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The Daily Astorian

THE ASTORIAN has the largest circulation of any paper on the Columbia River

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVIII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1898.

NO. (1)

WE ARE POSITIVELY

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

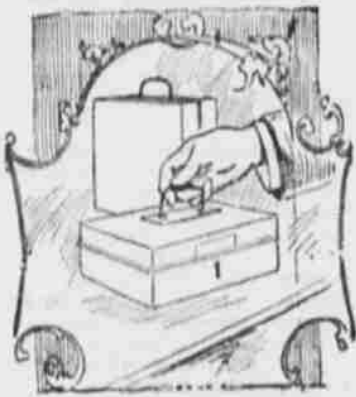
STOVE RANGES TINWARE COOKING UTENSILS IRON PIPE
STEAM FITTINGS PLUMBING SHEET IRON WORK ETC.

THE PRICES ARE SUCH AS TO MAKE IT EXPENSIVE TO BUY ELSEWHERE.

Eclipse Hardware Company

(HAWES' OLD STAND)

CASH BOXES



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POSTOFFICE BOXES OFFICE BOXES LETTER AND DESK TRAYS BILL FILES AND FILING CABERS All Sizes and Styles.

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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, Neckties and Furnishing Goods AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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 Superioress	INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AND 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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MOUNT ANGEL Marion Count Oregon

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P. F. PLACIDUS, Director.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS FOR ADVANCE GUARD

The First Contingent of Men Will be Ready to Embark for Cuba at Once

ANOTHER RICH PRIZE IS OURS

The Monitor Terror Captures the Spanish Steamer Guido, Loaded with Provisions

INTENSE INTEREST IN WASHINGTON

The \$50,000,000 Exhausted—Congress to the Relief—Eight Steamers Chartered for Transports—Army Appointments to Be Made.

THE SPANISH ARE VERY ACTIVE IN PORTO RICO

Four Gunboats Being Made Ready—Americans Plundered—French Leaving—British Warships Sent for by the Consul --Exciting Incidents--Oregon Volunteers --Portugal in Line.

Key West, April 28.—Aside from the news of the Matanzas bombardment, which set the town wild with joy, the event of today, practically marking the end of the first week of war, was the arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido. She was captured by the Terror and gunboat Machias ten miles off Cardenas at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilot house of the Guido and one struck a long boat. A sailor was in the pilot house of the Guido and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds which may cause his death. He was brought ashore and taken to a hospital this afternoon. Captain Richmond received a flesh wound in the wrist from a splinter when the shot went through the pilot house. The Guido was bound from Corruana to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money, thought to be for the Spanish troops.

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor, and according to instructions received by United States Attorney Stripling today from the department of justice, they will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried two 12-pound guns and which was captured by the Machias, should be held as prisoners of war. The crews of the other prizes are also to be detained until further orders and will not be allowed to communicate with shore. It is conceded that whatever the result of the president's proclamation may be, it will not affect the Panama, which was an auxiliary cruiser. The Red Cross Society's ship State of Texas, with nurses and medicines, arrived this afternoon from New York. She will proceed to Sagua La Grande.

INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 28.—The shelling of the Matanzas batteries was a topic of absorbing interest throughout naval and official circles yesterday. The navy department has completely ceased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the \$50,000,000 war fund. It is expected that congress will come to the relief of the department, as there is still a need of auxiliary vessels. The board of bureau chiefs met today to begin the consideration of plans for the new battleships authorized by the naval bill, and progressed so far that circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from ship-builders. The vessels will be in the main similar to the battleship Illinois, now building at Newport News. A rather striking significance of the invasion of Cuba was made today in the chartering of eight large steamers of an average capacity of about 200 tons and able to carry from 100 to 150 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The price paid for these vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the thirty days for which they are chartered.

The president and cabinet will consider the large number of applications that have been made for appointment to posts of major general and brigadier general, and there is some expectation that he will be able to nominate a few of these officers tomorrow.

ACTIVITY AT PORTO RICO.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 28.—(Copyright 1898 by Associated Press.)—Porto Rico advices received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Puerto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly a dark gray. Martial law has been proclaimed in

Porto Rico and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds are leaving for the interior and the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population.

