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on the Columbia River

The Daily Astorian

THE ASTORIAN has the largest
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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVIII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1898.

NO. 98

House Furnishing Goods

For the Million.

Carload Just Received from the East.
Pipe and fittings...
Superior Ranges.

Eclipse Hardware Company

CASH BOXES



You Need One
In Your Business...
POSTOFFICE BOXES
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LETTER AND DESK TRAYS
BILL FILES AND FILING CASES
All Sizes and Styles.

Griffin & Reed.

All Aboard for St. Michael's and Dawson City...



AND WAY POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT
AND PASSAGE APPLY AT
Foard & Stokes Co.,
ASTORIA, OREGON.

Steamer leaves early in May.

CHARLES KAN & Co., No. 367 Commercial Street.

Manufacturers of
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR...
Japanese Goods, Hosiery, Notions and Furnishing Goods
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

W. F. SCHEIBE, Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE CIGARS!

A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.
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PUPILS RECEIVED IN THE PRIMARY, GRAMMAR AND ACADEMIC GRADES	J. M. THE SISTERS OF THE Convent of the ...Holy Names ASTORIA, OREGON. HAVE OPENED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. For rates, etc., address the Superiors	INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, PAINTING AND VOICE CULTURE FORM A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
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A DELICIOUS DRINK... AND ABSOLUTELY 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.

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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.

WAR IS FORMALLY DECLARED BY CONGRESS

TEXT OF WAR RESOLUTION

Simple Statement of the Condition of Affairs.

SIGSBEE IS CHALLENGED

A Spanish Lieutenant Wants to Fight Him or Gen. Lee.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS

Spaniards Will Allow No News Telegraphed From Havana Troops Off for the Front.

Washington, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain. The senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea-defence arm of the federal service. The House army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference. Secretary Sherman resigned as secretary of state to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day and the latter by John B. Moore of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day. It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect. The secretary abandoned his original idea of leaving at once, and it is thought he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor. Judge Moore is now professor of law at Columbia University, New York, appointed originally from Delaware in the state department by Hayes, when the latter was secretary. Moore displayed merit and ability and worked his way to the place of second assistant secretary and in that capacity served under several administrations without political consideration. He resigned to accept the position at Columbia University about three years ago.

THE SECOND DAY OF WAR

On the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 25, 10 p. m. via Key West, April 25.—The second day of the war has come to a close and the fighting squadron has no casualties to report. The excitement this morning over the Italian man-of-war and the capture of a schooner by the torpedo boat Porter, nothing occurred to mar the peaceful routine. Opinions as to the length of time the blockade will continue places it variously at from one to six weeks. Admiral Sampson has thus far evinced no disposition to take the offensive against the Spanish batteries. It is certain that the insurgents are by no means inactive at this critical period. Naval engagements between the formidable fleets would be much to the liking of the officers of the fleet. As a body they are anxious to put to the test the thousands of theories to which they have been devoting their time since entering the naval academy, apart from the fact that their fighting blood is up. A Pacific blockade would be much to the professional point of view, despite the excitement of occasional chances. Many of the naval officers maintain that a land base of operations in Cuba should be secured before the Spanish fleet arrives. The general idea is that the Spaniards will endeavor to cooperate at St. Thomas from the effects of the voyage before moving to Havana. After the Doubtless had towed the prize schooner away in triumph this afternoon on her way to Key West, the blockade line was extended. The ships were mostly scattered by several miles of water, making a formidable semicircle around El Morro, twelve miles from point to point. The entire blockade stretches for about twelve miles from Mariel, sixty miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, sixty miles east of the beleaguered city. These distances are approximate. The Iowa was the only one of the ships around El Morro that remained fairly stationary today. She stood away out to the northwest. The Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower cruised around in that vicinity, while the Wilmington and Marblehead kept to the northeast. The tug Albatross, which arrived today from Key West, and the torpedo boat Dupont kept close to the line. The New York cruised around close inshore. For two hours the ship was within easy range of the Cervera battery No. 2, to the eastward of El Morro, with its 12-inch guns, but the Spaniards apparently thought it hopeless to shoot at the distance of five miles. It was hard to realize while the flag-ship's hand played operatic airs during dinner that a straight shot from a Spanish fort might come bounding out and make music of another kind. We did not believe, however, that the guns can carry with any accuracy the distance they are credited on paper. The Mangrove came from Key West this evening. It was reported that the Mayflower had stopped a steamer twelve miles northwest of Moro and that the steamer was allowed to proceed, so it is presumed she belonged to a neutral nation. Several shots were, it was said, fired at her. When darkness came tonight after a glorious sunset, the semi-circle of blockading ships closed in considerably in order to prevent any slipping in light out of Havana harbor. Not a light was

