

SPANISH SHIPS Made Another Trip Ashore.

VERA'S FLEET ALL THERE

Still Throwing Dynamite at the Forts—Fleet Warned Not to Fire—A Seaman on the Flagship New York Drowned.

Santiago de Cuba, June 30.—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary ship Suwanee, returned to the fleet from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor, with the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer. They are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Lieutenant Blue went ashore Saturday to the west of Morro castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He moved until about two miles north of the batteries. He traveled 60 miles and rejoined the Suwanee this morning.

At one time the lieutenant was Cuban outpost separated by only a few miles from a Spanish outpost. They popped at each other all the time, but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieutenant Blue was able to locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

Admiral Sampson warned his fleet to exercise great care in firing at the hills east of Morro castle, pointing out that the American



CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

had advanced and that our troops should be deployed on the hillsides.

It is hardly likely that a serious battle will be taken by the navy until Monday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement.

The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius fired three shells last night. They fell in the vicinity of Morro castle and the batteries.

During the night a loud explosion occurred on shore near Aguadores. It is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards trying to blow up the railroad trestle near that place.

It is now said that Juragua may be held as the permanent coaling harbor of the fleet.

Klaus Weineck, an ordinary seaman belonging to the flagship New York, was drowned yesterday. The ship was coaling in front of the castle from the collier Alexander when Weineck jumped from the ship in an attempt to get on board another ship. He fell between the flag and the collier and sank at once. His body was not recovered.

The Dolphin has gone to the Havana, and the Helena and the Albatross have gone to the southern coast.

A bulletin issued by Rear-Admiral Sampson yesterday said:

From a report made by one of the crew of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage done to the fleet Friday last was done by seven millimeter machine guns manned by Spaniards, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the crew of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

More Abuse for General Lee. Havana, June 30.—El Diario de la Noche, commenting on the report of the United States that Major-General Fitzhugh Lee will attack Havana at the head of 40,000 soldiers, says:

For what, then, comes this persistent supply of sent for reconnoitering? Is this presumable author of the invasion of the Maine?"

Yesterday afternoon the head of the column advanced towards the shore and Siboney railroad. At the same time the American warships, of which were battle ships, approached the creek and opened fire at the Spanish troops.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Spanish Reinforcements Are Moving on Santiago.

Washington, July 1.—Numerically, the opposing armies at Santiago are not very different, the estimate of the Spanish force being placed at 14,000 men, thoroughly entrenched and behind barbed-wire fences and in block-houses as against about 18,000 men under Shafter's command, aided by 4,000 Cubans.

One of the gravest elements in the problem, however, is the Spanish warships, for, unless Shafter is materially assisted by Sampson, who might engage the full attention of the Spanish ships, their fire on the American advance would be very hard to meet.

The military authorities here say that General Linares has shown great military tact in slowly retiring during the last few days, as he gradually drew our troops from the protection of the American ships and brought them close to the fire of the Spanish ships in Santiago harbor. For this reason it was with relief that the announcement was received here that Shafter had succeeded in landing all of his artillery, including his siege train, for, unless Sampson can be relied upon to force his way into the harbor and attack the Spanish ships, the siege guns, planted on heights commanding the bay, will be the main reliance of General Shafter in offsetting the presence of the Spanish ironclads.

Undoubtedly Shafter is animated to attack as soon as possible by his knowledge of the approach of the reinforcements for Linares from Manzanillo, for, with this additional force, Shafter's position would be disagreeable, if not perilous, at least until he had received reinforcements.

