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The Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co. have always combined every known improvement for increasing the utility, operation and cooking qualities of their ranges. Their latest can be seen in the window of the

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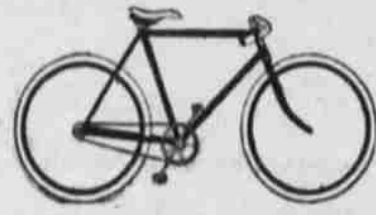
The best range in the world. You can buy one. The price is not out of sight.

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Large and Varied Stock. Prices the Lowest.

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Chainless, model 1900, \$75.00  
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Columbia, model 1899, \$42.50  
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## "FISCHER'S" Corvallis Flour and "GOLDEN PLEASANT" Flour

Are guaranteed to please.

Chase & Sanborn's High-grade Coffees cost you no more than common.

Fine Ranch Eggs, very cheap now, and a special lot of Choice Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon just in to match them.

Finest Creamery, Full-Weight Butter.

Bloater Mackerel, Salmon Tips, Etc.

## Ross, Higgins & Co.



## His Mother's Bread

He says was always so light and well baked. Well, there is a knack in making it. But don't forget the kind of stove or range used makes a difference. His mother used a

STAR . ESTATE . RANGE

W. J. Scully, Agt.

431 BOND STREET

One Hundred and Fifty Rolls of Japanese Warp and Chinese Straw Mattings

12 1/2 Cents Per Yard and Upwards

Exquisite Colorings and Designs . . .

## Charles Hellborn & Son

## ALL ENGLAND IS EXULTING

Scenes of Excitement in London Almost Without Parallel.

## CONGRATULATIONS ABROAD

Messages From Emperors William, Joseph and King Herbert—Stupendous Military Preparations.

LONDON, March 2, 4:30 a. m.—The Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Torridness of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the feeblest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday and London's six millions were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exultation.

It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon. The usual conventionalities of society ceased to control and every one knew everybody else, all joining in smiles.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychological moment to announce estimates exceeding £60,000,000 and rather startled the public by unfolding the program of the war office to send out in addition to the 30,000 troops now afloat, 50,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million.

An order has reached Woolwich for the construction of 224 new guns, from three-pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these, 149 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal and 3,000 more will be engaged. These decisions to send out more troops and to increase the home armament meet with universal approval.

The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from around Ladysmith without losing a gun or their baggage. Vanrensans pass is only about 20 miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in action Tuesday and they utilized probably both railroads in retreating, sending the heavy pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones into the Free State.

Dr. Leyds says that General Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Welberg, 70 miles northeast of Bloemfontein. Colonel Albrecht, according to a dispatch from Paardeberg, affirms that the Boers have 75,000 men left.

Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein now or not he doubtless will soon be dating his dispatches there and using the town as his advanced base.

Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine forces under Generals Clement and Gatacre and to advance along the line of the railroad to Bloemfontein. Since the middle of January in Ladysmith the horses have been half starved and altogether too weak to drag the guns or to carry cavalrymen. These half starved animals were carefully saved for food.

Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert have telegraphed congratulations to the queen.

LONDON, March 2.—Until midnight London gave itself up to the wildest expressions of joy. From the mansion house to the west end, all leading thoroughfares were constantly paraded by cheering crowds, intermittently bursting into patriotic songs. Bands marching through the streets assisted with strains of jubilation and the same exultant notes were to be heard at every place of public gathering throughout the metropolis.

At all the music halls patriotic songs were given, the people rising and joining in them, amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. One striking feature of the rejoicing was the great number of American flags intertwined with the British. From every part of the empire there is a constant influx of telegrams describing rejoicings.

Great rejoicings are reported at Malta and also at Gibraltar, where an ottery of President Kruger in chains was paraded.

BOERS CONCENTRATING.  
Seven Thousand Boers Threaten the British Front.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—It is understood that some seven thousand Boers are concentrating on the British front. The British cavalry is in touch with them to the eastward and skirmishing began this morning.

THE LADYSMITH GARRISON.  
Buller Found Them on Reduced Rations and Eating Horse Meat.