President McKinley Signs the Resolution--Secretary Sherman's Resignation Accepted and Judges Day and Moore Appointed.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.—A SPECIAL FROM BUREAU AYER SAYS THE SPANISH GUN VESSEL TEMARICE IS STILL AT ANCHOR AT MONTEVIDEO AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT SHE WILL REMAIN THERE FOR THE PRESIDENT THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OREGON AND THE GUNBOAT MARIETTA HAVE NOT BEEN REPORTED.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR WAR PURPOSES WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE SPANIARDS HERE IS MEETING WITH GOOD SUCCESS, AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE MANY FRENCHMEN AND ITALIANS. THE URUGUAYAN RED CROSS SOCIETY HAS INFORMED THE SPANISH COMMISSION THAT IT IS PREPARED TO SEND AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT IN RIO JANEIRO SAYS THAT FIVE HUNDRED AMERICANS THERE HAVE A DESIRE TO GO AS SAILORS ON THE NITEROYU WHICH SHE STARTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE BATTALION FORMED BY THE SPANIARDS NOW INCLUDES MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED MEN.

shown. The torpedo boat Porter and Dupont kept up a constant patrol. They were quite invisible. The irrespressible spirit of daring of Lieutenants Fremont and Wood, the respective commanders, who had challenged Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, to fight a duel, the lieutenant corroborated the story. He said he had sent his challenge and that if he does not receive an answer from Captain Sigbee by the 20th he will fight him as a coward. Should Captain Sigbee refuse the lieutenant will then challenge Consul-General Lee.

Washington, April 25.—Lieutenant De Carranza's first challenge was sent to General Lee, and it is rather more lengthy than the one to Captain Sigbee. It is most defamatory—very courteously according to the tenets of duelling, but aside from the challenge proper, it contains an intentional insult to General Lee, with a view to provoking him to acceptance.

The letter states that the general in fact has accepted the challenge. The committee stated that in his judgment Spanish officials exploited the mine which blew up the Maine. This, Lieutenant De Carranza says in his challenge, is a direct reflection upon the honor of the defense of Havana.

He refers to the reports that General Lee will return to Cuba as a major-general, and asks that before he goes he give the lieutenant the privilege of fighting him. The challenge closes as follows: "For eight days I shall await your answer at the Spanish consulate in Toronto."

His challenge to General Lee was mailed on the 20th instant, as the Spanish minister and his party were about to take the train, the state department having furnished him his passports that afternoon.

Lieutenant De Carranza felt satisfied that Lee would accept the challenge and that the meeting would occur, probably on Canadian soil. The challenge to Captain Sigbee is substantially the same as that to General Lee.

In this challenge, also, eight days are given for reply to the Spanish consulate at Toronto.

Since the challenges were sent no word has reached here as to the responses of General Lee or Captain Sigbee.

