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are that no better and stronger Twine exists. It will kill every time and hold the salmon.

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PUPILS RECORDED IN THE PRIMARY GRAMMAR AND ACADEMIC GRADES	<p><b>J. M. THE SISTERS OF THE</b> <b>Convent of the ... Holy Names</b> ASTORIA, OREGON. HAVE OPENED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. For rates, etc., address the Superiors</p>	INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, PAINTING AND VOICE CULTURE FORM A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

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This is just the place for your boys. Delightful location, large buildings and grounds, good meals, plenty of healthy exercise, excellent teachers and careful training—this is what they all say of MOUNT ANGEL COLLEGE. Send for Catalogue and special terms.

P. F. PLACIDUS, Director.

## TROOPS ORDERED TO THE FRONT

First Warlike Step Taken by the Government.

## THE ARMY BEING MOBILIZED

Railroads will Move the Troops on Monday to the South—Will Rendezvous at Four Different Points.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE TO VOTE ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE BEFORE ADJOURNMENT TOMORROW NIGHT.

Washington, April 15.—Decisively the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated today when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of an equal number of cavalry, infantry, two regiments of infantry and light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

Since the civil war no such portions of the army have been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the president and his advisers.

The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south where they can be stationed in the conditions of a more tropical climate has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until today, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

When Secretary Alger returned from the cabinet meeting he at once called into conference General Miles and Adjutant-General Corley and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations. There were hurried consultations in which the quartermaster-general, who has charge of the transportation of troops, the commissary-general, who looks after their sustenance, and representatives in Washington of the various railroads running to the south, participated.

The orders as finally issued contemplate the movement of troops to the places indicated as follows:

The order for the movement of United States troops to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It directs the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry and all light batteries to proceed at once to Chickamauga, New Orleans, the First, Eighth, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth infantry, the Mobile, the Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, to Tampa, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first infantry, the artillery, light batteries and artillery regiments, except in the Sixth and Seventh, which were recently organized under an act of congress, go to Chickamauga. The officers who will command will be General Shafter at New Orleans, General Coppinger at Mobile, General Wade at Tampa, and General Brooks at Chickamauga.

The two regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have been recruited to their fullest strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service and therefore are not included in today's orders.

The department has so distributed the twenty-two regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba.

Proposals have been invited from ship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

## TROOPS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, April 15.—Late tonight headquarters here for the transfer of United States troops stationed at the Presidio and Benicia barracks, comprising the First infantry, to New Orleans. Arrangements were subsequently made with the Southern Pacific Company for their transportation eastward, the start from here to be made on Tuesday morning. With the infantry regiment will also go two troops of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery, comprising in all about 200 men.

## WYOMING TROOPS

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 15.—The Eighth regiment at Fort Russell received orders at 6 o'clock this evening to be ready to leave in 48 hours. The Union Pacific train is ordered for tomorrow morning.

## WILL MOVE MONDAY

Omaha, April 15.—It has been decided that there will not be a movement of the troops before Monday from the department of Missouri. Major Pond, acting quartermaster, will proceed at once to Mobile to make arrangements. General Coppinger and staff will leave Omaha Sunday for Mobile.

## AT FORT DOUGLASS

Salt Lake, April 15.—The Twenty-fourth infantry at Fort Douglas received marching orders tonight, but no time has been designated for the move.

## FROM FORT SHERMAN

Fort Sherman, Idaho, April 15.—At 8 o'clock tonight Col. Theaker, commanding the Sixteenth infantry, had no orders to move. A private telegram from Lieutenant Cowles at Pittsburg brought the information that the regiment had been ordered south. The regiment is ready to move on short notice. There are five companies here or about 250 men.

## COLORADO TROOPS

Denver, April 15.—Orders were received at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the headquarters of the department of Colorado for the movement of the following troops to the sea coast: Second cavalry, two

(Continued on fourth page.)

## HISTORICAL DAY IN THE SENATE

Inspiring Scene Rarely Witnessed in This Country.

