

RETURNED TO CADIZ

Spain's Fleet Would Not Fight.

COAST IS SAFE FROM ATTACK

American Squadron May Have to Cross the Atlantic Before Peace Is Finally Secured. Blockading Fleet Destroyed More Spanish Earthworks.

Washington, May 12.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers in Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportunity of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit, and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the facility of further prosecuting the war and inducing her to rise for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

This discussion has been entirely unofficial, and without advice from their own governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such at the present moment that a movement on the other side may begin at any time toward inducing Spain to make terms for closing the war. In such a move, it is pointed out that those powers that have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it is too late. It is said the nations friendly to Spain might suffer by a prolongation of the war, and the ultimate annihilation of Spain.

At the same time those powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in a movement promising to restore the peace of the world.

The military attaches of foreign establishments here say that Admiral Montojo and his entire staff ought to be



Map Showing Location of American and Spanish Fleets.

minis to go after the Spanish, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores. It was suggested by some of the members of the navy department that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might take a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal, and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to common understanding, the Suez canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course, they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic.

It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of no considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next 24 hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

The return of the Spanish fleet leaves the course free to the Oregon to make a junction with the North Atlantic squadron.

EARTHWORKS DEMOLISHED.

Key West, May 12.—The Spanish soldiers are displaying much activity along the coast from Bahia Honda, 45 miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, 65 miles to the eastward. As the ships of the blockading fleet have instructions to prevent the erection of new fortifications, and have at various points shelled working parties, the task of strengthening existing defenses and throwing up earthworks is carried on principally at night, save in the immediate vicinity of Havana.

The narrow escape of the Vicksburg and Morrill Saturday, when they were decamped within easy range of the Santa Clara batteries, just west of Moro castle, has taught some of the unwarmed ships a lesson, and it is not likely that that class of boats will venture within close range of the modern high-power guns again.

It may be, however, by the erection of these light batteries, which must be abandoned as soon as the serious work of the fleet begins, that Blanco puts heart in his starving soldiers, and induces them with the idea that a Yankee invasion can be repelled at any point.

The Hornet and the Winslow, now blockading Matanzas, have had a lively time for several days, shelling Spanish details at work on batteries and telegraph lines outside of the entrance of the harbor. There, as at other points, most of the work is done at night, and each morning sees fresh earthworks thrown up like fresh art hills against the rusty green of the coast line.

Sunday morning the Hornet found a party putting a telegraph line from the light-house and signal station, a mile east of Matanzas harbor, to the battery west of Point Cabanilla, on the other side of the bay. The batteries here are said to be of some magnitude, mounting a few high-power guns. To stop this telegraph activity, the Hornet steamed quietly in and dropped a shell in the midst of the workmen. They scattered like rabbits, and the line grounded then and there.

Along the coast, fresh sand batteries are being thrown up almost every night, but these are of a flimsy character, and would be reduced by the fire of the big guns in a few minutes. The officers of the blockading fleet believe General Blanco is wasting a good deal of energy in the erection of insignificant shore batteries. The strengthening of the more formidable works about Havana is a very different thing.

Astronomers tell us that in our solar system there are at least 17,000,000 comets of all sizes.

THE POWERS' ADVICE.

Will Soon Tell Spain That It Is Time to Quit.

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ON THE WAY TO CUBA

The Transport Gussie Starts Across.

AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES

Several More Transports Will Be Sent as Soon as They Can Be Loaded. Major-General Nunez Returns From Cuba. Will Conduct a Vigorous Campaign.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but, in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is supposed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, a sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas with two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed it is believed the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and, with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated. Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here.

On Florida, after a brief conference with Mr. Gomez, General Nunez left for New York, where he will report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island.

It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the united Cuban forces other than those in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

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PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakima, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; sweets, 5@6 per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20@21; ranch, 19@20; dairy, 15@16; Iowa fancy creamery, 21c. Cheese—Native, Washington, 11@12; Eastern cheese, 12c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14@15; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7 1/2; mutton, 8 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4@5c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@4c; herring, 4c.

