

# READY TO SURRENDER

## Manila Can Hold Out But a Few Days.

### INSURGENTS IN THE SUBURBS

**Food Has Given Out and the Soldiers Are Starving—City Will Not Be Taken at Present, But Its Surrender Is Expected.**

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 20.—Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine islands. General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz. Similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

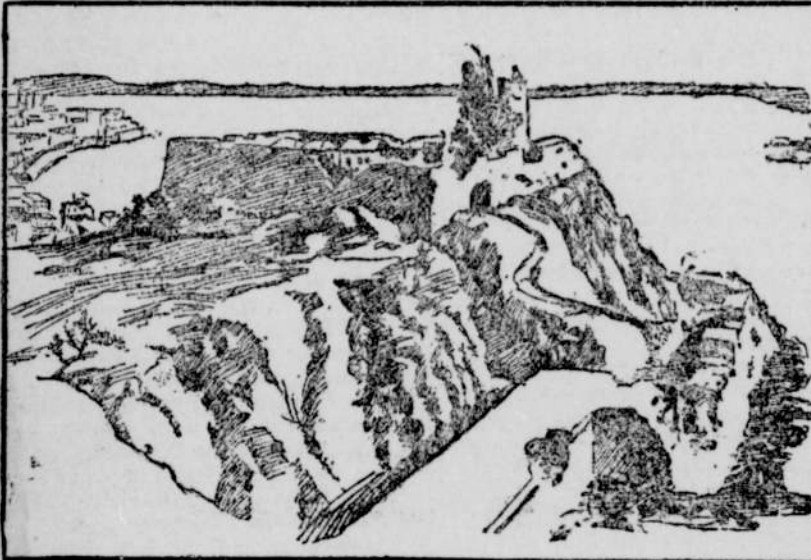
It is reported that Rear-Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference, as no excesses whatever have been committed.

The insurgents proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage, and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially Paterno, a prominent native protégé of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing today in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is

### HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

utterly untrustworthy, because it is old, rotten and has never been tested. The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment and despair. The cafes tonight are crowded with officers with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly, while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions. Carloads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so-called, is totally untenable against the fire of a modern fleet of warships.

There was a concerted attack last evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications. Therefore, they concentrated their forces for a sappers' effort in their defense, and bombarded the jungle all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Calocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneraled and harassed to death.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate into Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city. A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a sergeant, came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A 6-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the further outposts of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish officers of the staff. They had a champagne lunch, and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine islands while William remains emperor." The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had the road to San Juan strongly ambushed, but it is further asserted that the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

**Ran the Blockade.**  
Kingston, Jamaica, June 20.—A dispatch from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, received here today, announced the arrival there of the steamer *Parisina Concepcion*, which sailed from Kingston about 3 o'clock Thursday morning with food supplies for the Spaniards, and carrying, it is said, \$100,000 in gold.

### IT HAS SAILED.

**Spanish Reserve Fleet Leaves Cadiz for Unknown Destination.**

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar:

