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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1898.

NO. 94

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P. F. PLACIDUS, Director.

NEXT MOVE MUST BE BY SPAIN

Day of Events in the History of the Cuban Question.

THE ULTIMATUM TO MADRID

Received by Woodford and Will Be Delivered Today—Spanish Minister Leaves Washington—Woodford Will Depart.

Washington, April 20.—This was a day of events in the history of the Cuban question. The signing by the president of the joint resolution requiring intervention in Cuba, the notification of that action to the Spanish minister here, his demand for his passports, the department's prompt reply to that demand; the departure of the Spanish minister and the transmission of our ultimatum that Spain must evacuate Cuba and must make answer by Saturday through Minister Woodford, followed in quick succession.

The next step in Spain's answer, if she is to make any, and the movement of the United States army and navy on Cuba.

At first there was some expectation at the state department that a response from Minister Woodford might be expected today. Later on, however, after Judge Day had calculated the length of time that would be consumed in calling the ultimatum to Minister Woodford, its transmission into English and retransmission, he became convinced that it would be practically impossible owing to the difference in time between Washington and Madrid, to receive any response today. Therefore the following statement was posted at the department:

"The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary to the president at the White House some time tomorrow, probably."

The next move must now be made by Spain according to the department officials. If the Spanish government takes the view as might possibly be concluded from the action of its minister today, that in its language and terms the congressional resolution is insulting, it may promptly hand Minister Woodford his passports upon receipt of this communication, and thus bring the negotiations to a close and cause a breach of diplomatic relations within the next 24 hours. If, on the other hand, it should neglect to return a satisfactory answer before Saturday noon, that line of policy will be quite as effective as a positive act, making the demands of the United States. In such case the president would proceed immediately by the use of the naval and military forces of the United States to execute the will of congress. How this will be done, is a matter of speculation. The experts of the army and navy have laid their plans with the greatest detail for the future, but they do not hesitate to say that any attempt to make these public in advance is of the manifest advantage of Spain and would be actual treason.

ULTIMATUM RECEIVED

Madrid, April 20.—United States Minister Woodford has received from the president his ultimatum and will present it to the Spanish government tomorrow.

The Spanish employes at the legation will pass the night at Minister Woodford's residence.

SPANISH MINISTER LEAVES

Washington, April 20.—When the Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight, the Spanish government terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States, and the minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road going northwest to Buffalo and the suspension bridge and thence to Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take the ocean steamer. The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration.

The minister spoke freely of his departure, saying the circumstances were most painful to him. He said his request for his passports had been made only after the announcement of the law which attacked Spain's sovereignty, impugned her honor, and insulted her.

WOODFORD AND FAMILY

London, April 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Wednesday evening says: "Regarding Woodford's family left tonight by ordinary express for Biarritz. The American minister himself has taken tickets for the south of France by express tomorrow. It is doubtful if he will have the opportunity of presenting the ultimatum, since in all probability Senator Gullean, the foreign minister, will tender him his passports at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning (Thursday), with the declaration that diplomatic relations between the two governments have been broken off. General Woodford has handed the archives of the legation to the British embassy."

CONSUL BOWEN LEAVES TODAY

Barcelona, April 20.—Herbert W. Bowen, American consul-general, will leave Thursday, transferring his papers to the British consulate.

LAKE STEAMER WANTED

St. Paul, April 20.—It is reported that the government is after the steamers Northwest and Norland which operate between Duluth and Buffalo. These steamers are capable of making 27 miles an hour, are steel hulls and have been exclusively for passenger service, so that acquired by the government, it is thought they would be used as troop ships. President Hill of the Great Northern, who is also at the head of the steamship company, is in Europe and cannot be seen to affirm or deny this report.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD

Lincoln, Neb., April 20.—Governor Holcomb, through Adjutant General Barry, has issued an order permitting several companies of the Nebraska guard to recruit up to the limit.

JOHN SHERMAN ON THE WAR

Interesting Question as to How Long It Will Last.