The war department received the first definite news today as to the approach of Spanish reinforcements. This was an official dispatch stating that 8000 men, with pack-trains and droves of animals, were advancing from Manzanillo, and were 54 miles from Santiago. It has been known through the reports of General Joyce, made to General Miles, that the Spaniards have 10,000 at Holguin, and every precaution has been taken to guard against their advance from either quarter. The official report today showed that 8,000 of those at Manzanillo had covered half the distance to Santiago, and it is the belief of military officials here that a similar advance is being made by the 10,000 men from Holguin. These advances, now practically unopposed, are regarded as one of the most serious phases of the situation. There is the further element, to which the military authorities are giving careful attention, that one man entrenched behind earthworks or in rifle pits, is worth three men in the open. It is said that the battle of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania afforded the most direct proof on this point.

ALL IN READINESS.

Assault on Santiago May Begin at Almost Any Hour.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, via Kingston, July 1.—Preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and troops in all branches of the service are being hurried to the front.

Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move today beyond General Wheeler's headquarters, but as the roads dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up tomorrow and the entrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Colonel Wood's dynamite guns. The sharpshooters will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3.2 inches, and with sharpshooters are effective at 2,300 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and General Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, General Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The press representatives are not at present permitted to divulge its location.

The military telegraph has been completed as far as General Wheeler's headquarters, placing the front in direct communication with General Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Segurana, where he can keep in close touch with Rear-Admiral Sampson.

There are now more than 18,000 men at the front.

Drinking water for the troops at the front is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream full of springs direct from the mountains. The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first. Strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future and sentinels have been placed to enforce the order. Strict orders have also been issued about eating the tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, etc., in which the country abounds, the only exception being made in the case of milk from green coconuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

The men are steady and confident. The pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or firing on the lines at night.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

How and Where Major Byers Wrote His Famous War Song.

Gen. Sherman's destructive procession through Georgia will be known in all times as "Sherman's march to the sea." Few of the younger generation knew how this name was applied, but a writer in the Detroit Free Press names Maj. S. H. M. Byers, of Des Moines, Ia., as its author, he having first used it as the title of his famous song which begins:

"Our camp-fires shone bright on the mountains,
That frowned on the river below."

It is interesting to hear Maj. Byers tell just how and where he wrote this



MAJ. S. H. M. BYERS.

song, which was sung over and over again by camp-fires and by firesides. Maj. Byers was a soldier boy when he wrote it. He was a very young volunteer soldier in the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and his home was in Oskaloosa, Ia. His regiment marched forth 1,000 strong and half of them fell on the battlefield. Eighty of the Fifth Iowa were captured in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Mr. Byers was among this number of unfortunates. They were moved hither and thither from prison to prison, and finally marched to a spot near Columbia in South Carolina. A few weeks later they were moved into the town of Columbia and placed in the yards of an asylum surrounded by a high brick wall. Little of all that was going forward in the great outside world ever reached the prisoners, but they found out that Sherman was on the move and carrying everything before him. They learned that he had taken Savannah, and courage and hope came to them in their dreary and desolate surroundings.

"One night," says Maj. Byers, "while pacing up and down and cogitating on the wonderful success of Sherman's campaign, I wondered what they would call it. It was not a battle only, I reflected, but a march as well—and a march to the sea. Instantly the thought struck me of a song."

While walking about in the darkness for warmth, Maj. Byers partly composed the song and finished it the next day. He showed it to several of his fellow-prisoners and one of them, Lieut. Rockwell, set the song to music. There was a glee club among the prisoners and by them it was first sung. Thence one of the prisoners carried it North and soon it was heard all over the land.

When the war was over, Maj. Byers was appointed to a consular position in Switzerland, where he remained for many years. He has also been the American consul to Rome.

WANTS TO BE QUEEN.

An Eastern Princess Lays Claim to the Throne of Greece.

There is a movement on foot in Russia to recognize the rights of Eugenie Christoforo, Princess Palaeologae-Nicepharæ-Comnenæ. With a name



EUGENIE CHRISTOFORO.

like that one would not think she would want to be recognized, but she does. She claims the throne of Greece, and it is said that she only waits on the backing of Russia to assert her claims. She has joined the orthodox Russian church at the Czar's request, and this is thought to be one of the steps to the throne.

