

FIGHT AT MANZANILLO

Five Spanish Gunboats Were Destroyed.

THREE TRANSPORTS RUINED

As Usual, There Were No Losses on the American Side—Spanish Losses Were About 100 Killed—Care Taken Not to Damage the City.

Playa del Este, July 23.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo, modestly told by Commander Todd, of the gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18, the vessels on the blockade in this vicinity, the Wasp, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola, the mid-channel, and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of these vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment. At 7:50 the fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and storehouse, probably for ammunition was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and a third was driven ashore, and is believed to have been disabled.

"The fire was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I understood them, that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries of the forts.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done. The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Guantanamo, Ostalla, Continola and Guardian."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Probably 40,000 Will Be Ordered From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 23.—An afternoon paper asserts, on the authority of an unnamed army officer, that 40,000 troops will be sent to the Philippines from this city. The assertion is based on the surmise that the insurgents will give the United States trouble, and that it will require at least that many United States soldiers to preserve order in the Philippines. Preparations are being made to rush the available transports, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched in two weeks. The transport Arizona, recently purchased by the government, and which arrived from Puget sound today, will be fitted out immediately, as will also the transport Scandia. No troops have been designated to go on these vessels, but they will be selected and fully equipped before the steamers are ready to receive them. Their exact capacity cannot be learned until the bunks are in place. The St. Paul and the Tacoma with cavalry horses will be dispatched at the earliest possible day. The government is still looking for available troopships, and one or two now at Puget sound ports may be added to the list.

The fifty-first Iowa volunteers have in all likelihood been selected to go to Manila in the transport Arizona. Today, a detail of men was ordered to take the rations, proceed to the steamer for the purpose of guarding it and preventing any of the Chinese crew from going ashore.

On the Rio, which will sail Saturday, 15 officers, 520 enlisted men, and 10 civilians, a total of 906, will take passage. Of these, 731 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota regiment, 53 are men of the signal corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah light artillery. Brigadier-General H. G. Otis will be in command.

Many Bodies Were Sighted. Pa., July 23.—The tank Dilfields, which arrived today from England, reports having passed a large number of bodies of persons while off the Newfoundland banks, a few days ago. Captain Sawyer stated that there were fully 200, and he supposes they were those of the victims of the La Bourgogne disaster.

WATSON'S FLEET TO GO.

Preparations for the Descent on the Coast of Spain.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Long said tonight that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterrupted, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was more mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threat from European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the state nor navy departments look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Had the army troop-ships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy the Watson squadron could have got away in a few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday. But as the Massachusetts and the cruisers Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to the conveying of the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by the diplomatic corps best informed in the affairs of France as fantastic speculation, unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ARCTIC WHALERS SAFE.

They Were Not Threatened With Shortage of Food.

Seattle, July 23.—A member of the Bear relief expedition writes from Point Barrow, under date of March 27, confirming the news received from Captain Tuttle that the imprisoned whalers had been reached, and that they were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having subsisted on fish and wild reindeer.

There were 100 men quartered at Cape Smythe, 76 in the old Kelly house and the remainder divided up between Charlie Brower's and the old refuge station now occupied by Professor McIlhenny. They were in want of clothing and food, which were at once supplied.

Lieutenant Jarvis, who led the land expedition which arrived at Point Barrow ahead of the Bear, made nearly 2,000 miles in 102 days, and his arrival put an end to the troubles of the ice-locked men. He first boarded the Belvidere and was greeted by Captain Millard, who at once informed him of the condition of the fleet. The arrival of the tame reindeer and the Bear party put an end to the fears of the men, and there is no danger of further distress.

Cervera to Stay in America.

Annapolis, Md., July 23.—A rumor, which cannot be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here today to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a Spanish prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared. The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city today by members of the first contingent of prisoners and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

Captain Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole. He is gloomy and morose, associating little with his brother officers.

Aguinaldo's Cabinet.

London, July 23.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that General Aguinaldo's cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday, in the presence of 8,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint, and wishes to capture Manila. United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with General Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman starts at the end of next week.

TO CARRY PRISONERS

Spanish Steamship Line the Lowest Bidder.

MADE A REASONABLE RATE

First Vessels Will Be at Santiago in Nine Days—Company Accepting the Contract Has Many Steamers in Spain's Auxiliary Navy.

Washington, July 22.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government tonight for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York.

The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commanding officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army rations as provided for in the government's advertisements for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from tomorrow, two in 17 days from tomorrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 31 days from tomorrow.

Two days ago, Colonel Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster-general's department of the army, went to New York to consult shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids which he had previously advertised for were opened at the army building in New York today. Colonel Hecker returned to Washington this evening. Tonight he had a conference at the war department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster-General Ludington and Adjutant-General Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made.

