

MILES' LAST BATTLE

Victory for Americans the Result.

GEN. ERNST CAPTURES COAMO

Schwan's Brigade Encounters the Enemy Near Mayaguez—Two Men Killed, One Wounded—The Spanish Commander Was Killed.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department late today gave out the following delayed telegram:

"Ponce, Aug. 11.—Secretary of War, Washington: The following has been received from General Wilson: General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo at 8:30 this morning. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Aybonito road half mile beyond the town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about 150 men. The Spanish commander, Illoca, and Captain Lopez were killed. Our loss is six wounded, only one severely. The men and officers behaved excellently. Colonel Hulings and Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle are especially commended. This is a very important capture and was well executed. The names of the wounded will be sent as soon as received here."

General Schwan reports from Ponce that five men were wounded, though none seriously, in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment in the skirmish beyond Coamo, August 9.

A dispatch has been received at the war department from General Schwan, commanding a brigade under General Miles, in Porto Rico, saying he had an engagement a few miles from Mayaguez with a large Spanish force, in which two privates were killed and Lieutenant Byron, of the Eighth cavalry, was wounded. One of the privates killed was Hernberger, of the Eleventh infantry.

General Schwan reports: "Most, if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and the surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement. We drove the enemy from their position, and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought into our lines. I propose to continue the march to Mayaguez at an early hour tomorrow."

TALK OF INTERVENTION.

France's Slice of China Already Marked Out.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The papers are full of significance of the Chinese question. The *Matin* says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive."

The *Soir* has a sensational article headed: "War between England and Russia is imminent."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible, unless Russia remains mistress of the north and England is insured her influence in the Yang-Tse river. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly neither France, Germany nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement."

The article hints that France would support Russia in event of war, and says in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces bordering on Tonquin."

TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

General Merritt Ordered to Send a Battery to the Yukon.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The Call says: Serious trouble in the interior of Alaska is apprehended by the United States government. Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other up-river points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies in there, by reason of the prevailing low water.

Acting on instructions received from Washington, Major-General Merriam will quickly dispatch a battery of artillery to St. Michaels, the officer in charge having orders to proceed at once up the Yukon river to Fort Yukon and open up a military post for the coming winter. The expedition will also carry a large quantity of extra provisions and supplies to relieve distress.

Madrid Press Impatient.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The press now considers peace a foregone conclusion, and echoes the general impatience to see a termination of hostilities, and to know the programme for the peace commission, at which it is believed either Senor Moret or Duke Almodovar de Rio will preside. It is believed that the negotiations will extend into the second half of September.

President's Proclamation.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The president issued the following proclamation: "By the president of the United States of America—A proclamation: "Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 15, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France, at Washington, respectively representing for the purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which the negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

"Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its concession and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces,

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY, President.

"WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State."

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

Orders to American Military and Naval Commanders.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The orders to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

"Washington—Merritt, Manila: The president directs all military operations against the enemy suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, the protocol having just been signed by the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the secretary of war.

"CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

The orders sent to Miles and Shafter were identical with the above. As the order states further instructions will be sent each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to convey Manila immediately.

General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him, preparatory to evacuation.

Owing to the conditions in Cuba, the orders to Shafter will be different from those to the other generals. Orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations on duty in Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the dispositions of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 15.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell is ordered to assemble his vessels at Key West. Proceed with the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place the monitors in a safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to the Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order the marines north in the Resolute.

ALLEN, "Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 15.—Remy, Key West: In accordance with the president's proclamation, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence the withdrawal of vessels from the blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

ALLEN, "Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade at Manila.

"In compliance with orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised.

Admiral Schley, being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President McKinley has been the recipient tonight of warm congratulations from all parts of the country on the successful termination of the war.

SITUATION IN MANILA

People Panic Stricken During Late Battle.

MANY SHOTS ENTERED TOWN

Spaniards Bent on Obstinate Resistance—Foreign Consuls Negotiating for an Armistice—Insurgents Aided Americans With Good Effect.

Manila, via Hong Kong, Aug. 12.—The rumor is current here that the insurgents, fearful that peace will be concluded between Washington and Madrid and that the Americans will withdraw from the Philippines, are consequently the more strenuous in their desires and efforts to capture Manila. Sunday night there was a heavy bombardment with heavy modern shells. It is generally believed in the city that the Americans assisted, and the papers publish lists of Americans alleged to have been killed, including some names of rank.

