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VOL. XLVIII. ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1898. NO. 72.

We Want the ATTENTION

of the Housewives who are missing this sale.

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In order to make room for goods on the way from the East.

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Cream Separator..

Is a necessity now in the dairy instead of a luxury and a farmer can't afford to be without one.

The "Empire" and "Mikado" Cream Separators...

Lead them all for they skim closer, start quicker and run easier than any separator made and we have them in any size you wish and sell them at rock bottom prices.

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Convent of the ...Holy Names

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The Best, Absolutely Pure Rye

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And all the leading bars in Astoria.

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A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

FINE CIGARS!

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Hams, Bacon and Strictly Pure Lard

ALL KINDS OF CANNED MEATS

Guaranteed The Best in the Market

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Kopp's "Best"

A DELICIOUS DRINK.... AND ABSOLUELY PURE

The North Pacific Brewery, of which Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer for domestic and export trade.

Bottled beer for family use, or keg beer supplied at any time, delivery in the city free.

NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY

DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE SENATE

All Eyes Filled With Tears During Thurston's Speech.

LAST APPEAL FOR CUBA

Made at the Instance of the Woman Who Died While There to Relieve Suffering.

STAID AND DIGNIFIED SENATORS TURNED AWAY AND WEPT AT THURSTON'S ELOQUENCE—A TRIBUTE TO HIS DEAD WIFE.

Washington, March 24.—A scene of dramatic intensity of interest was presented in the senate today during the delivery by Thurston, of Nebraska, of a speech on the Cuban subject. It is true that Thurston's speech today, viewed from one standpoint, was an unusual proceeding, but it was justified by the conditions attending it.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people. In accordance with this request, therefore, Thurston sacrificed his personal feelings and delivered his speech—a speech that was his tribute to the memory of his wife.

Without knowing the motive which animated Thurston, and inspired him to his best efforts, his auditors instinctively realized and sympathized with his emotion. The speech was very generally regarded as a masterly one, and even those who could not agree with his conclusions conceded the power of his oration. As he neared the end of his speech, his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome with emotion but rallied with an effort and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors.

Staid and dignified senators turned away and wept, and in the galleries tears welled to hundreds of eyes. It was a remarkable scene and the stillness until the last word had been pronounced was as of death itself. As Thurston sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands the galleries were swept by such a tumult of applause as has not in a long time been heard in the senate chamber.

As a brother might have done, Allen, Thurston's colleague, walked to him, and placing his arm over his shoulders, quietly led him from the chamber. The act was one of the spontaneous and touching amenities amid the turbulence and discord of political life.

For an hour and a half before the senate convened today the galleries were crowded with people anxious to hear the promised discussion of the Cuban question. Hundreds of people surged through the upper corridors, eagerly but vainly appealing to the doorkeepers for admission. The crowd had been attracted particularly by the announcement that Thurston, of Nebraska, was to address the senate upon the Cuban matter, basing his utterances upon his recent trip to the island—a trip that had brought to him the deepest bereavement that can come to man. It was expected that his address would be a notable oration as well as a thorough discussion of the political phases of the pending controversy. On the floor the senators were early in their seats and here and there about the chamber was a member of the house of representatives. Thurston's first sentence, containing a delicate and touching reference to his recent bereavement commanded instant attention.

"Mr. President," said Thurston, "I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make."

Thurston said he had gone to Cuba firmly believing the condition of affairs in the island had been greatly exaggerated. He had concluded, however, that over-statement of the horrors of the situation was impossible.

"Pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true. They all can be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw, and, please God, never again wish to see such sufferings as the concentrados in the suburbs of Matanzas endure. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish of their despairing eyes.

"Men, women and children stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls.

"The government of Spain will not appropriate one dollar to save these people," said Thurston. "Think of the spectacle: we are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep hands off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with food.

"Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope, the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of freedom's sacrifice, but all I have I am glad to give. I am glad to serve my country as I can in the senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my most earnest prayer to God is that when death comes to end all I may meet it calmly and fearlessly as did my beloved, in the cause of humanity, under the American flag."

THE NAVAL BILL.

Washington, March 24.—The house will vote on the naval appropriation bill tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

Philadelphia, March 24.—C. B. White, a millionaire, died today.

LAUNCHING OF THE KEARSARGE

First Great Battleship from a Private Shipyard.

HER SISTER SHIP KENTUCKY

Also Rides the Waves—Christened in the Presence of 1,800 People—How They Are Armed.