MCKINLEY AWARE OF RESULTS

Prepared for Spain's Action—Simultaneous Attack on Havana and Porto Rico—Spain Will Prolong the War.

Chicago, April 20.—Secretary of State John Sherman early this morning made the following statement to the Tribune's Washington correspondent:

"President McKinley will sign the joint resolution demanding that Spain withdraw from the island of Cuba some time today. The exact time he will give her to comply with the demands of congress is a state secret just at present. Before the sun sets today the country will know all. I am sure our people who have cut their impatience thus far in a most extraordinary manner, will be willing to wait a few hours. I have looked up to the present time that Spain would at first see the necessities of conflict with the United States and would withdraw from Cuba without this country being compelled to fire a shot. I am now convinced, however, that for dynastic reasons she will accept the gage of battle and that in a very few days at most we shall meet our forces on land. Cuba is as long now the war will last an interesting question. Should there be no foreign complications, the war ought not to last but a few weeks. On the other hand, should some accident happen to our battleships in the first engagement or to our transports, the battle may last longer than sanguine people expect."

On the subject of a popular loan, Secretary Sherman said:

"Those who have kept pace with my public acts for the last forty years or more will understand that I have from time to time seen the expediency of the case arose, favored a popular loan at low interest, the loan being offered in such small denominations as to attract the attention of people who are in the habit of saving their money. Up to date such loans have not met with the favor they deserve, with regard to the machinery in vogue at the time, which did not permit of easy access on the part of these people to depositories of the bonds. A system that would help the people to purchase bonds would be the right thing. I have no doubt Secretary Day has considered such a measure and in due time will make such recommendations to congress as will fit the necessities of the case."

MCKINLEY AWARE OF RESULTS

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington early this morning says:

"Convinced in the belief that he has done all in his power to avert war the president will this morning attach his signature to the act of congress and the ultimatum to Spain, which it contemplates, knowing full well that in so doing diplomatic relations with Spain will be broken and the outcome. It is expected that the answer which will be given by Spain to the president's ultimatum, which will be presented by Minister Woodford, will be the presentation to that diplomat of his passports and that he will at once leave for France."

Fully appreciating that Spain will spurn the demand, if she does not retaliate by declaring war on the United States, the president has made all arrangements to begin active naval and military operations at the moment the time expires. Non-compliance by Spain with the terms of President McKinley's ultimatum will be followed by the dispatch of the north Atlantic squadron and the flying squadron Saturday morning to Cuba and Porto Rico to oust her from those islands. Under the plan determined upon, Captain Sampson's vessels will not only blockade Havana, but every other port in Cuba, and the flying squadron under command of Commodore Schley will take similar action with reference to the ports of Porto Rico. Captain Sampson's fleet will probably reach Cuba Sunday forenoon. Commodore Schley's force, which has a great distance to steam, will probably not reach its destination until Monday. Spain may evacuate Cuba, but with the bulk of her fleet still in home waters, she would be able to keep up her traditional practice of privateering and thereby continue to harass the United States and prolong the war. The United States may hope for a short war, but the extensive preparations show that it is their purpose to be prepared for a long one.

TROOPS ARRIVING IN HAVANA

New York, April 20.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says:

"Troops continue to arrive in Havana. General Hernandez de Velasco came from Yenta Abajo Tuesday night. The volunteers throughout the island are ready to go to places which may be designated in the rural towns as well as in Havana. A committee of Seclad Benedito Aragonese called on General Blanco offering to turn over to him all their funds and properties, which are not little, if they should be needed in case of a war with the United States.

The Diario de la Marina publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington saying that General Lee will return to Cuba at the head of an army. La Union Constitutional publishes an article from Le Journal in Paris in which it is stated that Spain, which is believed by every one to be stumbling and powerless, has shown extraordinary force and energy, sending to Cuba without any other resource but her own, \$2,000,000. The Journal declares that Spain should know that her best friends are in France.