LONDON, March 1.—Following is the text of Buller's dispatch: "Nethroppe, March 1, 5:25 p. m.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy who lately besieged the town have re-

tired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison was on a half pound of meal for each man per day, and supplementing the meal was a ration of horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

ENGLAND'S HEAD NOT TURNED.  
The Preparation for the Dispatch of More Troops to Africa Will Be Pushed.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—In the house of lords today, Secretary of State for War Marquis of Lansdowne, said: "Two recent successes will not be made a pretext for the relaxation of our efforts. During the month of March, thirty-eight ships, carrying a total of 28,000 men, will sail for South Africa."

"During the following month 17,500 men will be ready for whom ships have not yet been allotted."

WHY CRONJE SURRENDERED.  
He Designed to Cut His Way Out, But Could Make No Impression On British Forces.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Kimberley says: Desertera report that General Cronje intended to cut his way out through Lord Roberts' forces last Sunday night but the failure of the scouting Boers outside the British lines to seize a kopje to aid him frustrated the project. So he surrendered. Several women and children were among the prisoners.

It is declared that the British have captured four Krupp field guns, two Vickers-Maxims, several ordinary Maxims, and 5,000 small arms.

The Boer intrenchments were simply deep narrow ditches. When the British examined them they found all sorts of domestic appliances. Trunks and boxes in many instances were sunk to the level of the ground and besides many of them partially filled with food, were cooking utensils.

The tremendous British fire seemed to have produced scarcely an appreciable effect.

The list of the Boers wounded during the week the longer was held was only about eight. The number of dead is unknown.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.  
Great Enthusiasm Over the Final Relief of Ladysmith.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received with much more enthusiasm than any other previous event of the war. Flags were immediately hoisted on a number of hotels and other buildings and General Buller's success was everywhere received with the heartiest satisfaction. The news has not yet affected the stock exchange.

The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Generals Buller and Buller. When the queen received the news at Windsor Castle, the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event.

MAKING ATTACK REPULSED.  
Boers Violate Sunday Truce, but Retire With Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—A special from Cape Town says that a telegram has been received there from Paardeberg announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault on February 24, but were driven off at all points. The truce which is usually observed Sundays was broken the 25th, by another fierce attack, but after determined fighting, the Boers were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and wounded. The defenders who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks lost only two killed and three wounded.

PRISONERS BADLY TREATED.  
British Captives Not Allowed Medical Supplies by the Boers.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of Tuesday, says: "Mr. Cutridge, a contractor who resides at Dundee, after being kept in imprisonment at Pretoria for five weeks, was put beyond the Portuguese border. He describes the treatment of the British prisoners as disgraceful. Fever had broken out before he left and a Boer doctor told him that the government would not allow adequate medical supplies."

ENGLAND'S ARMY ESTIMATES.  
SONDON, March 1.—The army estimates issued today show the total expenditure to be £51,690,496, an increase over last year of £4,582,200.

The total number of officers and men is placed at 430,400, an increase over last year of 240,147.

CRONJE'S GOOD QUARTERS.  
LONDON, March 1.—In the house of commons today Sir Joseph Powell Williams, financial secretary to the war office, announced that General Cronje and his family would be placed on board the flagship at Cape Town,

## THE SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES

Encouraging Messages Received From General Otis Yesterday.

## THE HEMP PORTS OPEN

Colonel Anderson Adopts the Insurgent's Tactics and Ambushes a Party of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the war department today. One message states that since the recent opening to commerce of the island ports 13,000 tons of hemp and 70,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila and that large shipments of the commodities named will soon be made to the United States and other countries.

The fact that General Otis has not reported any military operations since the departure of General Bates' expedition to Southern Luzon to complete the plan of opening the hemp ports in that quarter, is accepted by the war department officials as an indication that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily, and that our forces have not met with any serious opposition by the insurgents in the recent movements.

General Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine commission. General MacArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces when Otis leaves.

MANILA, March 2, 9 a. m.—Colonel Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enemy near Battangas.

Through spies Colonel Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers concealed among the trees lining the road and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed, killing twenty-four insurgents, wounding thirty and capturing several.

