

ARMY TO COME HOME

Shafter's Troops Will Be Returned at Once.

TRANSPORTS ARE ON HAND

Further Stay in Cuba Would Mean Loss of the Army—Men Weakened by Malaria Will Be Ready Prey for an Epidemic of Yellow Fever.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The president this afternoon had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of General Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk point, Long Island. It was decided that there were sufficient vessels off the Cuban coast for the purpose. The dispatch of troops home accordingly will begin at once.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, succeeded in hurrying the movements of the war department, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the war department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and more than a week ago General Shafter was instructed to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of the determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a lack of intention to redeem this promise, that caused the delay.

As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the medical department made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that, if the troops must be near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground.

Surgeon-General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that men who have suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south coast of Cuba, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Destruction of Shafter's Army at Santiago Involved.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—As an explanation of the situation at Santiago the following letter was handed to a press correspondent for publication:

"To Major-General Shafter—Sir: In the meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning we were all, as you know, unanimous as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division of brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep. When a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us, and it is bound to do so if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September, it will, in all human probability, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if we are here during the sickly season, will die. The sick list is large, though its exceeding 4,000 affords but a fair index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent of the men are fit for active work.

"The fever immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. I write only because I cannot see our men go to destruction without striving so far as lies within me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undesired.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Colonel Commanding First Brigade."

After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the general officers united in a "round robin" address to General Shafter,

SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS.

Steamer Wanderer Made Three Successful Landings.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 8.—The steamship Wanderer returned here today, after effecting a successful landing of arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast. She left here early in July with about 40 Cubans and 11 members of the Third United States cavalry, to protect the landing of about 2,000 rifles and carbines, with nearly 1,000,000 cartridges.

July 23 she attempted to discharge her cargo at Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, but was fought off by a force of 700 Spanish, who peppered the ship's hull with Mauser bullets, killed three Cuban scouts, who were waiting to receive the expedition and wounded six of the Wanderer's crew. The steamer then came back to Key West, left three injured men in the hospital here, and started on her second attempt. This time she went to a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda where she met a small party of insurgents from Colonel Zarillo's forces, but no Spanish. About one-third of her cargo was discharged here, and 25 Cubans were put ashore.

The Wanderer then headed for the mouth of the Manati river, province of Puerto Principe, where, on the night of July 30, she landed without difficulty about the same quantity of arms and ammunition and seven Cubans.

From there she went to Puerto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men disembarked. All three landings were made without the necessity for firing a shot.

COALING STATION IN SAMOA

Work of Improving Pango Harbor Will Begin at Once.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A special to the Record from Washington says: The president has decided to make practical use of American rights at Pango Pango harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped coaling station there will be undertaken at once. With this view Civil Engineer Frank P. Chambers, now on duty at the New York navy yard, has been ordered to Washington for consultation with the authorities prior to departing next week with official instructions and full power to carry out the important project.

Pango Pango is the only harbor of any value in the Samoan group, and one considered by naval officers as of scarcely less strategic importance in the Pacific ocean than Pearl harbor, Hawaii.

The decision to utilize the concession secured by Admiral Meade, 25 years ago giving the United States permanent ownership of the harbor, indicates sufficiently the administration's appreciation of the vastly extended sphere of American interests in the Pacific. It is the inauguration of a great naval and commercial policy in that direction, due in great measure to the responsibilities incurred in Asiatic waters.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Idea of a School Children's Battleship Interests the President.

Washington, Aug. 8.—W. Rankin and Harry Price, of Cincinnati, two young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship to be called The American Boy, are in the city, forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter, endorsing their idea:

"Mr. W. Rankin, Cincinnati, O.—My Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan for raising a fund with which to build and present to the government a battleship has greatly interested me. Love of country and devotion were never more conspicuous in America than they are today, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Moonshiners in New York.

New York, Aug. 8.—For over two months, Colonel Williams, the chief internal revenue agent of this district, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Brooklyn and a yeast manufactory in New York, for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illicit whisky. This work resulted early today in the arrest of three men, the seizure of 27 barrels of whisky and the closing up of the yeast manufactory. The whisky was made at the Brooklyn malt vinegar works. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to New York on two-horse trucks, 20 to 25 barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day. The other alleged illicit concern is known as the Manhattan Yeast Company.

Cervera at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Aug. 8.—Admiral Cervera arrived here this morning, having been granted a leave of absence to visit Captain Conache and the Spanish sick at the naval hospital. The Spanish admiral was received by a guard of honor and conducted to Captain Conache's room. The admiral took lunch with Medical Director Cleborne. He will remain here several days.

