000 bushels a year ago. If all other grains were equally scarce, there might be sound argument in the assertion that wheat was worth fancy prices. Speculation is more responsible for these prices than the actual demand, as values are up to a famine point, and higher than during the wild speculation that prevailed at the time of and following the close of the civil war, allowing for the premium on gold. One dollar and fifty cents for cash wheat in Liverpool and \$1.85 for it in Chicago, when the freight charges from Chicago to Liverpool, which are about 30c, including the cost of selling there do not strike the public as indicating a sound condition.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 93@94c; Valley and Bluestem, 95@96c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; graham, \$4.85; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40@42c; choice gray, 38@40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$28; brewing, \$24 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$25; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½@35c; fair to good, 25@30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.09 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.50@3; geese, \$6.00@6.50; ducks, young, \$6@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack.

Hops—5@12½c per pound for new crop; 1898 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 10c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6½c; small, 6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; sweets, 2½c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 21c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 15@16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 21c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@12c; Eastern cheese, 12c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14½c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7½c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25.

Corn—Whole, \$2.25; cracked, per ton, \$2.5; feed meal, \$2.5 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.25@5.50; straights, \$5.00; California brands, \$6.25; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$15.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7.