On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned probably entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked tonight, as one of the curious developments of the war, that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

THE ROW AT SANTIAGO.

Cuban Junta Patches Up the Trouble—Instructions to the General.

Washington, July 22.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban junta have been in consultation with officials of the war department today. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba, so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if the Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States, it arose from a misunderstanding of the president's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States government in the premises. The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the action of General Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the Americans and render the United States army hearty support.

The Cubans assured the war department officials that nothing was further from their desire than a rupture with the United States forces and authority.

It also became known that the junta had sent dispatches to Cuban officers that their course at Santiago was not approved by the junta, and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that the representations made will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

Denounced Army Canteens.

Baltimore, July 22.—The annual state convention of the prohibitionist party met at Prohibition Park Glyndon, today.

The platform adopted, after reciting the usual evils of the liquor traffic, has this to say relative to the army canteen:

"We believe that the so-called army canteen, as an adjunct to military camps, is one of the most dangerous and destructive phases of the great curse of strong drink, and should be prohibited by the United States."

GARCIA IS HURT.

Tenders His Resignation and Accuses Shafter of Treating Him Shabbily.

New York, July 25.—A Santiago dispatch gives the following as being a letter sent by General Garcia to General Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12, the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wish of my government, and I have been, until now, one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders, so far as my powers have allowed me to do it. When the city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself, informing me about the negotiations for peace, or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later, and I only knew of both events by public report. I was not honored, sir, with a kind word from you, inviting myself nor any of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as the enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts. I would give my co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best, under American military law, to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes for you to fulfill the solemn pledge to establish in Cuba a free and independent government, made by the people of the United States. But when the question arises of appointing officers in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our 30 years' strife against Spain's rule, I cannot see, but with the deepest regret, that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to believe, ascribed as the reason of your measure and of your order, forbidding my army to go into Santiago, the fear of massacre and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized war. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and, therefore, I have today tendered to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of his army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior. Very respectfully, "CALIXTO GARCIA."

TAKING OF NIPE.

New Cuban Base Falls Into Our Hands—Spanish Cruiser Destroyed.

Washington, July 25.—The following message has been received at the navy department:

"Playa del Este, July 25.—The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines were not removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juna, defending the place, was destroyed without loss. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico.

"SAMPSON."

The brief report from Admiral Sampson is really more important than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is proposed to establish a base there, which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operation against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe in connection with Santiago would be an effective means of doing this.

Interior Garrisons Surrender.

Washington, July 25.—The war department has posted the following:

"Santiago, July 25.—I sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive the surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of the loss of Cervera's fleet or Toral's surrender, and declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of men and officers came in last night, and returned this morning, apparently satisfied.

Atlantic Coast Cities Are Safe.

Washington, July 20.—The naval war board today held a conference with the president, arranging the final details regarding Watson's cruise.

Secretary Long said that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

Disasters to Vessels in Alaskan Waters.

San Francisco, July 20.—A report regarding disasters to shipping in Alaskan waters has been received from E. Anders, collector of customs at St. Michaels. He says that only two of the recently constructed river boats—the Louise and the Leah—are likely to reach Dawson this year. Besides the vessels already reported wrecked on the way to St. Michaels, the bark Rufus E. Wood lost her river steamer overboard, the old tug Governor Stoneman lost a barge with a large quantity of freight when the river broke up, and the 12 steamers sent out from Seattle on June 2 by Moran Brothers were counted among the missing on July 7.

Relief Ship Enters the Harbor.

Playa del Este, July 19.—At 9 o'clock, the hour of the surrender of the troops at Santiago, and the 10,000 others in the district, the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro castle.

This afternoon, the torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until the arrangements have been completed for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American warships are now in Guantanamo bay. Commodore Watson's squadron is preparing to go to Spain, and several vessels are preparing for the expedition to Porto Rico. The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Miles, will probably leave for Porto Rico in the course of a day or two. General Miles says a sufficient force will be sent to the island at once to take it and hold it.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$1 per 100 lbs; natives, \$8@10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, \$1.00; carrots, \$1.00; hot-house lettuce, —c; radishes, 12½c.
Fruit—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$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, \$1.50 per crate.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 19c; ranch, 7@12c; dairy, 12½@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 19c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11½c; Eastern cheese, 11@11½c.
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, 13c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 9@4c; steel-heads, 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, \$4.10, bbl; straights, \$3.85; California brands, \$5.50; buck-wheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.25.
Millet—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.
Eggs—Paying 18@18½c.
Portland Market.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 60@62c; Valley and Bluestem, 64c 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.
Millet—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$13.
Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—Oregon, 17½c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 32½c; dairy, 25@32½c per roll.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@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.