

# Fancy New Hosiery

*The A. Dunbar Co*

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

## MORE TOWNS CAPTURED.

Americans Have a Hot Brush With the Natives in South Luzon.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER VENUS, LEGASPI, Luzon, Jan. 23.—Five companies of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, aided by the gunboat Nashville, today fought their way into the native towns of Legaspi and Albay. We had five men slightly wounded. Forty-five dead Filipinos had been counted by nightfall and we are caring for a dozen of their wounded. Shells from the Nashville ignited two warehouses filled with baled hemp. These fires could not be put out and 3000 bales, with a total valuation of \$120,000 were destroyed by nightfall. After the fighting was over and the men had time to talk, an officer said:

"My God, is that what I've been waiting thirty years to see, the shooting down of black men as if they were rabbits?"

The distorted, shattered and bloody bodies of our former enemies lie in two rows in Legaspi's principal street, two blazing warehouses glare and roar in the darkness and the American soldiers are stumbling through the village streets working to get settled for the night. Companies H, F, G, F, and C, of the Forty-seventh, came back on the Hancock from Manila to Sorogon. For conveyance, from Sorogon to Legaspi, these companies were transferred to the local steamer Venus and Castellano, accompanying the expedition as transports, and late yesterday afternoon the two vessels conveyed by the Nashville, with General Kobbe on board, sailed from Sorogon bay for Legaspi. Sorogon is on the west and Legaspi on the east side of the southern extremity of Luzon Island. The run between the two ports is about 110 miles by sea, though not more than ten miles overland. So the insurgent soldiers who abandoned Sorogon to us three days ago have had ample time to come over to Legaspi and swell the ranks of the garrison here, granting, of course, that they did not prefer the greater security of the mountains.

Early this morning the Venus, closely followed by the Castellano, with the Nashville an hour and a half behind them steamed into Albay bay and three miles off Legaspi waited for the warship. Legaspi, on the coast, and Albay a mile and a half inland, are at the base of the Mayon volcano. On the southern edge of Legaspi and at our left as the ships steam in there is a steep hill used as a lookout station. Here can be seen with aid of strong glasses, a Filipino flag. There are no flags over the warehouses of the town and these two facts point to probable resistance to our landing. We have heard that General Panan, a Chinese half-caste, commands here and that he will fight. At 7:45 the Nashville passed us and steamed close into the beach. She examined the shore and from the Venus we could see a long line of black sand trenches to the right of the town,

## FOR WOMEN

Novelties that are considered the proper things in New York for best dressers.

## STYLES

Plain lace fronts, Richelieu ribs, stripes, both vertical and circular; flowers, figures and polka dots.

## COLORS

Cardinal, navy, Yale, blue, and light blue, pale pink, brown, tan, modes and black.

also between the stone warehouse in the center of the village there were other trenches and heavy stone walls. The trenches were crowded with men, some with rifles and uniforms, others in white. They watched the actions of our vessels closely, but no shot was fired on either side. The Nashville's inspection of Legaspi was long and careful.

The English gunboat Plover came in behind us this morning and followed the Nashville close to the beach. Her big white flag swung out in the breeze telling these on shore she was not of our party, but merely a neutral and inactive spectator.

At 9:45 the Nashville came alongside the Venus and General Kobbe megaphoned to Major Shipton, commanding the battalion on board, "Move your ship into the first wharf and land your men."

There is deep water off Legaspi and coasting steamers can swing their sterns into any of the several bamboo docks in front of the hemp warehouses. But the captain of the Venus demurred. He had seen the trenches filled with Filipinos. He had seen galloping officers giving orders, concentrating their soldiers in positions from which they would have his vessel under a cross fire if they landed at the wharf, and he explained that it was impossible to get into this dock without less than one hour's backing and hauling; further, that his stern lines had to be taken ashore and made fast to the sand anchors well upon the beach; that his crew would be shot to pieces if he attempted to land; in short, landing there and then was out of the question.

Meantime a boat from the Plover had gone to the Nashville and from there to the beach. Her mission was to remove any Englishmen who might be in the town from the danger of the threatened fighting. There were two Englishmen in Legaspi, but the Filipinos declined to allow them to leave. Then the Plover's boat returned and during the subsequent fighting, the English gunboat remained half a mile out of the bay.