## BRILLIANT SPEECHES MADE

Will Probably Be a Continuous Session Until the War Question Is Settled—Exciting Incidents Chronicled.

Washington, April 15.—The senate of the United States is still in the throes of discussion of the Hispano-American crisis. While the senate talks the people of the country—the civilized world—await its verdict. The verdict will be returned in accordance with an agreement reached late tonight, some time during the legislative day of tomorrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday.

After the debate had been open for eight hours today an effort was made to reach an agreement to vote on all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening, and in the confused colloquy among the senators there was made manifest for the first time a disposition to filibuster. Caffery of Louisiana, although disclaiming any intention to delay action finally, objected to any agreement for fixing the time to vote. The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Wellington, of Maryland, entered a motion to adjourn. This was defeated by the decisive vote of 61 to 38. The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached indicated a determination on the part of the senators who desired immediate action to endeavor to force the senate to remain in continuous session either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specific time in the future to be measured by hours.

At 5 o'clock another effort was made to reach an agreement to adjourn, but it too was unavailing. The scene in the senate this afternoon as to the war of words that was being waged was a memorable one. This will pass into history as one of the great days of the senate.

The thronged galleries looked down on the half-circular chamber below where were assembled scores of men who had written pages of American history. With one exception every member of the senate was there and that exception, Walthall, of Mississippi, was confined to his bed.

It was inspiring, an historic scene, and one rarely witnessed in this country of great and notable assemblages. The debate beginning at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock continued until far into the night, and yet thoughts remained as if under some spell. During the day speeches were delivered by Callum, of Illinois; Berry of Arkansas; Daniels, of Virginia; Tillman, of South Carolina; Wolcott, of Colorado; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Chilton, of Texas; and as this is being written, Taylor, of Colorado, and Stewart, of Nevada. The twenty other senators are on the vice-president's list for speeches. All the deliverances were characterized by brilliancy and eloquence, but it is no detractor from the effort of any man to say that notable utterances were made by Wolcott, Daniels and Spooner. Daniels, of Colorado, was the first to recognize the Cuban republic independence, while both Wolcott and Spooner magnificently supported the policy of the president and the foreign relations committee in favor of armed intervention with ultimate independence.

And as it is, however, it is not apparent that a single vote on the main question has been changed. The minds of the senators are made up as clearly as is America's against Spain.

A sensational incident, not really growing out of the debate upon the pending resolutions, occurred at 9:25 tonight. In personal squabble over the recent trip made by Henry, of Mississippi, to Cuba, between him and Wellington, of Maryland, Wellington charged Money with speaking in the senate as the agent of a New York newspaper, when, after a heated colloquy, Money said "to the honor of Maryland senator. Subsequently Money apologized to the senate for using unparliamentary language.

## WANAMAKER TO THE FRONT

Philadelphia, April 15.—Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker has sent this telegram to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of War: Those opposed to war unless honorably unavoidable, in the event of its coming I will under your instructions, raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians for military duty and go with them for secretary, John Wanamaker."

After sending his offer to the secretary of war, Mr. Wanamaker posted in his store two notices, one for the manager's desk and the other for the time-keeper's desk as follows:

"In order that our men may have a mind in considering and arranging their affairs in the event of being called upon for military services, this notice is posted to say:

"First—That all the positions thus vacated will be re-opened to return when the military service is over.

"Second—That all salaries will continue in full in such absence for actual service and to be paid to the authorized representative of their respective families.

"Third—An insurance to the amount of \$1000 will be paid by the firm in case of each death while any of our people are actually engaged in military service."

Mr. Wanamaker made a speech at Ashburn last night said:

"We know not to what we shall awake with the morning light. Thick shadows of impending strife of arms have settled down upon the land, notwithstanding the hope anchored hope that lawful costs of law in blood and treasure might be saved with justice to both countries and with dignity and honor. The roll of drums and the signal of the flying squadron is calling us to war. Each of us must consider our relations to the nation and adjust our affairs accordingly."