It is reported from Matanzas that the insurgent government of the province at the head of which is Pedro Botancourt, chief of insurgents there, has issued a circular suspending hostilities throughout the territory under his command. A popular demonstration took place Monday

(Continued on third page.)

THE RULES OF WAR THAT WILL APPLY

United States Adopts an Advanced Position.

ENTHUSIASM IN WASHINGTON

Streets and Buildings Gaily Decorated—Emergency War Measure—First Regiment Leaves San Francisco.

Washington, April 20.—The outline of the policy to be followed by this government in the treatment of neutrals and in the matter of privateers is contained in the following statement:

"In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain it will be the policy of this government not to resort to privateering. The government will adhere to the following rules:

First—A neutral flag covers the enemy's vessels with the exception of contraband of war.

Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

Third—Blockade in order to be binding must be effective.

This doctrine is undoubtedly laid down to meet various inquiries received by the diplomatic representatives of the United States from foreign governments as to the attitude assumed by the United States. It is substantially in line with the rules practiced by the recent Chinese-Japanese war and places the United States in a most advanced position, so far as the protection of individual property and neutral goods at sea is concerned. If it Spanish goods are made free from seizure on the high seas in bottom of a neutral power, this doctrine on the part of our government will doubtless be welcomed in Europe.

Word came to the navy department today that the Spanish warships Pelayo, Vizcaya and Oquendo are all at present at Cape Verde Islands in company with the torpedo flotilla. It is the opinion of experts here they are equal to our crack flying squadron now lying in Hampton Roads. The department is a good deal disturbed about the torpedo boat Somers now lying at Portsmouth, England, and is looking about for means to bring her to the United States with safety, but so far without success.

The military enthusiasm has spread to the capital, usually so unobtrusive, and today the city was brilliant with the stars and stripes. Along F street and other thoroughfares nearly every building flew the flag and some of the larger business houses took on the appearance of inauguration day.

EMERGENCY WAR MEASURE

Washington, April 20.—The house today passed an emergency war measure a bill empowering the president to call out volunteer troops and providing for their organization. Both the president and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity for the passing of the bill today, and Chairman Hull, of the military committee, drove it under whip and spur. The bill as introduced was that the appointments of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the states instead of by the president as was proposed originally by the war department. This conforms to the practices of civil war.

TRANSVAAL PATRIOTS

Cape Town, April 20.—Americans in the Transvaal after a force of 300 men and to defray the cost of transportation.

FIRST REGIMENT LEAVES

San Francisco, April 20.—The first regiment, United States infantry, comprising 500 men, left here for New Orleans over the Southern Pacific today. The departure of the soldiers resulted in a popular demonstration such as has never before been equaled here. At least 10,000 people assembled along the line of march from the Presidio to the ferry and there was a continuous roar of cheers as the soldiers marched along. Intense enthusiasm was displayed throughout the city. Thousands of school children who had been granted a half holiday, sang patriotic songs and waved small flags, while others strewed the path of the departing warriors with flowers. They were escorted from the Presidio to the depot by the entire police force of the city and the troops of the United States cavalry.

PROVISIONS MAY NOT GET THERE

New York, April 20.—The New York and Cuban steamship line steamer Seneca is scheduled to sail today for Havana. The pilot at which the Seneca lies was loaded with trucks, discharging their freight into the steamer's hold. Most of the cargo consists of provisions of various sorts, flour, ham and codfish being loaded in large quantities. H. P. Booth, agent of the line, says the Seneca would sail unless war was declared before her sailing hour; he had received no orders or instructions from Washington regarding the sailing of the ship. When asked if the provisions sent on the steamer did not ultimately reach the Spanish government, he said there was little doubt that much of it did go to the Spanish army from the consignees in Havana. He said, however, that the provisions were sent by firms that had for years sent such cargoes to Havana, and that the line could not take into consideration the ultimate destination of the provisions. As common carriers they were obliged to receive them. The Seneca will carry no passengers.

