

SURRENDER BY TORAL

Santiago Is Given Up Without a Fight.

PRISONERS TO BE SENT HOME

Eastern End of Cuba Is Now in Our Possession—Capitulation Came After Brief Conference Between General Toral and Shafter and Miles.

Washington, July 16.—Santiago formally surrendered at 8 o'clock P. M. The adjutant-general today received following from Playa del Este:

"I have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of his army returning to Spain. This proposition embodies the surrender of all of eastern Cuba from Acerraderos on the north to Sagua on the south, via Palma, practically the fourth army corps. The commissioners will meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the SHAFTER."

Adjutant-General Corbin announced that Santiago surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received, a telegram having been received which showed that the Spaniards agreed to our terms. Only the details of the



GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

capitulation now remain to be adjusted. The war department has notified General Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they are known, including the agreement for shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain. The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers.

The navy department also received word of the surrender in a brief dispatch from Admiral Sampson. The war department received the following, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 8 o'clock:

"General Toral formally surrendered the army at Santiago on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of the surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate them and to keep those who are still on board ships from coming ashore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself. NELSON A. MILES, "Major-General of the Army."

APPEALS FROM ALASKA.

Bills Passed by Congress Providing for Their Transfer.

Washington, July 16.—The bill providing for the transfer from the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit to the supreme court of certain appeals from the district court of Alaska, the passage of which by the house was in a great measure due to the efforts of Representative Tongue, was steered through the senate the day before adjournment, after being reported on the same day from the judiciary committee. Action on the measure was exceedingly rapid, for when the bill had passed the house, June 21, it was immediately sent to the senate and there referred to a committee, which it was favorably reported on a few weeks. That is a short record, and the fact that it passed this session reflects great credit on Senator McBride, under whose guidance the matter was carried through the senate.

ASKS TOO MUCH.

Toral Proposes Unsatisfactory Terms—Wants to Retain His Arms.

Washington, July 18.—There was a long and anxious wait today to hear further news from the commissioners who have been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Shafter and General Miles began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's dispatch.

All the dispatches were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress, and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but on the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities did not regard it as serious or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. One of these dispatches, after specifying that this difference had arisen, added that a settlement would be reached before the day closed.

No question whatever had been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has General Toral agreed to it, but his agreement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish government at Madrid.

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the plans made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrendered to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 25,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough steamship lines can doubtless be found to undergo the task. At the best, several weeks will be required to move the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time. Being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing them into the hills just in the rear of Santiago it is believed that the danger of an extensive yellow fever epidemic will be reduced so far that it will no longer be a cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild character, and it is said that this will readily yield to a change of altitude.

No Further Parley.

Washington, July 18.—After an extended conference with the president tonight, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Gold-Laden Miners.

Victoria, July 18.—The steamer Cottage City, which touched here tonight on her way to Seattle from Alaska, had on board 20 miners from Dawson, with about \$750,000 in gold dust and drafts, mostly the latter. They came up the Yukon river in a steamer to White Horse rapids, where they transferred to a Lake Bennett steamer.

With the exception of a few cases of scurvy, the health of Dawson is reported very good.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived here this morning from Alaska, with 18 miners from Dawson and about \$500,000 in gold dust and drafts. The City of Seattle brings news that the town of Skagway has been placed under martial law.

Goldseekers Stranded.

Tacoma, Wash., July 18.—John Connelly and F. N. Acker returned from Cook inlet with the report that there are nearly 2,000 men and women along the shores of the inlet, and they have not succeeded in finding gold enough to pay for the food consumed in one day. Mr. Acker said:

"Of the 2,000 people now on Cook inlet, not over 10 per cent have means to return, and God only knows what will become of them if the government does not open its heart and charter some ship to bring them back."

"Soapy" Smith Killed.

Victoria, July 18.—Advices from Skagway say that Jefferson Smith, a well-known gambler, generally known as "Soapy" Smith, was shot and killed July 8 by the city engineer of Skagway.

Expects a Naval Battle.

London, July 18.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the News says: A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. Wealthy families are deserting Cadiz, Seville and Malaga.

NOW FOR PORTO RICO.

Fall of Santiago Clears the Way—Campaign Will Be Pushed.

Washington, July 16.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes. The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness, of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly 1,000 Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He was more anxious than he dared to show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops, in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make known his views direct to the department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 50,000 square miles. Major Hopkins, the military aid to Secretary Alger, this afternoon, had spread before him a huge map of Cuba, showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Acerraderos, about 15 miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs north about 15 miles to Palma Soriano. Had the line run due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking in the Spanish garrison of that point. Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northwest of Palma, and then runs to the town of Del Casa on the northern coast. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about 50 miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for the transporting of the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted.