## THE MAN WHO DID THE WORK

Now in Charge of United States Secret Service Agents

## PLANTED MINE AT BUOY FOUR

Maine Was Anchored to It—Weyler's Perfidy Shown Up—Still Directs Affairs in Cuba Through His Faithful Diaz.

"DEFTOY ALL EVIDENCE GO TO NEW YORK. TICKET FOR LONDON AWAITS YOU THERE, DIAZ."

Chicago, April 15.—United States secret service agents, who through the services of a Cuban spy captured here Charles A. Crandall, alias Esmarald Escardo, the man who under the personal orders of Weyler planted the mines in Havana harbor, are on their way to Washington with him, where he will probably testify that the Maine was blown up by a mine and her boilers murdered through known Spanish agencies.

Ever since the Maine was blown up at Havana, or Escardo, has been dodging about the country. When the secret service agents assured him he would be protected he volunteered to accompany them.

Crandall's statements are substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler's officers and from Weyler himself. His story is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Crandall. I am an American by birth and formerly lived in New York city. I served in the United States navy on the cruiser San Francisco under Captain Sampson and Admiral Brown. It was while in the United States service that I made a study of mines and torpedoes. I left the navy and went to Lima, Peru, where I entered the employ of Grace & Co., of London, in their nitrate beds. While at Lima, I met many Spaniards. One of them, Emil Liestello, an agent of the Spanish government, induced me to go to Cuba as an expert on coast defenses. General Weyler. I was given free transportation to the island and when I arrived there I met Antonio Marco Diaz who assigned me to harbor work and plotting for torpedoes and mine anchorages. I began laying the mines and torpedoes early in the spring of 1895 and finished a year later. My work was performed at night. I was assisted by five Italian laborers and two Spanish boatmen. In all 11 mines and 10 torpedoes were placed. The mines were laid in England and the torpedoes in Italy. The work of laying them was very slow because it was ordered that I should not work on moonlight nights.

"When my work was completed I made a chart showing the location of all the mines and torpedoes and submitted it to General Weyler. I was then directed to place three mines and seven torpedoes in the harbor of Matanzas. This was completed early in last July. When I had finished General Weyler ordered me to place an additional mine near buoy No. 4 which made a complete chain of mines about the harbor from side to side from the mouth of the harbor to the last anchorage.

"On one occasion General Weyler sent for me to visit him at the palace with the directions that I should appear in the uniform of an officer of artillery, sent me for that purpose. When I went to the palace General Weyler asked me if it were possible for a ship to enter the harbor and leave it with the chain of torpedoes and mines there. I showed him my rough chart and he especially directed several changes, especially in the channel opposite the navy yard.

"When my work was done and artillery aides had approved the plans, he handed me my passport to Key West and assured me that I would receive pay until the first mine or torpedo was used.

"I remained in Havana until February 10, when I went to Key West, where I stayed until March 20, on which date I received my last Spanish gold from Havana from a Spanish messenger.

"After the Maine was blown up I kept in hiding with a colored family near Fort Taylor or the barracks and as soon as I received word to skip out I left as a stow-away on the first steamer for Miami. The Maine was anchored at the licensed buoy where General Weyler ordered me to place the additional mine, officially known as buoy No. 4. From Miami I went to Nashville, where I received the following letter from Havana, dated March 1, 1898:

"Deftoy all evidence. Go to New York. Ticket for London awaits you there, Diaz."

"This was from Weyler's long trusted adjutant and spy who executes all edicts issued by Weyler from Spain."

Crandall avers that he was directed to assume the name of Escardo by General Weyler. He has several letters from Weyler regarding his work and a military pass from the officer. All of these he has turned over to the United States secret service agents and they will be used at Washington.

## THE STORY DENIED

Washington, April 15.—Chief Wikke, of the secret service, knows nothing of the reported capture of the alleged layer of the Spanish mines or torpedoes in Havana harbor.