She represents the most ancient and noble of all the royal families of Europe—the line of the Emperor of By-

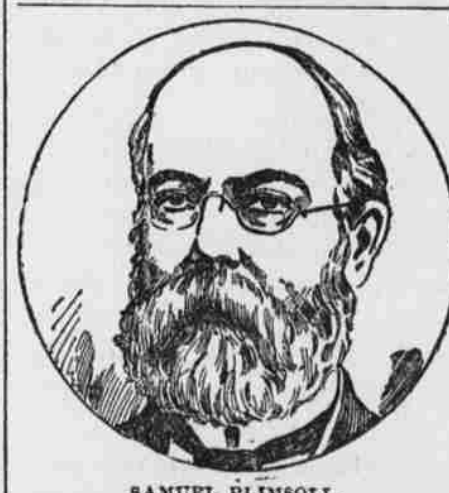
zantium, or Constantinople. As a representative of this line the Princess unites in herself the claims of all the dynasties which from the time of Constantine the Great till the fall of the Constantinian occupied the throne of the eastern Caesars. Through the marriage of Eudesia Jacita with Eufarheno Katakalono Ambusto, son of the Emperor Nicephorus Katagalono Ambusto Botinates, the Princess traces her line back to Constantine.

The Princess's pedigree is proved by the records and archives of Constantinople now in Rome and by the archives of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at Malta, and the chancery at Malta attests their authenticity. She was born at Malta under British rule and has spent much time in England. Her father, Prince Theodore Christoforo, was candidate for the Greek throne in 1863, but the powers gave the job to George, the Dane. She says George has no more right to the throne than has a Hottentot, but George has the throne just the same.

THE PILMSOLL MARK.

What It Is and What It Has Done for the Merchant Sailor.

The death recently in London of Samuel Pilmsoll, popularly known as the "sailors' friend," removed a man who earned the gratitude of merchant seamen through many acts of kindness and justice. The most famous of his labors for the sailor was the establishment of the Pilmsoll Mark. The Pilmsoll mark may be found on 90 of every 100 merchantmen to-day. It is a circle, crossed in the center by a horizontal line. Before the law establishing this load line there were no restrictions on private merchant vessels as to the amount of load. Owners were restricted only by their fears for the safety of their vessels, and many a ship was so overloaded, meeting heavy weather, she sank with all on board. To correct this evil Mr. Pilmsoll had worked out by experienced ship-loaders a system of tables showing how many tons a vessel of a certain displacement could safely



SAMUEL PILMSOLL.

carry, and by an act of Parliament this rule was applied to every merchant vessel under the British flag, and on the outside of each vessel's hull the Pilmsoll mark was painted. It did not matter how much more room there was for cargo; when the ship was loaded so that she sank to the Pilmsoll line no more cargo could be taken on penalty of a heavy fine, and no seaman was required to sail on a vessel whose Pilmsoll mark did not show above the water.

The legislation which provided this safeguard for the lives of seamen was opposed strenuously by ship owners, by shippers, and even by marine insurance companies, and, strange as it may seem, was a fruitful subject for derision by Jack in the fore-castle, but as the wisdom of the precaution has been justified by years, prejudice has vanished and the Pilmsoll mark has been adopted by most civilized nations.

The Retort Courteous.

The noted French writer, Piron, was a wit whose reputation for brilliancy of speech was unrivaled. He was famous for his flashing retorts; but even the best of us sometimes have to bow to superiority, though it be only temporarily.

A lady once thoughtlessly asked Piron in company whether he could tell her the difference between a woman and a mirror.

"It is, madam," said Piron, instantly, "that a mirror reflects without speaking, and a woman speaks without reflecting."

"Very well, Monsieur Piron," she replied, a little nettled by the remark; "but can you tell me the difference between a mirror and a man?"

"No," answered the poet.