THE SECOND ARTILLERY

Newport, R. I., April 20.—Light battery F, Second artillery, at Fort Adams, left for Chokomauga via the Fall River line steamer Priscilla last night.

THE FEELING IN LONDON TOWN

Against War Between Spain and the United States.

SYMPATHIES WITH AMERICA

Spanish Naval Commanders Not in It—Cape Verde Islands Fortified—Yellow Fever Our Worst Enemy.

New York, April 20.—The impending war is the sole topic of conversation here, says the London correspondent of the World. To whatever complex motive it may be due, the undeniable fact is that English feeling has been against war. John Burns last night said emphatically: "I am truly convinced that even at this eleventh hour war could be averted if Great Britain used her influence with the continental powers to bring pressure which might be made irresistible on Spain to grant concessions which would satisfy America. My sympathies are with the United States, but I am totally opposed to war, though I can appreciate the feeling for it by the American people."

This is a sample of comments made, though some members of parliament are adverse to further interference at either Madrid or Washington.

Sir John Cullum, a retired naval officer, said: "I am very doubtful of the strategic knowledge and ability of the Spanish naval commanders. They are brave men and good navigators, but I would not be surprised if their strategy proves entirely defective, as I do not think they have any training. By reports they have locked up their fleet at Cape Verde, but I fancy they have not been quite so foolish as that, and their ships would be heard of a good deal west of those islands. They must know that America's plan of campaign will be to deliver an attack on Cuba within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war."

"Are the Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands strongly fortified?"

"They have some modern earthworks there, but these should suffice, as no admiral would be justified in risking his ships against any modern earthworks armed with moderately good guns. I have always suspected that France has a lion on the Canaries. She has immense interests in Spain for which I am inclined to believe the Canaries are security. I do not believe the United States navy will operate so far away as the Canaries, and I cannot think it would be good tactics for them to do so."

(Captain Philpot, a retired naval officer, who served with distinction in many parts of the world, said:

"It is difficult to form an opinion of the strategic plans of Spain's naval commanders. On the data available I do not believe their concentration at Cape Verde is any other object than awaiting favorable weather to convoy a torpedo flotilla across the Atlantic. It is a very ticklish job to get torpedo destroyers across, and we are now just at the end of the equinoctial gales. But I believe they will be heard of off Cuba one of these mornings at short intervals. The West shore road turned over the trains complete to the Pennsylvania road in the passenger depot at Jersey City. The fastest engines of the Pennsylvania were assigned to duty on the troop trains.

The two sections of the train bearing the troops were sent away within but a few minutes headway. The trains are to make their own schedules to Washington. They will run on express time and all lower operators have been instructed to give them right of way over everything. The Pennsylvania is prepared to handle the trains of the Twenty-first regiment from Plattsburg as soon as they arrive. They will also be rushed through on express time."

MAIL TO BE HELD

New York, April 20.—Mail for Cuba, which has accumulated in the New York postoffice may or may not be forwarded to Havana by the Ward liner Seneca. The Seneca is due to sail this afternoon. If she sails she will carry the Cuban mail. Events may transpire, however, which will cause the company to hold her. Superintendent of Mails Massee has been instructed to forward mail to Cuba by any vessel leaving here for a Cuban port. When actual hostilities begin the mails, of course, will have to be sent, if at all, on a vessel carrying a neutral flag. Under the international postal agreement any vessel sailing under a neutral flag can carry mails to the ports of either belligerent.

SPANIARDS AMAZED

New York, April 20.—Spaniards in humble circumstances, residents of this city, were amazed last night when they learned that the Spanish government meant only to give them free passage at far as Havana. On Monday Consul Balasano published a notice that he, acting for his government, was prepared to make arrangements for their transfer from this country to Spanish dominions. They were told the steamer Panama would carry them. While Havana is a port of call of the Panama, they thought they would be transferred at some other port of call to one of the regular liners of the company which would carry them to Spain direct. But it seems that the Spanish government contemplated no such action, and last night the situation was that while the wealthy Spaniard might go wherever his money would carry him, those sailing free would be landed at Havana.