MILES' ARMY HALTS.

Forward Movement Awaits the Arrival of Transports.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 6.—So far as known no forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days.

Last night a scouting party under Major Reed, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, was fired upon by Spanish outposts between Juana Diaz and Coamo. The fire was returned, and it is believed that one Spaniard was wounded.

The transport Roumanian, which went aground at Juanica, has been floated, and the four batteries of artillery have disembarked.

General Stone Encounters Opposition.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Aug. 6.—General Roy Stone, while reconnoitering northward along the road leading to Arecibo, on the north coast, with a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, encountered opposition at Utuado, where a small force of Spanish regulars and volunteers, had been instructed by Captain-General Macias to resist to the bitter end. The Spaniards refused to surrender, and General Stone telephoned back to Adjuntas that he would push on. As the troops have to move in single file, 10 men can stop a regiment in the mountainous country.

No Word From Miles.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Today passed without news to the war department from General Miles, and in this case the department feels that "no news is good news." It is believed that at the rate of progress he is reported to have been making in his march across the island the general will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week. No very desperate defense of Porto Rico's capital is expected.

A FATAL STORM.

Considerable Damage Done in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—This city was visited today by one of the most terrific electrical storms ever known. The telegraphic and telephone service throughout the city was at a standstill for several hours. Cellars and first floors of hundreds of business blocks and dwellings were flooded. In the basements of the city hall and postoffice the water rose to such a depth that the fires under the boilers were extinguished. The basements of Bimbel Bros. and Wanamaker's, two of the largest department stores in the city, were flooded and heavy damage done.

Peter Schell, aged 28, was drowned in the cellar of his home at Twenty-third and Christian streets. He was working in the cellar, removing some of his property, when he was caught by the rush of water. Before he could reach the stairway the water rose to the first floor and he was drowned.

One of the large oil tanks of the Atlantic Refining Company at Gibson's point, in the lower end of the city, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. A number of firemen were overcome by the heat while fighting the fire, but they were soon revived.

TO PURIFY SANTIAGO.

General Wood Orders Street Cleaning to Begin.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—The steamer San Juan in charge of Lieutenant Noble, of General Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which came from Manzanillo to reinforce General Linarez during this campaign. They will be returned to Spain with their husbands and fathers.

General Wood, the military governor, has appointed Major George M. Barbour as health and street commissioner. The city will be divided into 16 districts under supervision of non-commissioned officers responsible for the street cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

Aground in Porto Rican Waters.

Ponce, via St. Thomas, Aug. 6.—The transport Massachusetts, having on board troops A and C, of New York cavalry, the Philadelphia troop, Sixth cavalry, and Eighth infantry, is aground here. The Roumanian, with four batteries of artillery, under command of Major Rodney, is aground at Guanica. The transports Washington, with the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment and the Zebra, with General Querto's regiment, are landing today at Guanica. The Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry regiments and troop B of the Second cavalry, have disembarked here.

Court-Martialed and Shot.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieutenant Colonel Punza, the second in command, committed suicide. Another official dispatch from San Juan says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition, and are abandoning their arms."

FIRED ON SAN JUAN.

Auxiliary Cruiser Dixie Took a Shot at Morro Castle.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Aug. 5.—The Dixie shot at Morro castle Saturday and caused the utmost consternation at San Juan, where it was believed that the place would be bombarded within 24 hours.

The Porto Ricans of Ponce lined the streets by the hundreds and filled the air with cheering on the arrival of General Garretson's brigade from Yauco. General Garretson's camp is temporarily near the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments on the outskirts of the town.

The brigade marched 17 miles, from Yauco to Yabesby, where they arrived travel-stained and mud-bespattered. Almost the entire population saw the troops pass through the city, and gave them cheer after cheer, particularly as the artillerymen lumbered by.

The officers at the front do not believe the Spaniards will make an advance. They claim they will act only on the defensive.

There was some firing last night between Captain Austin's pickets and the Spaniards in the brush, but no damage was done.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Violent Outbreak Among Natives Feared in Some Sections.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—News of an impending revolution in China is furnished by G. E. Sevey, president of the American Steam Navigation Company, who arrived on the steamer Doric. He fears a violent outbreak among the hordes of Chinese in both the northern and central provinces, and believes that great loss of life and destruction of property will result.

The missionaries scattered throughout this country, he thinks, will be the chief sufferers. In an interview, he said:

"Owing to the effects of the drought, destitution is certainly impending for millions of natives. The poorer classes have been squeezed by the mandarins and Chinese governors to such an extent that nothing is left them now but mere existence. This year there will be nothing for the governors to draw out of the people.