"LIGHT DRAFT ON A HEAVY DISPLACEMENT IS ONLY ONE OF THE MANY VALUABLE QUALITIES OF THE KEARSARGE."

Newport News, Va., March 24.—(Special to the Astorian.)—The first great battleship launched from a private yard in the south kissed the waves in the James river at 10:32 o'clock today at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in the presence of 1800 people.

At 11:25 the second ship, the exact counterpart of the first one, except in name, followed. They were christened respectively the Kearsarge and the Kentucky.

BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY AND MISS BRADLEY.

There are larger battleships afloat on the ocean than the twin sisters Kearsarge and Kentucky; there are even larger armored cruisers in the British navy, such as the splendid cruisers Powerful and Terrible, yet it is doubtful whether any prudent naval commander, even leaving out of his calculations that great factor represented by the superb fighting qualities of the American sailor, would care to venture a hostile meeting with one of these steel bulldogs of the seas; for the new American battle ships embody in their design and construction the highest development up to this date in offensive and defensive warfare as the great game of naval strife would be played on the coast line of the United States. Into their broad hulls are packed all of the engine power, the armor and the ordnance that the highest scientific ability is able to concentrate in a floating structure that is able to seek a base of operations, a supply of fuel and ammunition and an opportunity to heal wounds received in battle. Larger ships, those of deeper draft necessarily, may not enter or attack our ports at fighting range and this consideration was always kept in mind by Chief Constructor Hichborn when the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were planed. That is the explanation of the fact—a new one in naval design—that these ships with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 28 feet, 6 inches of water, less than the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, which would not combined be equal in combat to one of the battleships. Light draft on heavy displacement is only one of the many valuable qualities of the battleships, though by no means the least. Save the Indiana class, they carry the heaviest batteries in accord with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequaled in naval architecture. The big rifles, four in number, are mounted in two turrets, one sweeping the entire sea from directly ahead, fully half way astern, the other with equal range, placed so as to command the sea from either bow straight astern. These are of thirteen inch calibre, yet the British navy now continues its guns to twelve inch. In inches the difference seems small, yet the American gun has about 25 per cent more power.

At this point in the armament of the ships the American designers have embarked in a bold and enterprising experiment, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the whole maritime world. Instead of descending at one move from the heavy primary battery to the small-calibre rapid-fire guns, as is done in the case of cruisers, it has become the custom of naval architects to interpose a battery of medium-calibre guns, six or eight inch guns, for instance, and these are placed in smaller independent turrets about the ships. It occurred to the American designers that if they could dispense with the weighty and space consuming machinery attached to these turrets, such as the turning engines and machinery, independent ammunition hoist shields and the like, much more engine power could be placed in the hull

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT

Report of Board of Maine Inquiry Reaches Washington.

ACTIVITY OF NAVAL OFFICE

Spanish Minister Confers With Judge Day—Admiral Sicard Granted Leave of Absence.

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT IN VIEW OF MOVEMENT OF SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Washington, March 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Marix and his naval companions bearing the report of the Maine court of inquiry reached Washington at 9:45 tonight. The crowd was so dense at the depot that the party left the train outside the shed and took carriages for the Ebbitt House, where the officers will spend the night. They were met at the station by an official of the navy department who informed them that the secretary of the navy would not receive the report tonight.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix, Lieutenant Jungen, and Mr. Ward, of the navy department, entered a carriage at the depot with orders to be driven to the White House.

Lieutenant Jungen, it is believed, carried the report with him.

The last day before the arrival of the report of the Maine court of inquiry was one of unexampled activity in all official quarters. Advices came early that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had sailed from the Canaries for Porto Rico and from this moment the most energetic warlike measures followed one another in constant succession. The movement of this fleet is watched with the keenest interest as it was felt to involve serious possibilities which might compel the United States government to protest against the movement as one of a hostile character. Immediately on the receipt of the official dispatch from one of our naval attaches abroad, briefly announcing the sailing of the fleet, the fact was made known to the president and an earnest conference was held between him and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The news of the movement was fully considered and the president was advised that the naval strategists regarded it as essential that the torpedo fleet should not be allowed to reach western waters. What, if any, conclusion was reached is not known.