## THE EARTH OPENS

Point Arena, Cal., April 15.—Commencing at 10:34 last night and continuing until 9 this morning thirty-two distinct shocks of earthquake of unusual severity were felt in this vicinity. No material damage was done here, but at Mendocino the shock was more severe, the earth opening on Main street several inches.

## BUSINESS IS GOOD

New York, April 15.—Dun's Review will say tomorrow: The volume of legitimate business is enormous and meanwhile the failures are remarkably small for the week. They have been 24 in the United States against 26 last year, and 15 in Canada against 30 last year.

## BREATHING SPACE IN THE SENATE

Delay Has Given the Conservatives Time to Arouse Sober Thought.

## PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF ACTION

Spain Will Have to Fire the First Shot—Spain Will Make Privateering a Compulsory Element of War.

New York, April 15.—A Tribune special from Washington says: The failure of the senate to act on the Cuban resolution reported by the foreign relations committee has given the conservative element in that body the necessary breathing space to rally their forces and to appeal to the sober second thought of the extremists who seem bent on an irrelevant and unnecessary issue with the programme of Cuban intervention formed by the president and overwhelmingly endorsed by the house of representatives. No thorough and candid discussion could fail, of course, to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the senate resolution to accept the real aims of American policy in Cuba or to expose their inadequacy and one-sidedness compared with the more direct, explicit and comprehensive instructions to the executive voted by the house.

Another 24 hours of serious reflection does much indeed to convince the less inflammable and cooler-headed members of the deliberative branch of the impolicy of antagonizing by some extreme pressure of sentiment the careful and settled plan of action already recommended by the president and approved by the popular house of congress. That the senate may seek to make its judgment against that of the executive and the house is still among the possibilities but every additional hour of delay encourages the hope that the conservative leaders in the body may unite to forestall the spectacle of a government divided against itself on a most vital question of foreign policy and may by the timely exercise of a spirit of conciliation and moderation restore that unity in national councils which every consideration of interest and patriotism demands.

## PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS

New York, April 15.—A World special from Washington says: The president's present intention is to give his act of war in taking possession of Cuba a humanitarian aspect. He proposes to send merchant vessels loaded with medicine, food and clothing for the starving Cubans to Havana and Matanzas. These vessels will be accompanied by a fleet of twenty warships and by transports carrying regular United States troops. They will land peacefully and peacefully possess the fortified towns.

Spain fires the first shot the battleships Indiana and Iowa and the monitors Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite will instantly begin the bombardment of Havana with their 12 and 13-inch guns. How long the two-century-old fortifications of Havana with their seventeenth-century muzzle-loading cannon will stand against the 68-ton guns of Captain Sampson's fleet is an interesting question. The bombardment is not likely to last longer than the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in 1862—about four hours. Then all that remains will be to use torpedoes to clear Havana harbor of the submarine mines and the United States will be in possession of the capital of Cuba.

## PRIVATEERING

London, April 15.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibilities of privateering in the event of war. Special applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there are no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a compulsory element. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in that direction to preying upon American coastwise trade. It is not believed she will risk offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels or searching their trans-Atlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers probably will adopt radical preventive measures. The prominent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to hit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's warships about the coasts and indulge in guerrilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken. It is deemed certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursues a war of revenge.

## PASSENGERS AFRAID

San Francisco, April 15.—Rumors of impending war have caused a marked decrease in the passenger business of the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occidental steamship lines. Passengers who were booked for the Orient by a recent out-going steamer cancelled their booking a few days before the steamer sailed owing to fear of being held up by privateers on the high seas. These steamers each carry from one to four howitzers.

## REVENUE CUTTERS, ALSO

San Francisco, April 15.—Officers of the revenue marine service expect orders detaching them from their vessels and placing them in the navy. They are now under the orders of the treasury department. It is said that the expected orders are on their way from Washington and it is an open secret that the cutters Rush and Grant will not go north this season to patrol the Behring sea and Alaska.