Captain Bradley, quartermaster-captain of the Hancock, was on board the Nashville with General Kobbe. He was sent to the Venus to learn why that ship did not back into the dock as directed. The Spanish captain of the Venus again explained how long this operation would take and Captain Bradley went back to the Nashville to report. From him it was learned that the Filipinos had removed the plank in the docks, leaving only the bamboo stringers. This they had seen from the Nashville. Soon Captain Bradley returned, saying that the landing would be made at a point about half a mile down the beach, to the mouth of Legaspi, and about 500 yards beyond the end of heavy sand entrenchments; that this landing would advance into the town and that the Nashville would shell the enemy's works in front of our men as they came along the beach. Then there was much bustle and activity on board the Venus, as details of the sharpshooters from each of the four companies were loaded into our own three available boats and the two boats sent over from the Nashville to help in the landing. Our men embarked from our starboard side, the side of the ship exposed to the enemy's trenches, only six hundred yards away. The enemy missed a splendid opportunity to do great execution to our soldiers. But they have missed many such, first and last, so we are accustomed to taking these risks. Our landing party pulled away toward the Castellano, which had taken up a position opposite the point where the landing was to be made. Here our five boats were joined by two from Castellano and the landing party was composed as follows:

About thirty men from company H, Captain Bentley commanding; forty men from company G, Captain Simmons commanding; twenty men from company F, under Lieutenant Murphy; fifteen from company E, under Lieutenant Snyder, and about sixty men from company C, under Captain Bishop. Major Shipton commanded the landing party and was accompanied by Captain Bradley and Lieutenants Conroy and Gisser, of the Forty-third volunteers infantry.

At twenty-five minutes past ten it could be seen through the fine, mist-like rain that the seven landing boats were close to the beach. Then we looked ashore to discover a detachment of Filipinos moving to the north behind the trenches, evidently intending to repel the advance of our landing party into the town. At that instant the Nashville opened fire on the trenches with shrapnel at 800 yards range.

From this time until the end of the fighting at 10:15 p. m., the Nashville kept up an almost continuous fusillade of shrapnel and rapid fire guns, directed against the trenches and fortified points on shore.

## PORT DE FRANCE.

Serious Disturbances Between the Negro Laborers and Whites of the Island.

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The following particulars about the riots and incendiary fires which have spread terror all through this island, have been obtained. In the rioting at the village of Lefrancois, Lieutenant Kahn was threatened at a distance, by the strikers and he believed his life and that of his soldiers seriously threatened. He fired his revolver and killed one man. At the same time the soldiers fired and eight men were killed outright and some twelve wounded. The mayor of Lefrancois, M. Clement, was present at the riot and courageously placing himself between the strikers and the soldiers appealing to both sides to remain calm, he could have been shot down but for the devotion of a young friend of his, who covered M. Clement with his own body and received a bullet fired at the mayor. The socialist agitators alleged that this incident supports their charge that the military is responsible for the catastrophe. The nationalists or anti-ministerial partisans in their turn, accused the civil authorities of having brought about, by their incapacity and their complicity with the radicals, the regrettable condition of affairs in Martinique, as they were charged with having caused a similar crisis in Gaudaloupe, where incendiary fires and riots prevailed last summer. The Jewish question might not have been mentioned at all, in connection with the riots and incendiary and been added to the other elements of discord but for the fact that Lieutenant Kahn is represented as being a Jew in certain narratives of the riot while this is denied in other circles. He is really a Jew.

On February 5, bands of from 500 to 1000 strikers from the sugar plantations, armed with their long knives for cutting the cane, and with sticks, formed themselves in the communes township of Lorrain and Sainte Marie. These bands ran over all parts of the country, destroying the workshops and threatening with death the laborers yet working in the sugar mills, unless they leave off work immediately. That movement extended rapidly to the neighboring agricultural centers, notably at Basses Pointe. The aim of the strikers was to obtain by threats an increase of two or three francs a head for a day's labor. Formerly the laborer received twenty cents a day, but he had only 300 canes to cut, now for a few more cents he must cut from seven to eight hundred canes. This is no longer done and paid by days' work, but at the task, and inasmuch as it takes two days or more to cut that number of canes, the workman hardly gets the twenty cents received formerly.

The laborers went about shouting "Death to the whites," and announcing their intention of cutting off the heads of the whites if their demands were not granted. The negroes believe all kinds of stories which are told them.