TEXT OF WAR DECLARATION.
Washington, April 25.—The following is the text of the resolution formally declaring that war exists between the United States and Spain, as adopted by the house and agreed to by the senate and signed by the president.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled: "That the war which has heretofore existed since the 21st of April, 1898, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain,

"Second.—That the president of the United States is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

On Board the Flagship New York, Off Havana, April 25.—1:30 A. M.—Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.—The early morning hours today were taken up by vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British

schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side. The Dolphin and yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and schooner Antonio. The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into shore, under cover of darkness last night and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

THE CALL ON THE GOVERNORS

Washington, April 25.—The following is the copy of the telegram sent to the governors of each of the states and territories, informing them what will be expected under the president's call for troops. "The number of troops from your state under the call of the president dated April 23, 1898, will be —. It is the wish of the president that the regiments of the national guard or state militia shall be used as far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when the troops will be ready for muster to the United States service. Details follow by mail. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War."

Oregon troops will rendezvous at Portland and those of the state of Washington at Tacoma.

THE CALL ON THE GOVERNORS

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: "Arrangements have been completed by this government to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and ammunition. The government is preparing now to land in Cuba from \$5,000 to \$8,000 stands of improved Springfield rifles, a number of artillery batteries, rapid-fire Maxim guns and an abundance of ammunition for the effective use of them. It cannot now be said when these munitions of war will be placed in the hands of the insurgents but when the proper time arrives for the \$5,000 armed Cubans to cooperate with the American forces they will be thoroughly armed and equipped for battle. When Estrada Palma and Brigadier-General Castillo visited the war department last week the plans for delivering the arms were adopted. General Castillo is thoroughly familiar with the topography of Cuba and knows every road that leads to the coast and to safe anchorage for vessels. This government will probably this week send a vessel to a secluded place along the coast. The vessel will have on board the arms and ammunition so anxiously wanted by the Cubans and it will be protected by one or two gunboats. On shore the large Cuban force will be waiting. It is said the entire Cuban army may be concentrated at this point under the protection of the guns of warships. The munitions of war would be landed as rapidly as possible as a large number of men can do the work and the arms and ammunition will be taken to a place of safety for distribution. The arrangements have been made by the Cuban Junta and General Castillo in behalf of General Gomez and the latter will be at the head of his army to receive them on the day agreed upon when they will be ready for delivery. It is understood that this government will not deliver the arms to any person but General Gomez and he will, as a guarantee of good faith, receive them. General Miles believes that if the insurgents are properly armed and supplied with the artillery they have so long needed they can do more effective work and render the American troops invaluable aid in driving the Spaniards from the island.

SPANISH AFTER OUR YACHTS

New York, April 25.—Letters of marque are not to be issued by the Spanish government at present, but it is believed here that they soon will be, says the Madrid correspondent of the Herald. This step has been contemplated ever since the possibility of war became apparent. The decree officially announcing the government's decision appears in this morning's Gaceta, which says in accordance with its undoubted right, the service of auxiliary cruisers is about to be added to the naval force of the country. This auxiliary service is composed of vessels drawn from the merchant marine. The decision is hailed with satisfaction by the populace in Spanish ports and coast towns. It is estimated, it is difficult to say on what grounds, that in a very brief time between 100 and 200 corsairs can be equipped ready for scouring the seas in search of contraband of war destined for the United States. There is a great deal of talk about keeping a sharp lookout for yachts belonging to American millionaires which, as the Imperial innocently says, would be worth capturing, as those in the Mediterranean alone at the present time represent the value of many millions. Specially singled out are the Yacht Marguerita, Sultan, Nabua and Arcturus. Swift vessels belonging to the Spanish navy are to cruise about the straits of Gibraltar, the Suez canal and the English channel, so as to make prizes of any of these yachts that may attempt to pass through.

WAR WHEAT.

Chicago, April 25.—May wheat reached \$1.20 per bushel today. This is the highest price in several years.

REPORT DENIED.

Washington, April 25.—Nothing is known at the navy department of reported cutting of the cable connection of Cuba with Key West by the Mangrove ten miles out to sea.

WAR IS NOW ON.

Washington, April 25.—The president has signed the congressional resolution declaring war.

NEW STRATEGIC POINTS.

