

Daily Astorian.

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For President

WILLIAM McKinley, Of Ohio.

For Vice-President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York.

Whatever the effect of the proclamation of amnesty issued by General MacArthur at Manila by direction of the president, it must be said that it is, as it should be, complete and unreserved and affords no ground for distrust. It promises "complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future" to all persons, who, within ninety days, renounce the insurrection and acknowledge and accept "the sovereignty of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands." Less than this, of course, it would be impossible for the administration, under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, to demand at the present time, whatever may be the opportunity or duty of the future.

The only reservation in the proposed amnesty concerns persons who may have violated the laws of war, but the importance of the exception can hardly be estimated at this distance. The proclamation offers every possible facility for the pacification of the islands and the return to their homes of those who have been engaged in war, and practically invites the leaders to come to Manila, at the expense of the United States, to confer with the American authorities. There is also an offer to pay the people for their arms, which appears a wise provision.

As has been said before, the actual value of this proclamation depends entirely upon the readiness of the Filipinos to avail themselves of it. Of this we can judge only by our general knowledge of their desires and demands and by the conditions formulated at the conference of Filipino leaders at Manila and presented to General MacArthur on the same day upon which the proclamation was issued. Whether these terms would be acceptable to Aguinaldo also we have no means of knowing. If he will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute independence and can hold his followers to this, there is no common ground on which to meet and the fight must go on to exhaustion. On the other hand, if the men who met at Manila are fairly representative of the actual authority or influence necessary to bring about a general acquiescence in what they agree upon, their program offers few if any difficulties that may not be overcome. The terms which they regard as necessary to an honorable peace are: amnesty, which is already assured; the return of confiscated property, which may be taken for granted; employment for the revolutionary generals and success for needy soldiers, details that may be easily provided, and a "guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution," with the "establishment of civil government at Manila and in the provinces." Certainly no American would wish or would consent to any permanent settlement that did not secure to every man under the flag the constitutional guarantee of personal rights, and if the Filipinos have no more exacting demands than these to make the American commissioners have an open field.

There is one more demand which these people evidently regard as essential that is likely to prove the most embarrassing of all. That is the expulsion of the friars. Though some ecclesiastics have defended the religious orders in the Philippines, there cannot be any question either of the popular hostility to them or of the

practical impossibility of allowing to them, under American authority, any such share in the control and administration of the islands as they exercised under Spain. The disposition to be made of these orders and of the great property and interests they have acquired, without appearing to interfere with religious institutions, will be a very difficult detail in the organization of civil government. It is a problem, however, that must be met, and with this exception the Manila program appears simple enough.

The real significance of the present situation at Manila is that the commissioners sent out there to establish a civil government are going to work in consultation with such representatives of the native population as they can reach, and that the occasion appears to them and to the military commander opportune for the suggestion of a peaceful settlement. Whether or not these expectations are well founded, only the results can show.

"Le Figaro" of Paris dissents from the declaration that the United States is not at war with China. It insists that it is; that it must be. European powers are, or will be, and the United States "cannot refuse to join them. The interests of this country make it imperative that it shall join them." Thus argues "Le Figaro," sometimes a jester and sometimes the most serious of journals. If in the present case it be serious, its argument must be deemed hopelessly unconvincing. We had not supposed the European powers were yet actually at war with China. Certainly the United States is not, and at the present moment there seems to be no reason why it should be. It proposes to send, and is sending, ships and troops to China for the rescue and protection of its citizens. It may use them for the protection of other foreigners and for the restoration of law and order. But it can do all that without formally going to war with China. Mr. Wu, the amiable and esteemed Chinese minister at Washington, is just as much persona grata now as ever, and is likely to remain so. In this work the United States may act in harmony and co-operation with the European powers. That will be because they and it are working to such an extent for the same end. It will not be because the United States belongs to any "concert of powers," nor because she is under any compulsion to join the European powers in their undertakings. No matter how closely its actions coincide with theirs, it will remain absolutely independent of them. It may work with them in perfect harmony until its interests are vindicated and safeguarded; but then, if they go on to a war of conquest and partition, it will be under not the slightest compulsion to follow them. It is not at war with China and does not mean to be. It wants with China, as with all nations, only "peace, commerce and honest friendship."