"Oh," was the reply, "it is this, Monsieur Piron. A mirror is always polished, but man is not always so."

—Youth's Companion.

The Austrian Emperor.

The Emperor of Austria is said to be one of the most hard-working of sovereigns. He is up every morning of his life by 6 o'clock, and may be seen at his writing table often as early as 4 trying to cope with an overwhelming mass of correspondence. On days given up to chamols hunting he begins work all the earlier in order that he may have longer hours to devote to the sport he loves.

A man is never entirely satisfied with his sons-in-law, and a woman's daughters-in-law never suit her.

A rainy spell of weather is like theague: hard to break.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

The End of the Remarkable Leiter Wheat Deal.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

Leiter's wheat deal has become a thing of the past. It was a big one while it lasted, but, like its predecessors, came to an untimely end, leaving a corpse in the shape of 14,000,000 bushels of cash wheat and over 10,000,000 bushels of futures. Of the cash wheat 7,000,000 bushels is in this country, nearly 5,000,000 bushels being in the Northwest. The greater portion of it has been turned over to Armour to liquidate, while the foreign holdings and those afloat are being attended to by Alexander Geddes. The \$5,000,000 in profits have disappeared, and with them a possibility of losses of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The latter cannot be determined until the wheat is liquidated and all accounts are adjusted. Some think that L. Z. Leiter will not have to put up very much money in final settlement. The latter, who has taken a hand in the liquidation, says the losses will not be as large as the trade expects. He is a close thinker and is in a position to know what he is talking about. The trade may never know what the losses really are. Prices have reached a point where buyers need not be afraid of being badly hurt by the bull side. September was down to 68, a drop of 29c from the high point. It is now the price where it should be attractive to buyers were it not for the fear that there is more liquidation to come. In the past seven years September wheat has sold in June between 55c and 87½c; the highest was in 1893, and the lowest in 1896. Last year the range was 66 1-8c and 66½c. In 1896 it sold from 55c to 64 3-8, and in 1895 at 70 5-8 to 83½. The trade has lost its bull leader and is completely demoralized. Liquidation by longs, combined with short selling by large professional traders, has more than equaled Leiter's holdings, so that they have liquidated his line for him in one sense. The selling fever has taken hold of the speculative crowd and it will have to run its course just the same as the buying mania did. Prices are liable to be carried too low, and when it comes to covering, there will be a big rally. There is one thing against heavy advances; it is the absence of a leader to absorb the surplus and take it off the market.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11 @ 12 per ton; natives, \$8 @ 10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.25; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.25; bothouse lettuce, —c; radishes, 12½c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$8; choice, \$2.50 @ 2.75; seedling oranges, \$1.50 @ 1.75; California navels, fancy, \$3 @ 3.25; choice, \$2.50 @ 2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25 @ 2.75 per bunch; strawberries, 60c @ 75c per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 7 @ 12c; dairy, 12½ @ 15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11 @ 12c; Eastern cheese, 12 @ 12½c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7½c; cows, prime, 7c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 7 @ 7½c; veal, 6 @ 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50 @ 3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3 @ 4c; steelheads, 7 @ 8c; salmon trout, 9 @ 10c; flounders and sole, 3 @ 4c; herring, 4c. Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3.50; per gallon, solid, \$1.80.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, \$4.25, bbl; straights, \$4; California brands, \$5.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$5.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 @ 21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8 @ 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60 @ 61c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.00; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40c; choice gray, 38 @ 39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22; brewing, \$24 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 @ 12; clover, \$10 @ 11; Oregon wild hay, \$9 @ 10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 12½ @ 14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35c; fair to good, 33½c; dairy, 22½ @ 30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11 @ 12c; Young America, 12½c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00 @ 4; geese, \$3.00 @ 5.50; ducks, young, \$3 @ 4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11½ @ 12½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30 @ 35c per sack; sweets, \$1.75 @ 2 per cental.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5 @ 12½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4 @ 6c.