Later in the day Spanish Minister Senor Polo y Bernabe called at the state department and spent some time with Judge Day. It was naturally inferred that the approach of the Spanish flotilla was one of the subjects referred to. Whether, however, there was any suggestion against the movement is not disclosed by either Judge Day or the Spanish minister, both of whom maintained the strictest reticence regarding the conference and refused to speak concerning it.

Following the flotilla announcement important news came rapidly. First was the announcement by Secretary Long indicating the placing of our squadron and fleet on a war footing:

"Admiral Sicard has been granted leave of absence very much to the regret of the navy department, and altogether on account of his health. Captain Sampson has been made commander of the fleet at Key West. Captain Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa. Orders to the squadron in Hampton Roads have not yet been issued."

Although the announcement did not state so, it soon become known that Commodore Schley was slated to command the "flying squadron." This announcement was recognized at once as of unusual importance at this juncture. Admiral Sicard has been in command of the fleet at Key West throughout the critical period of the Maine disaster. Captain Sampson has been in command of the Iowa, but more recently has been conspicuous before the public as president of the Maine court of inquiry. Captain Robbley Evans is better known as "Fighting Bob" Evans.

The next important move was the determination to create a joint commission from the war and navy departments so as to bring them into harmonious action on all measures. Then at the close of the

(Continued on third page.)

UNITED STATES THE SOLE JUDGE

Frederick Coudert Says McKinley Can Decide if Cuba Is Belligerent.

WOULD MAKE US NEUTRALS

Our Ships Would Be Subject to Search—Spain Not Bound by Paris Treaty as to Pirates.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AS TO PRIVATEERS AND PIRATES EXPLAINED BY FREDERIC R. COUDERT—M'KINLEY CAN DECIDE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, March 24.—Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is a recognized authority on international law, when asked what in his opinion would be the result of recognition by the United States of the Cuban insurgents, replied:

"I presume that by 'recognition' is meant recognition of a state of belligerency which would give Cuban insurgents a status as a belligerent power. I do not think it is intended, however, by that expression to intimate that the president will recognize the Cuban republic as an independent and established power. It does not seem to me that it has yet reached the stage, notwithstanding its stubborn fight for freedom during the last three years, where we can rank it among the states that are entitled to diplomatic intercourse. Assuming that the president will recognize that there is a state of war on the island and that there are two parties to the war, namely, Spain on one side and the insurgents on the other, the effect would be far-reaching. Whether it will aid the insurrection as much as expected by its many friends is doubtful. It would certainly subject us to some inconvenience. Heretofore we have required that the Cuban sympathizers should not fit out expeditions against Spain, which is a friendly power. We have only recognized one authority in the island and Spain having on her part refused to admit that there was a war in Cuba could not exact from us what she might exact from neutrals.

"After the recognition of a state of belligerency we become neutrals and are forbidden to give aid or comfort to either of the powers, our ships will be liable to search and our commerce to much harrassing and annoying interference. Possibly the new position of Cuba may enable it to raise funds. Whether this will be so or not is a matter of conjecture. It would certainly increase the moral force of the insurgents and give them a status which they do not now possess. This will not of itself justify Spain in taking offense.

"We simply recognize a fact, and we are the sole judges of the existence of that fact. Three years is a long time for an insurrection to last, unless it is one of great power and one very difficult to subdue. President Cleveland stated two years ago that the state of affairs then existing in Cuba must be stopped within a reasonable time. President McKinley has stated the same thing. The question of reasonable time is one for us to determine and for no one else.

"The president in acknowledging a condition of belligerency will be acting strictly within his right and I have no doubt will be supported by the country. Our citizens generally have entire faith in his intelligence, his sense, and his patriotism. Whatever he decides will be best will find general acceptance.

"What effect, if any, would recognition by the United States have upon Spain's right to treat as pirates the officers and crews of any insurgent vessel they captured on the high seas? This is a question which would depend very much upon the view that Spain would take. We cannot change the situation as between Spain and Cuba by a mere declaration of our opinion as to the existence of a certain fact. We declare that a fact exists. Spain denies it. As there is no court and jury to decide, each nation must act upon what it deems proper and expedient under the circumstances. Spain is not bound to treat her rebellious subjects as belligerents because we declare that they are entitled to that designation. At the same time she must be consistent, or ought to be, and if in her dealings with us she acts on the assumption that there is a state of war and she applies the benefit of that theory as against the neutrals, it is difficult to see how she can in the same breath declare privateers to be pirates and to treat them as such.