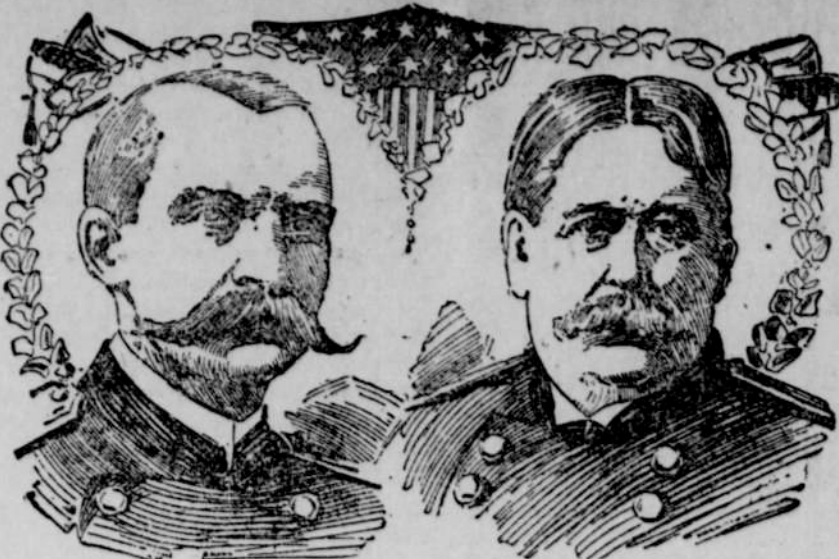
"The Carlos V. Pelayo, Rapido, Patriot, Andaz, Osada, Prosperina, Giraldia, Prelejo Colon (with the minister of marine on board), Alfonso Doco, Canondong, Atonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco, left Cadiz yesterday. The first 11 passed the rock bound for Cartagena for orders; the last three had troops on board. This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores."

The army officials were satisfied, on learning today that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side. It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commander to take, as there was still something left for them to save in Porto Rico.

The naval view is not similar to that taken by the army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to the fleet as the latter, and few officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines. The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is certainly the opinion of naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no trouble in repulsing the whole Spanish force, while the Cadiz fleet could not afford pastime for Sampson's steel bulldogs.

**Spanish Hopes Are Raised.**  
Madrid, June 20.—There are a number of rumors in circulation as to the

### GENERALS COMMANDING ARMIES INVADING CUBA.



GEN. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

GEN. WM. R. SHAFER.

### WERE SWEEPED TO THEIR DOOM

**Water Submerged a Stage Which Was Crowded—Hundreds of People Immersed—Thirty-Four Bodies Have Been Recovered.**

London, June 23.—During the launching of the British first-class battle-ship *Albion*, at Blackwell, today, by the Duchess of York, at which ceremony the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay, and Lieutenant-Commander Wells, United States naval attaché, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard, and immersing hundreds of people. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned.

The Duchess of York, Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests, did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were given for the successful launching, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the hurrahs.

The bodies of five men, 18 women and 11 children have been recovered. The Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed assurances of their profound regret and sympathy.

Thousands who witnessed the launching left the scene ignorant of the disaster.

The staging that was destroyed had been erected for workmen near the stern of a Japanese cruiser in course of construction. It was a light struc-

ture, about 50 feet long, and notices had been posted warning the public that it was dangerous.

Despite the efforts of the police, some 200, mostly working people on a holiday, invaded the staging, which commanded a good view of the launching. Two great waves completely demolished it, and on receding, carried most of its occupants into deep water.

The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people, mingled with the cheers of enthusiasm over the launching. Fortunately, there was plenty of help near in the shape of police boats and other craft. The shipbuilders, with drags, and the firemen, who participated, were all prompt in affording succor. A number of nurses who had come to witness the launching were among those engulfed. Some of these and many others were revived by artificial respiration. Some were injured by colliding with the debris. About 60 of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment.

Many plucky rescues of drowning persons were made by onlookers. Heartrending scenes were witnessed when the bodies of children and other relatives of those who escaped the disaster were recovered and brought to land.

The *Albion* is a first-class steel battle-ship, of 12,950 tons, 390 feet long, 74 feet broad, and draws 25 feet 5 inches of water. She is to have 13,500 indicated horsepower, has two propellers and cost about \$4,000,000.

A municipal council in France has ordered its proceedings to be reported by phonograph.

### FORT REDUCED.

**Sharp Engagement at Caimanera—Spaniards Were Driven Out.**

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, via Kingston, June 18.—The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished today by a terrific bombardment conducted by the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 P. M. and the bombardment lasted an hour and a half.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the bay and opened with her five-inch guns, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw in some 12-inch shells, tearing down the



STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

wall of the fort and throwing bricks and mortar 30 feet in the air.