Thus Mr. Knight, a naturalized Englishman, who was elected senator of Martinique to the Paris Chambers, has returned this week. He caused to be posted everywhere a proclamation counselling the strikers to avoid any conflict with the troops and reminding them that he remains the same friend of them as before, but this does not prevent thousands of blacks believing the story told them to the effect that Queen Victoria sent to Senator Knight two million francs to be distributed among them and that, instead of distributing the money, Mr. Knight had divided it between himself, his friend the governor, Mr. Gabriel, and the civil functionaries of the island. The blacks of the colony who are quite indifferent as to what power own their island, and were struck with the English name of the senator they had been told to elect two years ago, were quite ready to credit the story of Queen Victoria's funds. It is hard to imagine the credulity of those black laborers and the disposition of their mind is to be feared, especially during the electoral periods. Municipal elections will take place next week in the commune of Sainte Esprit, in which is located the village of Lefrancois and the political parties try to influence the voters by throwing the odium of the late massacre upon the shoulders of their adversaries. The whole garrison of the island consists of one battalion of marine infantry of about 600 men, two battalions of naval artillery and 120 gendarmes. At Lefrancois the day when the strikers' bands mentioned above reached there, no more than twenty-five men of the island's garrison were stationed in the place.

They had been sent to the village, fortunately, a few days previously on account of the agitation which had prevailed for some time at Saint Maritand, Robert and other places. The strikers finally went to Lefrancois, after compelling the closing of many sugar mills and the destroying of much property. At Lefrancois, Lieutenant Kahn had eight of his twenty-five men lined in front of the principal gate of a sugar mill threatened by about 600 strikers. The latter made several attempts to force an entrance, despite the entreaties of Mayor Clements. Two or three times a collision was about to take place, for the strikers nearly touched the drawn bayonets of the soldiers. Suddenly a revolver was fired by Lieutenant Kahn, who believed his life placed in jeopardy by the threats of a bully striker and the soldiers in their turn fired a volley. Twenty-one rioters were lying on the ground, nine dead, and twelve wounded. Of these five are already out of the hospital, but under surveillance of the police, for they will be indicted at the next session of the courts. Some men were arrested by the gendarmes. When the prisoners arrived

here there was great excitement on the route followed by the strikers. They were hailed by the populace as the victims of the white men, "whose heads should be cut off." On the next day Fort de France was placarded with violent posters inciting the colored people to revolve against the planters and "the white exploiters." The governor did not order the incendiary placards to be torn down by the police, and he attended the funeral of the strikers killed at Lefrancois. Daily there are incendiary fires in several parts of Martinique.

## REPORT OF THE PLAGUE.

Information Received at Washington From Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A summary of bubonic plague cases and deaths in Honolulu recorded by the Hawaiian board of health from December 12 last to February 21, has been furnished to the marine hospital service by Surgeon Carmichael in a report received from him dated February 21. It shows a total of sixty cases, of which fifty-three were fatal and seven recovered. The deaths include twenty-eight Chinese, seven Japanese, fifteen Hawaiians and three whites. The doctor adds:

"No new cases have been reported in Honolulu since February 22. One case of the pneumonia type in the detention camp at Kahala on the 15th of February, was fatal on the 17th. No more new cases have occurred in the town. No new cases have been reported from Hilo.

A new rat quarantine wharf has been constructed on the east side of Honolulu harbor. It is built on copper sheathed piling, surrounded by water and is well isolated.

## A RAILROAD'S EARNINGS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railway companies will be held today at the general offices in this city. The annual report will be submitted by Vice-President Warner for the year 1899.

It exhibits the following results of operations: Gross earnings, \$25,079,250; operating expenses, \$13,682,115; net earnings, \$8,477,765.44; other income, \$1,914,327.90. Total income, \$10,392,093.44. Charges against income: Interest accrued on bonds, \$5,696,750.32; taxes, \$915,163.55; rentals paid, \$497,721.04; sundry accounts, \$2,611,917.32. Total charges, \$9,712,103.73. Net surplus, \$640,923.61.

The properties have been well maintained and the policy of general improvement has been continued during the year. The net results are highly gratifying under the conditions prevailing during the year.

## DEMANDS BIG DAMAGES.

Former Employee Brings Suit Against the Pacific Express Company.

OMAHA, March 13.—T. K. Sudborough, formerly clerk in the auditor's office of the Pacific Express Company, has sued the express company and Erastus Young, its auditor, for \$50,000 damages, alleging that by reason of his arrest on May 26, 1899, on the charge of embezzlement, he has been brought into public scandal and disgrace. For a long time prior to 1898 Sudborough was chief clerk in the general offices, which were then in Omaha. W. F. Behel was the auditor. In 1898 there was a reorganization of the office forces and Behel and Sudborough were thrown out. The new officers of the company caused the arrest of the two men named. Each was acquitted on trial. Some time ago Behel sued the company and Young for \$40,000 damages.