NEW NAVAL CONSTRUCTIONS.  
Secretary Long Says Vessels Can Be Most Cheaply Constructed in Private Yards.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—Secretary Long has made a statement to the house naval committee on the general needs of the navy and the desirability of not building new ships in the government yards. As to the new ships, Mr. Long said they cost much more than those built under contract and took twice as long to build them.

Admiral Dewey suggested to the committee that they leave off the twelve gunboats and give three new battleships instead. He said the battleships would be more serviceable, as General Otis had just purchased fourteen gunboats and had turned them over to the navy. They were in a fair condition and the admiral said that from his experience he thought they were just the vessels needed for service in the Philippines.

THE HONOLULU PLAGUE.  
Little Danger of It Spreading to This Country, Owing to Sanitary Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—Two reports bearing on the plague situation in the Hawaiian Islands have been received by the marine hospital service from Dr. Carmichael, the surgeon in charge at Honolulu. They are dated February 13.

Regarding the appearance of the plague at Kahului, on the island of Maui, the doctor says three undoubted and two suspicious cases were reported to the board of health at Honolulu and an examination showed them to be the disease of a malignant character.

Seven cases in all were reported from January 20 to February 11, all occurring in the Chinese quarter and traced to a store where Chinese foodstuffs, imported from the Orient, via Honolulu, were sold.

The town was at once surrounded by a cordon, the Chinese quarter destroyed by fire, and the bodies of those dead of plague buried.

The situation is well in hand and the disease, the doctor says, may not spread. There are several large sugar plantations near Kahului and it is impossible to say how much intercourse is between them and the town. Owing to the condition of affairs at Honolulu vessels from the mainland have been landing sugar for United States ports

at Kahului and the following vessels departed on the dates stated:

February 1, the Lurline for San Francisco; the Viking from Hilo for San Francisco; February 9, the Edward May, from Kihai for San Francisco via Makaweli; the Eva from Kihai for San Francisco via Hilo; February 11, the Mary Winkelmann from Kahului for San Francisco.

Hanqua is about forty miles from Kahului and Kihai twelve miles distant. No note relative to the plague or suspicious cases was made on the bill of health by the consular agent at Kahului and sugar is loaded by lighters. If possible, arrangements will be made for its shipment outside of the infected district.

In Honolulu, the doctor says, one case has been recorded since the date of his last report, that of a Chinese child on the 11th inst., from the southwestern part of the city. Hartman, the white man on whom the anti-plague serum was used, is recovering. It has also been used with good effect in the case of Armstrong Smith, a volunteer nurse, whose illness was looked upon as suspicious.

Dr. Carmichael says the facilities for disinfection of baggage, at Honolulu, are inadequate. All the baggage, however, including hand baggage, has been sprayed with the forty per cent solution of formalin, the contents of bunks, etc., being sprayed in layers and then closed up for at least six hours.

No passengers but first cabin passengers have shipped from Honolulu since the plague was announced on December 12 last, and they are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days prior to their departure for any foreign port. Their residence in the city is recorded and they are rejected if from any suspicious locality.

There is no available place in Honolulu for a detention hotel, where all intending passengers could be confined for the time required, and in its absence the plan outlined above was adopted. Only the local boat between Honolulu and San Francisco of the Oceanic steamship company has taken passengers from Honolulu since the plague was reported with one exception, the Gaelic from Honolulu to San Francisco on December 12, after the quarantine was raised by the Hawaiian authorities on December 3.

THE BOERS' MISTAKE.  
General Schofield Believes It Was Made in Retiring From Kimberley.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, retired, in a dispatch to the World from St. Augustine, Florida, says: "The Boers appear to have committed their first serious mistake in the retreat from Kimberley by attempting to cross immediately in front of the British forces to reach Bloemfontein. Their line of retreat should have been by way of Bishop, which line they should have made sure to keep open and thence to Brandfontein or Wimberg, thus making certain their junction with troops coming from the north and east coming from Bloemfontein."

"If, for political reasons, it was believed necessary to defend the Free State capital, that place should have been held by other troops until Cronje could reach it by the circuitous route above referred to."

"But Bloemfontein is strategically a very weak position. If the Boers decide to hold it Lord Roberts will only have to invest that place with sufficient force and will still have ample forces to prosecute his campaign toward Pretoria."