The advices of General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Wounded on the Breakwater.

Newport News, Va., July 16.—The transport Breakwater arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers.

War Loan Oversubscribed.

Washington, July 14.—Subscriptions to the 3 per cent war loan of \$200,000,000, which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, including the offers made by the syndicates, will amount to \$1,300,000,000, or six times the amount of the issue. The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated, will aggregate \$750,000,000, or three and three-quarters times the amount of the issue.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Blanco Was Frenzied When He Heard of Cervera's Defeat.

Key West, July 15.—According to advices from Havana received here today, Governor-General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated. The earlier misleading dispatches, which gave the impression here that Cervera had eluded the American fleet, caused the greatest joy in Havana, but when the truth became known, with meager details, showing the utter destruction of Cervera's squadron, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies.

Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most severe and where many are starving daily.

This and other information was brought by Jose Pauline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the governor-general. He says he is a loyal Cuban, and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into service. Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, as nearly all the food is seized for the troops.

The reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, Blanco says, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding themselves together, awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty.

Work on the defenses continue with ceaseless vigor. Two lines of cable-bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Morro castle, and the same has been done in the bay of Mariel, where it was reported American troops are to be landed.

The Spanish ships now in the harbor are the gunboats Conde Venadito, Marquise de la Ensenada, Nueva Espana, Filipinas and Nunez Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.

ITALY TO USE FORCE.

Squadron Sent to Colombia to Collect Corrucci Claim.

Washington, July 15.—The state department has been notified that the Italian government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment by the republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Corrucci, an Italian citizen, amounting to \$250,000. To this end the Italian government has summarily closed diplomatic negotiations with the Colombian minister at Rome and notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount. A dispatch from Caracas announces that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani left La Guayra Monday for Cartagena, in order to seize the custom-house there. The information reaching the state department is that the Italian squadron will arrive at Cartagena on the 16th, and that it consists of four warships.

Troops for Honolulu.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Alger today issued orders attaching the Hawaiian islands to the military department of California. The First New York volunteers will be assigned to garrison duty at Honolulu. General Otis has charge of the transportation of troops to the islands, and hopes by the 15th or a little later to secure four coast vessels, with a capacity of 1,200 men.

Rebellion Is Growing.

London, July 15.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Wu Chou, the rebellion in that district of China is assuming serious proportions. The cities of Yung Shien, Pe Lien and Hu Chuan have fallen. The Triad Society is concerned in the movement. Troops are being forwarded to the scene of the disturbances.

Clark Is Chief of Staff.

Washington, July 15.—Captain Chas. E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain, and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara. Captain Clark will retain command of the Oregon while serving as chief of staff.

Italy will permit no Spanish warships to coal at Italian ports.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

The New Crop Will Have a Tendency to Strengthen Values.

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

This week's information in regard to the evidence of yield of winter wheat are confirmatory of the previous indications of disappointing results, although no special new developments have been added. The spring wheat crop in the Northwest is not particularly changed in general promise in comparison with the situation a week ago. There appears to be some tendency in the winter wheat regions, where serious disappointment in yield have arisen, to take a too gloomy view of conditions. The fact is the crop never justified the extravagant estimates which were freely promulgated a few weeks ago.

In the Chicago wheat market the situation of prices for new crop deliveries does not vary much in comparison with a week ago. The recent embarrassment to the trade from conditions incident to manipulation are clearing away. The new crop will be in urgent demand, and sellers apparently will be tardy in offering on the basis of current values, so there is increasing ground for the belief that chances for a strengthening tendency of values as a prevailing condition in the early part of the crop year, whatever may happen later.

The record of the most remarkable year in our export trade has just been completed by the bureau of statistics, so far as relates to the exportation of wheat, corn and other breadstuffs, pork, beef and other provisions, cotton and mineral outputs. These articles form a large percentage of the total exports, aside from manufactures. The figures show in most cases a large increase in quantity and value of the articles exported. In wheat, corn, oats and rye the increase in both quantities and values was strongly marked.

The exportation of wheat for the year (including flour as wheat), amounted to 215,571,961 bushels, which exceeded the importation of any preceding year, except that of 1892.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60@62c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 39c; choice gray, 36@37c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21; brewing, \$22 per ton.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14.

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

Eggs—Oregon, 15c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½@35c; fair to good, 32½c; dairy, 25@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@3; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11½@12½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35c per sack; new potatoes 60@75c.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

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

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 9c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5c; small, 6½c per pound.

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; hothouse lettuce, —c; radishes, 12½c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$3.75; choice, \$3@3.50; seeding 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, 80c@75c per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 19c; ranch, 7@12c; dairy, 12½@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 19c.

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

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 7@7½c; veal, 6@8c.

Hams—Large, 10½c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11½c.

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.