There is also a report that half the Americans have succumbed to fever, and this misstatement, with others like it, encourages the Spaniards to maintain their suicidal resistance.

On Sunday many shots entered the town. Several reached the citadel itself, and it is reported that some ladies were killed. There was a frightful panic inside the walls, women and children shrieking in their terror the whole night through. One shot caused 20 casualties at the Luneta battery; another exploded at the Malate barracks, killing five. The troops turned out just in time to save Malate forts and the magazine. The insurgents showered large and small shots with such precision that the garrison believed the whole American army and fleet were concentrating their fire. Many Spanish had previously resolved to cease fighting the moment the Americans began, but the insurgents have subsided and the forts have been reinforced from the barracks. There has been little fighting in other directions. The total Spanish losses are probably 100, but many houses have been seriously damaged.

On Monday evening there was a furious fusillade in every direction. Telephonic inquiries were sent out from headquarters to various outposts. No answer was received from El Pao and accordingly a squadron of horsemen hastened thither. In the darkness and storm the sentries fired and wounded two. Probably in the panic they imagined that the horsemen were Americans.

A few such nights would drive the Spaniards inside the citadel, and there would be the ghastly prospect of prolonged devastation and slaughter, with the inevitable destruction of the town and its inhabitants unless the Americans hastened to close in.

On Sunday 1,500 houses at Tondo were burned, and the flames, driven by a strong gale, threatened the whole of Manila, but they were finally extinguished, mainly through the efforts of the fire brigade organized by the British merchants at Manila.

The British consul died of dysentery yesterday, but his remains cannot be buried in the Protestant cemetery on account of the insurgents.

For four days a typhoon has raged. The suburbs have been flooded, the trenches swamped and the sand banks dissolved. Disease is raging. Mere infants of 12 years of age are enlisting. They become officers and fight in the trenches. The newspapers applaud what they should condemn as a crime.

The British vice consul, supported by the French consul, who is the dean of the foreign representatives, took the initiative in unofficial "feelers" looking to an armistice, pending peace; but the Americans are not used to accept anything except surrender, and the Spanish will never surrender. The latter hope to endure until peace is declared between Washington and Madrid. The hardships are continually pressing upon the natives and foreigners; the officials and the military can monopolize the food supplies, and, though a quarter of a million of the population starve, this fact goes practically unheeded.

The 10,000 Spaniards in Manila are confident of their safety. They believe that the strong walls of the city will resist for three months, and they are resolved, regardless of the fate of the women and children, finally to sell their lives dearly in wreaking their hatred upon the English, the Americans and the Filipinos.

American Warship for Guatemala.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The United States man-of-war Albatross, formerly the flagship of Admiral Miller, has been ordered to San Jose de Guatemala, and will sail for that port today. Several months have elapsed since an American warship has been stationed in Guatemalan waters. The Albatross will remain south until the troubles there subside.

FIGHT IN CORTES BAY.

Bancroft in a Skirmish With Spaniards—One American Killed.

Key West, Aug. 13.—One more name has been added to the small list of navy victims. News has reached here that Emanuel T. Kourlourie, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, was shot and instantly killed during a sharp engagement with Spanish riflemen in Cortes bay, in south Pinar del Rio, August 2. It is not known how many Spaniards' lives paid for his, but the Spanish loss was undoubtedly severe.

The Bancroft was cruising about Cortes bay, on blockade duty, when a sail was seen close to the land, about 10 miles to the northward.

The gunboat's steam launch was armed with a one-pounder, and Lieutenant Henry B. Wilson, with 14 men, all carrying rifles, was sent in to intercept the stranger. She turned out to be a Spanish schooner. When first observed, the Spaniard lay near the wreck of the Santo Domingo, recently sunk by the Eagle.

By the time the steam launch reached that point, the schooner had worked into a port, and a party of Spaniards was attempting to haul her ashore. The launch stood boldly in, and a brisk fire from her one-pounder scattered the crowd. The Spaniards took refuge in high grass on the right shore, but in spite of the fact that the party in the launch was ignorant of the enemy's strength the Americans went ahead with their work with admirable coolness.