## BIG DAY ON 'CHANGE.

Unusual Occasion for the Chicago Corn Pit.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The crowd in the corn pit today was much greater than it has been at any time for a year. The price was controlled by two influences: Sales for profits, and covering by shorts. May wheat opened at 96c yesterday. The quotations' excitement began. The Longs, who bought months ago, came into the pit and it was estimated that many hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken out of the sales today. May was shooting down and lost over a cent. The shorts began to protect themselves against another ascent and under this influence May recovered, gradually closing at 97 1/2c.

## MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Both the Strikers and Employers Make Concessions.

COLUMBUS, O., March 13.—The striking machinists, after conceding the right of employers to employ non-union men on equal terms with union men, insisted upon the employers signing a contract with the union. At a meeting last night the Columbia Metal Manufacturers' Association conceded all the demands of the machinists, insofar as wages and hours of labor are concerned, but refused to sign a contract with the union and as an ultimatum declared that they would deal with the machinists only as individuals.

## THE AMERICA'S CARGO.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship Armenia, loading at this port, will carry supplies to Manila for the American troops in the Philippines and 2,200 tons of rails and a large amount of steel bridge and structural work for the Siberian railway, to be delivered at Vladivostok.

## ORIENTAL TRADE.

Enormous Increase Shown in Recent Movements at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The trade of San Francisco with Asiatic countries is rapidly increasing. The steamer Leander, which has been loading stores for Siberia, will take on board two sternwheel steamers. The vessels are to be used on the Amoor river in conjunction with the trans-Siberian railway.

The steamer Tyr is on her way here from Port Arthur for a cargo of general merchandise for Siberian ports.

## BUYING OUTSIDE PAPERS.

Sheldon's Press Is Not Supported by Topeka People.

Topeka, Kan., March 13.—The first of the Sheldon issue of the Topeka Capital went to press at 2:27 this morning and the press was kept running until noon, printing over 100,000 copies. The rest of the edition will be printed in Chicago and New York, for which matrices will be sent daily.

The management of the paper says about 350,000 copies are required daily and that fresh orders are coming by every mail.

The paper is not satisfactory to regular subscribers and outside papers have been bought today.

## THE COLUMBIA PURCHASED.

Another Portland Steamer Goes Elsewhere for Employment.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The United States government has purchased the steamer Columbia from the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. The vessel will make several trips between this city and St. Michael and will then go on the regular Manila run for the remainder of the year.

Captain Yerks, second officer of the transport Grant, has been appointed master of the United States hospital ship Missouri, vice Captain Dillon, removed.

## TO GET TOGETHER.

Republican Senators to Caucus on the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Republican senators have decided to hold a caucus for the settlement of their differences upon the Puerto Rican question, and a call has been issued for a meeting after the adjournment of the senate today. Foraker has drafted the amendments to the bill which he thinks will meet the demands of all interests in the republican party and the measure as thus amended will be submitted to the caucus.

## CAPTAIN NICHOLS' FUNERAL.

OAKLAND, March 13.—The body of Captain Nichols, of the monitor Monitor, who died from sunstroke at Manila has been buried with naval and masonic honors in Mountain View cemetery at Oakland.

The girl who has a young man coming to see her regularly soon has a lean on his heart.

A poor man has the satisfaction of knowing that his enemies cannot call him purse proud.

High-toned people are those that consider themselves above the ordinary scale of humanity.

Chivalry is not yet quite dead while there is one man who will rise to give his seat to a woman in a crowded street car.

## TO PARIS IN 1900.

The passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has taken advantage of the current interest in the Paris Exposition and has printed for free distribution one of the most charming books of the season, entitled, "Glimpses Across the Sea." Its contents describe a recent voyage across the Atlantic made by Sam T. Clover, journalist and author, and includes his diversified experiences in London and Paris. The "Glimpses" are entertaining and instructive to the prospective western patrons of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, who may be contemplating a trip to Europe. The enterprise of the railway company in augmenting such a happy departure from the ordinary methods of advertising is commendable.

## Scow Bay

Iron and Brass Works,

18th St. and Franklin Av.