The military elements of China, to which, after grouping them together, we may give the general name of army, are various in number and different in composition. For instance, the living Manchus and descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest furnish guards for the palace and garrisons in different principal cities. Then there is the Chinese provincial army of the "Green Standard," comprising the land and marine forces; next, the braves or irregulars, used for actual warfare. A native newspaper recently gave the total number of troops garrisoned in the eighteen prov-

vinces of China proper as about 600,000. It has been estimated that the Chinese army in time of peace is only about 200,000. For several years the troops have been trained at Peking and other important centers in the European style of warfare, and with modern weapons; but matchlocks, ginsangs, bows and arrows, spears and lances are still the weapons of many. Foreign officers, however, are not, as a rule, employed except to drill the soldiers and teach them the use of the foreign arms put into their hands.

While nearly every nation, the United States included, is hurrying troops to China, the Chinese minister at Washington insists that there is no war. The distinction he makes may seem a distinction without a difference, but the definition of war is a matter of some practical importance, particularly to the president who commands the army and navy. "The congress shall have power to declare war," the president cannot do it himself. He can send a military force to protect American citizens in China, but to enter into a war with that country, without a declaration from anybody and while its accredited representative disavows warlike intentions, is outside the range of his constitutional powers. Somebody at Washington appears to have thought of this. We read a suggestion that it may be necessary to summon congress to declare war upon China. But a simpler plan would be to abstain from war. What do we want to fight China for? Are not the Filipinos enough?

Six hundred and odd thousand tons of armor plate for our new warships is a large order to give out all at once, but that is the amount which the department calls for in its circular just issued inviting bids. Abroad, at home, those who seek after a sign that we are going to have a first-class navy one of these days need not look beyond the terms of the circular to discover it.

GOLD DUST The Best Washing Powder. Housework is Hard Work Without it.

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A FEW INTERESTING FACTS. When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned.

The Wisconsin Central Lines. And you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD. Leave. PORTLAND. Arrive.

SEASIDE DIVISION. SPECIAL SEASIDE SUNDAY TRAIN Leaves Astoria at 9:30 a. m.; arrives at Seaside 9:45 a. m.

YAMHILL DIVISION. Leave for Oswego daily at 7:30, 9:45 a. m.; 12:30, 1:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7:00 p. m.; and 9:30 a. m. on Sunday only.

LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF IMPROVEMENT OF FRANKLIN AVENUE.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FILING SPECIAL ASSESSMENT ROLL NO. 32. Notice is hereby given that the board of assessors has completed the special assessment for the improvement of Seventeenth street from the south line of Franklin avenue to the north line of Irving avenue, and have reported the same to the Common Council of the City of Astoria and that the same has been filed with the auditor and police judge of the City of Astoria and named and numbered Special Assessment Roll, No. 32.

NOTICE TO STREET CONTRACTORS. Notice is hereby given, that up to the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1900, at the office of the auditor and police judge of the city of Astoria, in the city hall thereof, the committee on public streets and public ways of the common council of the city of Astoria, will receive bids for the improvement of Thirty-eighth street, from a point 15 feet south of the north line of Duane street to the south line of Harrison street, as provided by ordinance No. 252 of the City of Astoria, approved the 7th day of June, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, June 16, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Clatsop County at Astoria, Oregon, on July 30, 1900, viz: JOHN ANTELLA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the county court of Clatsop county, Oregon, duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Eveline Siferde, deceased; and that said will has been duly proved and admitted to probate by said court.