James Monroe, a first-class apprentice, swam to the schooner and made a line fast to her in order to pull her out. At the same time, Valdemar Hohengren, an ordinary seaman, dropped over the side of the launch and made for a pier, where a small sloop-rigged boat was moored. The launch then commenced to haul off the schooner, but the line parted, and while another was being run to her, the Spaniards, who had sought shelter in the woods, poured in a murderous rifle fire. Kourlourie, who was leaning over the side of the launch, was shot through the breast and fell dead. Fortunately no one else was even injured. Instantly the men in the launch began a rapid return of the fire with rifles, while Lieutenant Wilson maneuvered the launch so as to take a line from the steambot, which had shoved off from the pier. Her bow was pulled out and the one-pounder was opened, on the ambulance with such well-directed aim that the Spaniards were routed without a chance to return the American fire. The schooner had, in the meantime, gone hard aground, and so damaged as to be almost useless. Enough shells were sent into her to finish her destruction. She was loaded with green corn, grain and rum.

Commander Clover warmly praised the gallantry of the launch party, which did not falter under heavy fire, but directed all its energies to rescuing Hohengren, who alone on the wharf was in a perilous position.

Kourlourie was buried at sea the same afternoon.

BURLINGTON TRAIN HELD UP

Robbers Reported to Have Secured a Big Haul.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 13.—The south-bound Burlington exposition flyer was held up two miles north of the city at 9 o'clock tonight by five men well armed, who rolled the Adams Express Company's safe out of the express car and attempted to haul it away. They abandoned their task soon after without getting any money, it is said. The safe was recovered two hours after the hold-up.

Engineer William Gardner obeyed the signal to stop, and one of the robbers cut loose the engine, running it down the track 200 yards. Conductor William Heaton was ordered by the robbers aboard the smoker and remained there. Fifteen shots were fired to terrorize the passengers. No attempt was made by the robbers to enter the coaches.

Express Messenger Frank Hogue offered no resistance when the bandits entered his car. The robbers were but a few minutes in rolling out the small safe and quitting the scene of the robbery. Though the railroad and express men here state that the robbers got nothing, it is reported that considerable booty was secured.

Kansas City, Aug. 13.—A railroad official who ought to be well informed, made the statement that the robbers secured \$8,280 from the safe which they took from the Adams Express Company's car.

In a Drunken Fit.

New York, Aug. 13.—Police Officer Henry M. Hawley, of the tenderloin station, while in a fit of drunken rage today, shot his wife, his mother, Mary Hawley, his son, 4 years old, and his daughter, 6 years old. He then shot himself in the head. He was taken to the Bellevue hospital, where he died soon afterward. The others were taken to the New York hospital. The two children died soon after reaching the hospital, and Mrs. Mary Hawley, the mother of the policeman, died tonight. Her body and those of Hawley and the two children were taken to an undertaking establishment, where they were viewed by hundreds of the morbidly curious.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

Wheat is being held back by farmers, who refuse to sell at present figures. It must not be expected that there will be a free movement until the spring wheat starts. The majority of the wheat delivered in the past 30 days has gone to exporters to fill contracts made months ago. The buying to fill these contracts has taken the bulk of the arrivals, so that millers and elevator people have had to compete most of the time with exporters. The July deal is now out of the way. Foreigners are heavily short of September and December, and until receipts increase the exporters will find it difficult to fill their contracts unless they have taken advantage of the breaks to cover. Every one admits there is more than enough wheat to go around, and the trade is extremely light.

Prospects in the northwest are for a 200,000-bushel crop or about the same as harvested in 1895. Elevator men there are also hedging here.

In Europe the crop situation, as compiled by Broomhall of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, was given as follows:

The warm breezy weather in the United Kingdom of the past 17 days has been of almost inestimable value to farmers. The cereal crops at the same time have come in at a great pace, and if only a continuance of bright sunshine could be assured for another 17 days, harvest would be in full swing in many important districts. Unfortunately the weather is now unsettled—indeed, the summer seems to be completely broken again.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley and Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.60; graham, \$3.10; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c 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, 14c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; 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, 10@12½c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50@65c per sack; new potatoes 50@65c. 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, 5½@6c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—\$12@16 per ton. Beets, per sack, \$1; turnips, 75c; carrots, \$1.10; radishes, 12½c; California onions, \$1.10; cabbage, 1½c. Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$5.00; 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, 22c; ranch, 14@16c; dairy, 12½@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 22c. Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11½c; Eastern cheese, 11@11½c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7½c; veal, 5@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, \$21. 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; buckwheat 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, \$8@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.