Huffschmidt & Lovell, Props

SEMI-STEEL, MANGANESE and PHOSPHOR BRONZE a Specialty

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS

Phone 2451, Astoria, Or.

## COMMERCIAL STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Notice is hereby Given, That the Common Council of the City of Astoria has determined to and intends to improve all that portion of Commercial street in that part of the city of Astoria, Clatsop county, state of Oregon, as laid out and recorded by John McCure, from the west line of Tenth street to the west line of Eighth street to the full width thereof and on the established grade thereof, by removing all the old sills and planking and replacing with new stringers and planking the same with sound fir planking 4x12 inches, and with the construction of sidewalks and gutters on said portion of street. The said improvement as to its



## Consignments of New Lumber

for building purposes are being constantly received from the best producing forests of the country. Our supply of yellow fir, spruce, larch, and millings are never allowed to run low, and we can always fill large or small orders promptly with the best seasoned lumber at prices that defy competition.

W. B. EDWARDS,  
OFFICE, SEVENTH ST. DOCK

## "The World Owes Every Man a Living"

But what sort of living is it you get with a poor stove or range in your kitchen? Buy a

Star Estate Range

...They insure good living

W. J. Scully, Agent

431 BOND STREET



## INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ORDERS SOLICITED.

Miss Bertha Martin's

Decorative Art Room.

Room 820 Behm Building, 34 1/2nd Washington St., Portland, Or.

Full Line of Newest Embroidery Materials.

Initials a Specialty.

Choice Selection of Stamping Designs.

Stamping Neatly Done.

## NEW ZEALAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New Zealand

W. P. THOMAS, Mgr., San Francisco.

## UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000

Paid-up Capital, 1,000,000

Assets, 2,545,114

Assets in United States, 300,000

Surplus to Policy Holders, 1,718,792

Has been Underwriting on the Pacific Coast over twenty-two years.

## SAMUEL ELMORE & CO.

Resident Agents, Astoria, Or.

## Some Interesting Figures.

Capital Stock of the Four Great Banks of the World, Dec. 31, 1900.

Bank of England, \$86,045,793

Bank of France, 36,050,000

Imperial Bank of Germany, 28,560,000

Bank of Russia, 25,714,920

Total, \$176,372,855

## Funds held by the Mutual Insurance Company for the payment of its policies, December 31, 1900, \$301,844,537

Or, \$125,471,682 more than the combined capital of these famous banks.

The new form of policy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Richard A. McCurdy, President, provides:

First—The SECURITY of \$301,844,537 of assets.

Second—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Third—LIBERAL LOANS TO BE INSURED.

Extended term insurance in case of lapse.

Automatic paid-up insurance without exchange of policy.

One month's grace in payment of premiums.

For further information apply to

SHERWOOD GILLESPIE, General Agent.

WILLIAM S. POND, State Manager, Portland.

B. VAN DUSEN, Resident Manager, Astoria, Ore.

construction in matters of detail and the material to be used, except as heretofore stated, shall be in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 1001, of the city of Astoria, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the improvement of streets," approved the 3rd day of January, 1895, except that the lumber to be used therein may be of any color of good sound fir lumber, and said improvement to be made strictly in accordance with the specifications therefor to be deposited with the auditor and police judge of said city by the city surveyor.

The costs and expenses of said improvement shall be defrayed by special assessment upon the lots, lands and premises fronting upon and adjacent to said portion of said street proposed to be improved and such other lands as in the opinion of the council will be benefited by said proposed improvement which said lots, lands and premises so fronting upon, adjacent to and benefited by said proposed improvement, which constitute all the lands benefited by said proposed improvement, are hereby included within a special assessment, dated hereby established for said improvement and

to be assessed to defray the costs and expenses of making the same as specially benefited by the same and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block number twenty-five (25) and running thence west on a straight line to the northwest corner of lot eight (8) in block twenty-four (24), thence south on the west line of blocks twenty-four (24) and twenty-seven (27) to the southwest corner of lot number one (1) in block twenty-seven (27), thence east on a straight line to the southeast corner of lot four (4) in block twenty-six (26), thence north on the east line of blocks 26 and 25 to the point of beginning and containing lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 24, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 25, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 26, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 27.

This notice is published in the Daily Astorian for eight days in pursuance of a resolution duly adopted by the common council of the City of Astoria on the 5th day of March, 1900, the first publication of this notice being on Thursday, March 14, 1900.

H. E. NELSON,  
Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria.

## Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a stronger hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely. The dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

S. S. S. For The Blood

will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.