FINAL ACCOUNT. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of J. W. Minaker, deceased, has filed in the county court of the state of Oregon for Clatsop county, his final account as such administrator, and the same has been by said court, on the 16th day of July, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the county court rooms at the court house, in the City of Astoria, in Clatsop county, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made and entered in the county court of the state of Oregon for Clatsop county on the 26th day of April, 1900, the undersigned administrator of the estate of P. W. Coleman, deceased, will on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1900, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., in front of the court house in the city of Astoria, in Clatsop county, state of Oregon, offer for sale and sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described real estate situated in said county, to-wit:

RECEIVER'S SALE. In the Circuit Court, State of Oregon, County of Clatsop. The Security Savings & Trust Company—plaintiff, vs. The Astoria Street Railway Company—defendants.

MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JULY, 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in Clatsop county, state of Oregon, sell for cash in U. S. gold coin, to the highest bidder all right, title and interest which the defendant, the Astoria Street Railway had on the 2nd day of May, 1892, or has since acquired on the property mentioned in said mortgage or any part thereof, which property is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Court street with Washington street, running thence easterly on said Court street to West Fifth street; thence southerly on West Fifth street to Cedar street; thence easterly on Cedar street to Salmon street; thence southerly on said Salmon street to Hemlock street; thence easterly on said Hemlock street to the north side line of Fifth street, being the south side line of block sixteen (16) in the Port of Upper Astoria; thence northerly crossing said block sixteen (17) in said Port of Upper Astoria to Fourth street; thence easterly on said Fourth street to Bonneville avenue; thence northerly on said Bonneville avenue to Third street; and thence easterly on Third street to Dickinson avenue, with the side tracks, switches and branches belonging or appurtenant thereto.

Together with all and singular the tenements, houses, lands and appurtenances belonging, or in any wise appertaining to said lots, tracts or parcels of real property.

Being all and singular the property of said defendant corporation, The Astoria Street Railway Company, real, personal or mixed; and all rights, privileges, immunities and franchises owned by said company.

And notice is hereby further given that I will offer for sale and sell said property above described, real, personal and mixed, and said premises, rights, privileges and franchises and immunities of every kind and description covered by said mortgage of May 2, 1892, whether owned by said defendant at the date of said mortgage or since acquired, in one parcel, to satisfy said debt, liens, costs and accruing costs.

Bonds secured by said mortgage and overdue coupons belonging thereto will be received on account of any amount bid at said sale as provided in said decree and order of sale.

C. A. COOLIDGE, Receiver of Astoria Street Railway Company.

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Beginning at the intersection of Court street with Washington street, running thence easterly on said Court street to West Fifth street; thence southerly on West Fifth street to Cedar street; thence easterly on Cedar street to Salmon street; thence southerly on said Salmon street to Hemlock street; thence easterly on said Hemlock street to the north side line of Fifth street, being the south side line of block sixteen (16) in the Port of Upper Astoria; thence northerly crossing said block sixteen (17) in said Port of Upper Astoria to Fourth street; thence easterly on said Fourth street to Bonneville avenue; thence northerly on said Bonneville avenue to Third street; and thence easterly on Third street to Dickinson avenue, with the side tracks, switches and branches belonging or appurtenant thereto.

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Bonds secured by said mortgage and overdue coupons belonging thereto will be received on account of any amount bid at said sale as provided in said decree and order of sale.

C. A. COOLIDGE, Receiver of Astoria Street Railway Company.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Or., May 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Clatsop County, at Astoria, Oregon, on July 2, 1900, viz: HAYTHOLMEBY J. BURKE.

H. E. No. 1232, for the S 1/4 of the SE quarter, NE quarter of SE quarter and SE quarter of NE quarter of section 5, T 5 N, R 19 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Eberman, of Seaside, Oregon; James Irwin, of Seaside, Oregon; George Irwin, of Seaside, Oregon; Philip M. Condit, of Seaside, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORE, Register. Dr. T. N. Ball, DENTIST, 873 Commercial Street, ASTORIA, ORE. Over Schlusel's Clothing Store.