"There are several thousand missionaries working in Northern and Central China, and when the uprising comes, as I think it will, for these famine-stricken Chinese will fight for food, they will be among the first to suffer. The American missionaries are well treated in China, and especially by the poorer classes, but when a Chinese population becomes mad in their rage for food they level all distinctions and set about sweeping everything before them. In Yuhu an outbreak was threatened recently, but the English governor acting for the Chinese government dared the mob. He furnished his troops with rifles and is waiting for any attack that may come. He in turn threatened utter destruction to the Chinese discontenters should they attempt any violence."

MISERY IN HAVANA.

Scores of Deaths Daily From Starvation—No Beef.

New York, Aug. 5.—Accounts of the condition of affairs in Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas have been given by passengers who arrived from Sagua on the steamer Fridtjof Nansen. One passenger who reached Sagua by rail from Havana said affairs in the capital were deplorable and growing worse. He said:

"It is impossible to get beef at any price, and horse flesh costs \$1 per pound. Beans cost 28 cents a pound, and are very bad at that. Eggs cost 35 cents each. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted, and the little left is sold for \$2 a can, such as you buy here for 10 cents. On an average, 10 to 12 persons are found dead of starvation in the streets every day, and this takes no account of the scores who daily die of hunger in the houses.

"No words can describe the horrors of Los Fosos, at the foot of the Prado, where reconcentrados are herded together. I was told there were 4,000 of these miserable people in the place when I came away, and they are dying by hundreds; for, of course, nothing is being done for their relief, as the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than this, officials beat and abuse the reconcentrados shamefully."

Spirit of Law Violated.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip is now sending to subscribers about 6,000 bonds a day, and this number will be increased later on. Recently notices of allotments were sent to a number of people who had subscribed and forwarded the required cash, but deny all knowledge of the transaction. The indications are that their names had been used by interested parties without authority, with a view to getting possession of the bonds in violation of the spirit of the law. These cases are under investigation. There are also a large number on suspicion from other causes, aggregating in amount several millions, so that it will be impossible to state the maximum amount which will eventually be allotted until all of these cases are decided. The indications, however, are that the amount will fall between \$4,400 and \$5,000.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

The average wheat trader is bearish, but does not stand short, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1¢ running him in. He is afraid because farmers are not selling their wheat as freely as they did last year, although prices are but slightly different. Conditions a year ago were extremely bullish, foreign crops being short, and the majority of foreign traders were outspokenly bullish and had millions of bushels bought for September and December delivery. They kept up their buying right along and made heavy engagements for ocean room. Freight from Chicago to Liverpool a year ago were 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a bushel on wheat, and now they are 7.3-8. The American grain trader saw the largest exports for the twelve months ending June 30 that he is liable to witness in many years. Not one in the trade ever knew their equal, and they may not witness a repetition. Foreigners are now selling wheat short, as they know that their home crops are nearly equal to their requirements. France will need very little, if any, the Danubian provinces have a larger surplus, and the majority of the European countries will not be in the market as buyers. Export houses figure that we will not ship more than 140,000,000 bushels of flour and wheat for the coming twelve months.

The world's crop is estimated at 844,000,000 bushels above last year's, which does not warrant higher prices unless there is an unusual wave of speculative buying, which for the present is not discernable. There is no bull leader, and no prospect of getting one. It is true that the farmers have more money and are in better position to hold their wheat, so that it may not be forced on the market as rapidly as in previous years. This may have a sustaining influence, but will make a slow and dragging market.

Exporters at the seaboard and elevator people here have been short for July, having accepted orders for shipment this month. This has created an urgent demand for prompt shipment. It is too late to get much wheat to the seaboard for this month's delivery, and the majority of the shorts have covered.

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, 75¢; carrots, \$1.00; hot-house lettuce, —; radishes, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; 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, \$1.50 per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17¢; ranch, 14@16¢; dairy, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@15¢; Iowa, fancy creamery, 20¢.

Cheese—Native—Washington, 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Eastern cheese, 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7¢; cows, prime, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; mutton, 7¢; pork, 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; veal, 5@8¢. Hams—Large, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 13¢; dressed, 16¢; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.

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

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$24; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.

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

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.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Eggs—Paying 18@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, selling 20@21¢.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57¢; Valley and Bluestem, 60¢ per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$3.10; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 42¢; choice gray, 40¢ per bushel.

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

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

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

Eggs—Oregon, 15¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; fair to good, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; dairy, 25@30¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12¢; Young America, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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, 10@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35¢ per sack; new potatoes 50@65¢.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6¢.