COLESBURG TAKEN.  
LONDON, Mar. 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Monday, Feb. 28.—General Clements reports that on hearing Colesburg Junction had been evacuated he sent a force to occupy Colesburg Junction and rode into Colesburg, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. He secured a certain amount of ammunition, arrested several rebels and then returned to Rensburg. He reported the railway line clear and working to Lanewelewans Siding. He will report tomorrow as to the few converts which have been blown up. Colesburg and Colesburg Junction are held by our troops."

THE IMPRISONED MINERS.  
All Hope of Rescuing Any of the Party Alive Abandoned.

REDDING, Cal., March 1.—Of the eight miners who were imprisoned in yesterday's cave-in in the Iron Mountain mine, four, who were rescued, have died from their injuries. The hope of rescuing the remaining four alive has been abandoned.

The dead are: David E. Ross, A. Cavanaugh, B. Castillon and Alfred Oates. The four still entombed are: J. Melbroom, B. McCallion, A. VanBuren and J. Oates.

ANOTHER HERETIC EXPELLED.  
NEW YORK, March 1.—Professor Arthur C. McGeffer, of the Union Theological Seminary, whose views are the subject of attack by one group in the Presbyterian church, has decided to withdraw and will seek fellowship in the Congregational denomination.

## REPORT ON THE SUBSIDY BILL

Its Great Advantages to the American Merchant Marine.

## ENORMOUS YEARLY SAVING

Reduction of \$25,000,000 Will Result to Producers in Ocean Freights Through Additional Ships.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The report prepared by Senator Fry upon the shipping bill reported by the committee on commerce of the senate was made public today.

The report begins by asserting "the self evident value of a national merchant marine" explains and deplores our almost entire dependence upon foreign shipping for our ocean carrying. It suggests the danger of reliance upon the merchant ships of other nations with which we may become involved in war, the possible complete exclusion of American exports from their regular foreign markets in such contingency, and points out that the wholesale transfer of the tonnage of such belligerent nation to a neutral flag would unquestionably involve such shipping in difficulties, seizures and detentions.

Three prime reasons are given for the decline of American shipping in the foreign trade, namely: (1) The greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere; (2) The greater cost of operating American ships compared with foreign ships; and (3) Causes based on foreign legislative encouragement.

The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a reduction of \$25,000,000 a year in the ocean rates on American commerce, through the additional shipping and competition that would be created.

RETURNED TO MONTANA.  
Money Used in the Clark Investigation Will Escheat to the State.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The \$50,000 used by Whiteside in his exposure in the Clark case before the Montana legislature and which was brought to Washington when the hearing in that case was begun by the senate committee on corrections and has been held by it ever since, was returned today to State Treasurer Collins, of Montana.

The money was brought to this city for the purpose of identification and for any other use it might be put by the committee. Concluding that fund could no longer be used, it was turned over to Collins.

The money will be held by the treasurer for five years and if in the meanwhile it is not claimed by anyone, it will be converted into the state school fund.

IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.  
Loud Postal Bill Set for Consideration on March 3.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—The democrats scored their first victory of the tion to take up the contested election session of the house today on a message of Aldrich-Robbins from the Fourth Alabama district.

On two separate votes, the democrats with the aid of two republicans, Mondell, of Wyoming, and H. C. Smith, of Michigan, beat the republicans on the question of consideration.

An agreement was made to consider the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter on March 29.

A bill was passed to grant an American register to the ship Windward, in which Lieutenant Peary will make an attempt to reach the north pole.

SEEKING EUROPEAN AID.  
Aguinaldo's Agents Trying to Raise Funds to Continue the Struggle.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: "The Filipino Junta here says that a special envoy from Aguinaldo will arrive in Paris in March and will go thence to London and Berlin to seek funds for the continuation of the struggle against American supremacy."

It is declared that guerrilla warfare will be continued and it is hinted that assurances of money to continue the fight have been received from Europe.

CALLED TO WASHINGTON.  
Professor Moses Will be Consulted About the Philippine Commission.

BERKLEY, Cal., Mar. 1.—Professor Bernard Moses was last night hastily summoned to Washington by a telegram from Senator Perkins to consult with President McKinley in regard to his anticipated appointment upon the new Philippine commission, and the professor will leave this morning for the capital.