It is expected that three cutters will be attached to the navy and will patrol this coast.

## THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMY

Few Troops Ready to Be Thrown Into the Island of Cuba.

## THE MILITIA NOT AVAILABLE

Will Take Time to Get Them in Fighting Condition—Regular Troops Will Unite With Cubans Against Spaniards.

GENERAL LEE WILL COMMAND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS AND RETURN TO HAVANA AT THE HEAD OF THE FORCES FROM OLD DOMINION.

New York, April 15.—If war should be brought about within the next few days the United States could send to Cuba not more than 10,000 to 12,000 troops, says the Washington correspondent of the Times. The fighting strength of the standing army is now about 27,000 men, but at least 700 would have to man the coast fortifications and the heavy artillery which the militia that could be used for other purposes could not handle. It is estimated that it would take more than a week to land even this small force in Cuba. Of course it would take a much longer time to get together an army of volunteers. Militia is out of the question in the opinion of army officers. It would require several weeks to organize, clothe, arm and drill in the necessary army evolutions a body of volunteers large enough to constitute an effective fighting force in the island. The plan of campaign that will probably be followed is to form a junction with the revolutionary army of the soldiers by furnishing them with arms and ammunition and carry on a joint attack on the Spanish forces. By this way it is thought that some decisive advantage could be gained over the Spanish, a foothold obtained and held until the arrival of reinforcements of volunteers would enable the American and Cuban forces to sweep the Spanish arms out of the island. The regular army of 15,000 to 20,000 effective troops it is thought would be ample for this purpose. It would be perfectly safe to land them in Cuba, as all of the revolutionary soldiers would be force and effectiveness would then be doubled, and it is quite probable that these forces alone would be sufficient to dislodge the Spaniards and free the island. It is estimated that the Spaniards have 12,000 to 15,000 and the revolutionists between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers under arms. A great disparity would remain even after the landing of the 15,000 to 20,000 American troops, as the Spaniards would still have more than 2 to 1. But Gomez has said that he could put 100,000 men in the field if he had rifles and ammunition on them. Army officers are of the opinion that if this country would furnish arms and ammunition it could at once raise in Cuba itself an effective force of from 50,000 to 100,000 men to operate against the Spanish army, which together with the 15,000 to 20,000 regular American troops could be able to clean the dens out of Cuba in very short order.

The most encouraging element of the situation is found in the character of the troops with which Spain has sought to subjugate the island. They are raw forces, composed of both regulars to a large extent, and without discipline or experience.

Of course any plan of campaign that the army is considering involves the most energetic co-operation of the fleet of Captain Sampson, or at least a large part of it. The coast of the island would have to be swept clean of Spanish patrol and gunboats, and the importation of any Spanish troops be made impossible. For the past month and a half Spain has been pouring in troops for just the emergency that is about to confront her. It is said that some of the last troops sent over are regulars, but the number of seasoned troops now in the island is very small and it will not increase from this time on.

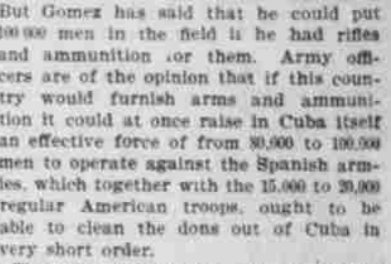
## OTHER SEVERE SHOCKS

Fort Bragg, Cal., April 15.—An earthquake shock was felt here last night at 11:35 o'clock and was followed at intervals up to 4:15 a. m. by eighteen other shocks. A large fissure was opened in the earth near the town and in several places roads sunk several feet, rendering them impassable. Captains of vessels in the harbor here felt a grinding motion as though they were upon the rocks. At Greenwood four houses were demolished and a portion of the wharf destroyed.

## COAL IS CONTRABAND

Kingston, Jamaica, April 15.—The British colonial authorities here have instructions from the home government to declare coal contraband in the event of war.

## 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.