The indignation at such a course was widespread in the local colony. It was pointed out that for the impetuous Spaniard to leave the city where his right to life and police protection is guaranteed and be landed in a town which will be starved or shelled, or both, within a few days, would be to place his life in jeopardy. The mutterings against such an arrangement were loud and deep, and it is not improbable that the Panama will carry less than one-half the Spanish refugees which it was expected would be on board of her. Arrangements have been made for 100 free passages. No more will be accepted. Every male Spaniard landing in Havana is being recruited forcibly. The refugees would be seized and made to do military duty, so that those who are unable to protect themselves by sailing under a neutral flag is in reality a delivery of them into the ranks of the army in Cuba.

FRED GRANT TO THE FRONT

New York, April 20.—A World dispatch from Washington says:

Fred D. Grant has tendered his services to the government. The colonel is unable to enlist, as he is a few years too old, and can only be given a commission about war now, he said, but we may have some little difficulty in getting the Spaniards out of Cuba. They apparently want to fight, and our army will have something to do sooner or later. Of course there will be but one result—that the Spaniards will be driven out of the islands.

SENSATION IN THE SENATE

Foraker Makes a Point That is Dramatic.

OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN CUBA

Practical Recognition of the Cuban Republic by the United States, and Tomorrow Will Bring More News.

Washington, April 20.—During five hours of discussion in the senate this afternoon of its recent action on the Cuban resolutions in the course of which several extended speeches were made by senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions, only one point was developed. That was made by Foraker, of Ohio, in the course of a brief statement concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic's independence. He said: "I think that quickly, speedily, possibly now, on the very day the ultimatum has been sent to Spain, pursuant to the resolutions that passed here, this government has practically recognized the republic of Cuba, and I think possibly it is true we will all know by tomorrow that that government is today being officially dealt with by the representatives of this government as it should be."

This utterance coming from a member of the foreign relations committee created a profound sensation among the senators.

Being pressed for the source of his information, Foraker replied that it was "positive, but not official."

Tillman asked Foraker for a more explicit statement and Foraker replied: "I think I made the statement that some representatives of this government were dealing with the representatives of that government that will amount to this: That the government will in the immediate future be dealing with them, just as it occurred to me that we should deal with them if we recognize their government."

TROOPS ARRIVING

New York, April 20.—The first of three trains bearing troops from Sackett's Harbor to the south arrived in Jersey City over the West Shore road shortly after midnight. The train consisted of gondola and freight cars, bearing the ammunition, ambulances, provisions and luggage. The other two sections of the train followed at short intervals. The West Shore road turned over the trains complete to the Pennsylvania road in the passenger depot at Jersey City. The fastest engines of the Pennsylvania were assigned to duty on the troop trains.

The two sections of the train bearing the troops were sent away within but a few minutes headway. The trains are to make their own schedules to Washington. They will run on express time and all lower operators have been instructed to give them right of way over everything. The Pennsylvania is prepared to handle the trains of the Twenty-first regiment from Plattsburg as soon as they arrive. They will also be rushed through on express time."

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THE GARFIELD IN TROUBLE

San Francisco, April 20.—The schooner Garfield, Captain Frank, four and a half days from Gray's Harbor with lumber, was coming in last night with a flood tide under a light wind. The wind died away and the Garfield drifted bow-on to the British bark Inverness, anchored off Black Point, damaging both vessels. Portions of their rigging and one of the bark's boats were carried away.

MEXICO NEUTRAL

Mexico, April 20.—Mexico will preserve a strict neutrality in case hostilities begin. Spaniards here generally appear to feel gloomy over the situation.

HAYT OUR FRIEND

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the World from Port au Prince, Hayti, says: Hayti will not aid Spain in procuring supplies. Spain has no coal in Hayti.



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