Washington, April 25.—The strategic board of the army and navy is being urged to supplement the Pacific blockade by the taking of one port on the north coast of Cuba and one on the south coast for the purpose of establishing a junction with General Gomez' insurgent troops at Sancti Spiritus and with General Garcia's forces in Santiago de Cuba.

THE PARIS SAFE.

Nine Selaures by the United States and None by Spain.

New York, April 25.—Since the war with Spain has begun the United States naval forces have established a strict blockade of Cuban ports and have captured nine Spanish vessels. The prizes are the steamers Buena Ventura, Pedro, Miguel Joves, Catalina and Saturnina, and the schooners Mathilde, Candida and Antonio. All these vessels have been or will be taken to Key West, except the Saturnina, which was seized at Ship Island, Mississippi. The steamer Panama from New York, and the Alfonso XIII, from Spain, both bound for Cuba, are likely to be captured by American warships within a few days. Spain has made no seizure as far as known. In the beginning of the war the only movement of the Spanish navy reported is the departure of the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz from Queenstown for Spain, her departure being compelled by the English neutrality proclamation. For the same reason the United States Asiatic squadron has begun to leave Hong Kong. The North Atlantic squadron is enforcing the blockade of Cuba and the flying squadron remains in Hampton Roads, except the Minnesota and Columbia, which have gone to sea on a mission known only to naval authorities. The cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans are at the Brook-

(Continued on third page.)

SUPPLIES FOR THE CUBANS

Springfield Rifles, Guns and Powder and Shot.

GENERAL GOMEZ WAITING

He Will Do the Work on Land and Our Navy Will Take Care of the Front Doors.

WOLCOTT WANTS HIS OWN MEN.

Boston, April 25.—Governor Wolcott has issued a statement setting forth that the Massachusetts militia must be used to guard this state's coast line. Volunteers to the president's call must be volunteers in fact.

PATROLLING SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—Within another 24 hours three government boats will have been assigned to patrol service in and about the local harbor. Today the cutters Rush, Corwin and Grant lowered their revenue flags and hoisted the navy ensign instead.

DYNAMITE CRUISER.

Newport, R. I., April 25.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which sailed this morning, is believed to have gone to Key West. She carried an extra quantity of projectiles. The cruiser Columbia will probably sail during the night for patrol duty.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—Governor Tanner and the adjutant-general have issued an order calling on the state troops to mobilize at Springfield immediately, all to be here by Wednesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 25.—Governor Hastings tonight ordered the entire national guard of the state to mobilize at Mount Gretna Thursday.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Governor Mount this evening issued a proclamation calling upon the Indiana guard to assemble in this city.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., April 25.—Governor Atkinson, on orders from Secretary Alger, sent out for one regiment of troops tonight.

OREGON'S CALL.

Washington, April 25.—The secretary of war today called on Governor Lord for one regiment of troops.

THE RED CROSS.

Berkeley, Cal., April 25.—A Red Cross Society, 125 strong, has been formed here. Its members will tender their services to the government.

SPANISH FLEET TO SAIL.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 25.—4:40 P. M.—The Spanish fleet is still here, but it is reported that the vessels will sail from this island tomorrow.

NOTICE TO QUIET.

Washington, April 25.—The Post tomorrow will say: "The Spanish fleet which mobilized at Cape Verde Islands was yesterday notified by Portugal to leave St. Vincent."

A HORSE FOR LEE.

New Orleans, April 25.—At an auction sale of mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba, which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse, intended for Blanco, was purchased by A. A. McGinnis, a wealthy manufacturer, who intends to present him to Pithugh Lee if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

COLUMBINE AND MANZANITA.

Tacoma, April 25.—The steam lighthouse tenders Manzanita and Columbine, which have been in the service of the treasury department along the north Pacific coast, are to be transferred to the navy department. Both vessels go on the dry dock here tomorrow for overhauling and are to be painted the regulation lead color.

CHASING LIGHTS.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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