Olyria oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$23.00@24.00; cracked, per ton, \$24; feed meal, \$24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$27; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$5.00@5.25; straight, \$4.75; California brands, \$4.50; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50.

Millet—Bran, per ton, \$10; shorts, per ton, \$17@18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

Hay—Foguet brand, new, per ton, \$10@11; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7.

Wheat—Choice, per ton, \$28@30. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 97@98c; Valley and Bluestem, 96c@97c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.90; graham, \$4.85; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 44c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$24; brewing, \$25 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30@35c; dairy, 25@30c per lb. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.50@3c; geese, \$6.00@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2.00 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack.

Hops—6@12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1899 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2c; spring lambs, 10c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice hew, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Southern coast lambs, 7@8c; San Joaquin, 7@8c; Northern, 11@12c per lb. Millet—Middlings, \$23@25.50; California hair, \$20.00@20.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$2.50@3.00 per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30c; do second, 19c; fancy dairy, 19c; do to choice, 17@18 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Store, 11 1/2@12c; ranch, 12 1/2@13c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35c@41.50 per large box; cherries, 75c@81.00; do red and white, 25@30c per box. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, \$1.00@2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.00. California lemons, 75c@81.00; do choice, \$1.25@1.50; per box.

Hay—Wheat, \$23@25; wheat and oat, \$21@23; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$18@21; alfalfa, \$13.50@14.50; clover, \$13@15.

Cheese—Fancy milk, new, 10c; old, 10c per pound. Potatoes—Early Rose, 30@40c. Hops—10@14c per pound.

He Had Reef for Havana. The British steamer Ardenmore, which sailed from Guiana, April 22, for Havana, with a cargo of cattle, arrived in this port tonight, having been unable to reach her destination owing to the blockade of Cuban ports by United States warships. The ship, when off Matanzas, April 27, at 8:32 P. M., was boarded by a boat's crew from the Cincinnati, and her captain was told that, owing to the blockade, his vessel could not enter Havana.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 12.—The latest reports from Milan indicate the rising of the people has been mastered. Troops have been pouring into the city all night. In all parts of Milan whole streets were torn up by the mob. Not a pane of glass is unbroken, doors are mostly torn down, and on all sides can be seen the remains of fire and wrecked furniture and other household goods. In fact, there are portions of the city practically sacked. Trouble also occurred at Treviso, Verona, Padova and Brescia.

To Sate Cuba Within a Week. Washington, May 12.—The bugbear of the yellow fever scourge is to be ignored, and the Spaniards are to be ejected from Cuba before midsummer, if American soldiers can drive them out. Last week's decision to keep the volunteer army in great camps at home to drill and harden them for the campaign of invasion next fall, has been set aside, and, instead, the new recruits furnished by the states will be hurrying toward Cuba within a week.

Chased by a Spaniard. Boston, May 12.—Captain Roberts, of the Warren line steamship Roman, now at this port, reports at noon last Friday, when 70 miles south from Sable island, a Spanish torpedo-boat was sighted. She had no masts and showed no flag. She pursued the Roman for a half an hour, and was apparently gaining slightly, when a thick fog, accompanied by rain, set in, and the torpedo-boat was lost to view.

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That Tired Feeling

What does it mean? As tired in the morning as at night, can't get rested, nervous, sleepless, dull, languid.

It means that the blood is poor. Muscles cannot be elastic and strong, nerves cannot be steady, energy and vigor cannot be felt when the blood is impure, impoverished, without nourishing power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, the qualities it lacks when that tired feeling troubles you. It makes the blood rich, pure, full of vitality. It cures spring languor and restores all lost vitality from the blood, thus guarding against future danger from fevers, malaria, and other serious illness. Be sure to get

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No Longer an Experiment.

The order for 100 steel cars recently given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Babcock Pressed