"We must remember that she was not one of the powers that joined in the declaration of 1856 against privateering and therefore could not avail herself of the treaty of Paris to declare privateers of any nation to be pirates. At the same time, we must not forget that war is a great foe to considerations based on reason, justice and the equity of men and things. The object of war is merely to establish the right of the stronger or the strongest to have his own way. If he fails he is proved to be in the wrong; if he succeeds, then he has demonstrated the correctness of his position."

SPANISH OPINION.

Havana, via Key West, March 24.—La Union Constitutional publishes a strong editorial against Messrs. Morgan, Call and King, because of the stand they have taken in connection with the reference to the Maine disaster. It says the United States will forgive the loss of life and money if the Spaniards will hand over Cuba, although through American filibustering and sympathy thousands of Spaniards have lost their lives in Cuba and the island has been made a desert.

The Commercial in an editorial on the same lines reproaches the American newspaper correspondents for the "bad feeling they display," and says it does not know which to admire the more—the men who write the lies, or the fools who believe them."

SPAIN WILL ASK REDRESS FROM U.S.

Wants $100,000,000 for Loss Through Filibustering Expeditions.

SPAIN HAS BEEN INSULTED

Can Stand No More Affronts—Spanish Consulate Says There Will Be no War—Charles Dudley Warner Talks.

IN CASE OF INDEMNITY ASKED FOR THE MAINE SPAIN WILL MAKE COUNTER-CLAIM FOR FILIBUSTERERS AND GAIN WHAT SHE WANTS—TIME.

New York, March 24.—A World dispatch from Havana says:

It is most probable—indeed, it is almost certain, that if the United States claims indemnity for the loss of the Maine, Spain will put in a counter claim for hundreds of millions of dollars for damage through filibustering expeditions fitted out in America and permitted to sail from American ports. One of the highest Spanish officials in Cuba stated that Spain's answer to an American demand for Maine indemnity would surely be as indicated. He reluctantly admitted that a blank refusal to pay for the battleship would not be backed by Europe, but he seemed assured of the fact that should Spain offer to pay promptly, say $50,000,000 for the Maine if the United States would pay $100,000,000 for Spanish losses through Cuban filibustering, Austria and France would at least endeavor to make them their own affairs and thus give to Spain the thing she has been clamoring for for the last three years, and the only thing she has gained, time.

Should Spainish indemnity for the Maine disaster become a question for an international board and should its decision be the deciding point of American intervention, either America will have to feed Cuba at least a whole year more, or the Cuban will become practically extinct. For delay after delay will surely consume that much time. If the Cubans are to live the United States will have spent by that time as much for their food as the cost of the Maine.

If they are to die, the quicker their misery is ended the better. Although hundreds of tons of food have now been distributed to starving Cubans and the bishop of Havana blesses America for its Christian use, the Spanish government in Cuba still denies that there is misery in Cuba.

SPAIN'S INSULTS.

New York, March 24.—The Tribune prints the following interview with General Suarez, of the Spanish consulate, of this city:

"We do not believe that there will be an actual war between Spain and the United States, but if such a thing should happen it would be because the United States has insulted Spain. You have in this country given a home to those men who are traitors to Spain and have waged a war against her. Even in this city the headquarters of the Cuban junta are located and from these headquarters all the plans of the campaigns against Spain are prepared and arranged for and is done within two blocks of our consulate. The United States and Spain are friendly nations and this to say the least is surprising that the rebels in Cuba should be allowed to arrange their plans of campaign in this country. I say again that I do not believe that actual war will come, but if it does come, it will be from the fact that Spain has taken all the insults she could stand and will take no more."

GRANT ON HAVANA.

New York, March 24.—The remarkable disclosure is made by Leslie's Weekly in this week's issue that on April 30, 1883, General U. S. Grant wrote to Adam Badeau, telling how easy it would be for the United States to capture Havana by a combined attack by our land and naval forces. In this letter, which is printed in fac simile by Leslie's Weekly, General Grant says:

"That the hostility of the native population to Spanish authority would make this (the capture of Havana) a comparatively easy task for any first-class power and especially easy for the United States in case of war with Spain."

PLAUDIT SOLD.

Louisville, March 24.—Eugene Leigh is said to have purchased Plaudit, the favorite in the Kentucky derby, for $20,000. He is believed to have acted for an eastern turfman, Phil Dwyer mentioned as the real purchaser.

MONITORS ARRIVE IN 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, March 24.—The monitors Monadnock and Monterey arrived in port this morning from San Diego.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.