After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead shelled the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort, they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bushes opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this evening and escaped after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour without the loss of a man. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the forts for mines and had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime, the enemy was firing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

**Tricks of Guerilla Warfare.**  
Guantanamo, via Kingston, June 18.—However unpleasant the experience, the landing of a small detachment of marines, mostly raw men, in the enemy's country, has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and possibly also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spaniards to be daring bush fighters, and it has proved that every American camp must be compactly built and as well protected to resist night attacks as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and it has shown that given a free rein with repeating rifles 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition, killing shadows, in a single night, and not think even then they have done much shooting.

Though the 16 Spaniards found by Lieutenant Neville's men were regular uniforms, most of those men in the daylight attacks were scarcely anything except big plattain leaves bound around their foreheads in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied branches around their waists, reaching shoulder high, and moving very cautiously, they could even cross open ground without being detected, though some of them were caught at the game.

Another trick was to make a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, almost impossible to detect where the chapparral. The Cubans were most useful in pointing out these tricks. There are 60 of these men now in camp, mostly negroes, with Cuban officers. They are hawkeyed woodsmen, breaking even with the Spaniards in every device of bushcraft. The American marines at first were inclined to discount this, but this morning they spoke enthusiastically of their auxiliaries for their daring. At night, in skirmish time, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the bush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

**Violating Neutrality Laws.**  
New York, June 18.—A Herald dispatch from Gibraltar says: The Spanish steamer *San Augustin*, of the Trans-Atlantic line, has arrived in ballast from Cadiz. She is taking coal, presumably for Cadiz and the Camara squadron. The American consul has lodged a protest.

**The Vizcaya Struck.**  
Madrid, June 18.—Admiral Cervera wires that he has provisions enough for the fleet until autumn. He says: "A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the *Vizcaya*, which, owing to her excellent armor, was not damaged."

General Blanco cables from Havana that the batteries there fired upon the United States cruiser *Montgomery*, which left the line of blockade. Eleven vessels are now blockading the port of Havana.

### WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

**The End of the Remarkable Letter Wheat Deal.**

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

The Letter wheat deal, so-called, which was certainly one of the most remarkable business enterprises of modern times, has come to an end. Liquidation is now the order of the day, and many millions of money which were at one time profits on one side of the ledger have been wiped out by losses on the other side of that same truth-telling book.

It is the old story over again of Prometheus challenging the gods. The forces of nature are too strong for any man, and work and contrive as he may, he cannot maintain himself against that eternal decree that seed time and harvest shall not fail.

The outlook in 1897 for the purchase of wheat justified all that Mr. Letter did. There were short crops everywhere abroad, and the United States alone possessed the grain the whole world needed and must have. As the year advanced and it became more and more apparent that the shortage was certain, the big deal began to look more and more promising, and after the December deliveries were provided for it seemed easy enough sailing for the young merchant.

Mr. Armour, who is no mean judge of such undertakings, and who has fought many a great commercial battle on the board of trade, in speaking of this splendid deal, said: "The pluck and wisdom manifested by him in the remarkable deal which he all but successfully consummated, challenged the admiration of men everywhere. I fully expected that he would carry the deal through safely, as there was merit in his position."

This is testimony from one who had felt the prowess of the youthful commercial athlete, and who, in a measure, had been put to his trumps to meet that antagonist on his own ground, and it is therefore all the more trustworthy as evidence that Mr. Letter had a strong position to begin with.

But time and tide wait for no man, and ever-teeming mother earth gladly responds to the husbandman's toil. Unprecedented prices were responded to by an unprecedented crop, and bountiful nature offered to pour into Mr. Letter's lap a much greater product than he cared to possess. He wisely closed the bins.

**Seattle Markets.**

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11 @ 12 per ton; natives, \$8 @ 10; California potatoes, \$1.50 @ 2 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.25; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.25; hot-house lettuce, 45c; radishes, 12 1/2c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$3; choice, \$2 @ 2.50; 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, 60c @ \$1.00 per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 7 @ 12c; dairy, 12 1/2 @ 15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11 @ 12c; Eastern cheese, 12 @ 12 1/2c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7 1/2c; cows, prime, 7c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 7 1/2c; veal, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50 @ 3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8 @ 4c; steelheads, 7 @ 8c; salmon trout, 9 @ 10c; flounders and sole, 8 @ 4c; herring, 4c.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$33.50; per gallon, solid, \$1.80.

Wheat—\$25; feed wheat, \$23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, \$4.50, bbl; straight, \$4.25; California brands, \$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21 @ 22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18 @ 19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$10 @ 13; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15 @ 16.

**Portland Market.**  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.00; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 38 @ 39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22; brewing, \$24 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$16.

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

Eggs—Oregon, 12 1/2 @ 14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 1/2 @ 35c; fair to good, 25 @ 30c; dairy, 25 @ 30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 12 1/2c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00 @ 4; geese, \$6.00 @ 7.00; ducks, young, \$4 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11 @ 12c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 25 @ 35c per sack; sweets, \$1.75 @ 2 per cental.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5 @ 12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4 @ 6c.

Wool—Valley, 14 @ 15c 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 heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00 @ 4.00; dressed, \$3.50 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00; cows, \$2.50 @ 3.50; dressed beef, 5 @ 7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5c; small, 6c per pound.

| COUNTY.     | Dem.  | Rep.  | Pro.  | Other |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Adair       | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 |
| Albany      | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,500 |
| Altamont    | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Antelope    | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,700 |
| Ashtabula   | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 |
| Aurora      | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 |
| Benewah     | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| Benton      | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Bethlehem   | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 |
| Bloomington | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 |
| Boone       | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 |
| Boyd        | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,500 |
| Bozeman     | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| Butte       | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Carbon      | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,800 |
| Cass        | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,900 |
| Cascade     | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,000 |
| Cedar       | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,100 |
| Chouteau    | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 |
| Clatsop     | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,300 |
| Clearwater  | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 |
| Clifton     | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,500 |
| Colfax      | 3,300 | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 |
| Condon      | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,700 |
| Coquille    | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,800 |
| Crook       | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,900 |
| Custer      | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,000 |
| Dakota      | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 |
| Dawson      | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,200 |
| DeWitt      | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 |
| Douglas     | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,400 |
| Dryden      | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,500 |
| Emery       | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,600 |
| Franklin    | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,700 |
| Gardiner    | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,800 |
| Grant       | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,800 | 4,900 |
| Harney      | 4,700 | 4,800 | 4,900 | 5,000 |
| Harrison    | 4,800 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 5,100 |
| Heppner     | 4,900 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 5,200 |
| Hood        | 5,000 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 5,300 |
| Hotchkiss   | 5,100 | 5,200 | 5,300 | 5,400 |
| Imperial    | 5,200 | 5,300 | 5,400 | 5,500 |
| Jackson     | 5,300 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,600 |
| Jefferson   | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,600 | 5,700 |
| Johnson     | 5,500 | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,800 |
| Klamath     | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,900 |
| Lane        | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,900 | 6,000 |
| Latah       | 5,800 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 6,100 |
| Lewis       | 5,900 | 6,000 | 6,100 | 6,200 |
| Linn        | 6,000 | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,300 |
| Linn        | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 6,400 |
| Linn        | 6,200 | 6,300 | 6,400 | 6,500 |
| Linn        | 6,300 | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,600 |
| Linn        | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,700 |
| Linn        | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,800 |
| Linn        | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 |
| Linn        | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 7,000 |
| Linn        | 6,800 | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,100 |
| Linn        | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,100 | 7,200 |
| Linn        | 7,000 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 7,300 |
| Linn        | 7,100 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 7,400 |
| Linn        | 7,200 | 7,300 | 7,400 | 7,500 |
| Linn        | 7,300 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,    |