The military are most actively engaged in preparing for defense. Thirty of the torpedoes have been planted in the channel. In addition an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance. Boats in the channel have been allowed and from Monday last after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there, accompanied by the report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all lights were ordered extinguished at night.

The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge on the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

The American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States. The British consul at San Juan, who has charge of various interests, has called to the attention of the government the fact that a British warship is sent to that port. Spanish steamers landed at Maguey, seventy miles from San Juan, on Tuesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition and there was a similar landing of supplies at San Juan on Tuesday. Besides this, about 2000 men and their families, who were on board on Sunday last, the warehouses at Porto Rico are reported to be full of provisions and the Spanish authorities say they can stand a siege of two months. All their coast lights have now been ordered to be extinguished.

THE COMING NAVAL BATTLE.

Washington, April 28.—It is firmly believed in official circles here that the first naval battle of the war with Spain will be near the Philippine Islands.

Admiral Dewey is believed to have sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday with the United States fleet from Manila's bay for the Philippines. It is presumed that the squadron is traveling at a prescribed speed of ten knots and it is calculated at the department that it should consume about sixty hours in the passage to Manila, which is being the fleet off Manila early Saturday morning.

It is probable that if the Spanish fleet can be driven into any harbor under the protection of batteries, Admiral Dewey will detach some of his ships to blockade the port to keep them there while using another part of his small force to seize and occupy, with native assistance, some fortified port as a base of operations.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

Mobile, April 28.—A train moved out from the government military camp this afternoon for Tampa carrying supplies, resort wagons, ambulances, mules and hostlers and teamsters.

This is the first step of the movement that will finally concentrate all the troops now here at Tampa, and also those at Newport, so as to form, with an advance guard of the army of the occupation of Cuba. The Ninth cavalry, the Twenty-fourth infantry and the entire eight batteries of artillery now at Chateaugay will leave for the south as soon as they can be loaded on the cars which are in readiness for them. By tomorrow night it is thought all of the trains will be on their way to Tampa.

REGIMENTS RUSHED.

New Orleans, April 28.—Three regiments here will probably leave for Tampa under rush orders. The first will leave in the morning.

THE OREGON VOLUNTEERS.

Portland, April 28.—At midnight—Governor Conover tonight that the following will be the organization of the companies of the First regiment of Oregon volunteers, consolidated from the national guard brigade as far as it can be arranged, until the assembling of the troops and subject to some slight changes amongst the officers.

Company A—Captain H. L. Heath, First Lieutenant Ralph Platt, Second Lieutenant J. A. Young, consolidated with separate Company B and Company A, First regiment.

Company B—Captain J. L. May, First Lieutenant A. Hamlin, Second Lieutenant J. E. Thomson, consolidated from Company D, Second infantry, and Company A, Second infantry.

Company C—Captain W. C. Noon, (No lieutenants assigned.) Company C, Second infantry, to be consolidated hereafter.

Company D—Captain A. F. Prescott, First Lieutenant G. A. Hartman, Second Lieutenant F. A. Mead, consolidated from Company D, Third infantry, and Company C, Third infantry.

Company E—Captain R. E. Davis, First Lieutenant I. N. Dunbar, Second Lieutenant J. E. Hagan, consolidated from Companies G and C, First infantry.

Company F—Captain J. P. Case, First Lieutenant W. A. Humphrey, Second Lieutenant E. W. Moore, consolidated from Company I, First infantry, signal and engineer corps brigade.

Company G—Captain William Gadsby, First Lieutenant H. R. Barber, Second Lieutenant G. N. Wolfe, Company E, First infantry, to be consolidated hereafter.

Company H—Captain C. E. McDonnell, First Lieutenant A. B. Orlinmacher, Second Lieutenant J. A. McKinnon, Company H, First infantry, to be recruited to required strength.

Company I—Captain L. L. Pickens, First Lieutenant M. D. Phillips, Second Lieutenant W. H. Hanley, consolidated from Company F and Company G, Second infantry.

ward in New York harbor and the St. Paul at Philadelphia. These seven vessels, all very fast, would be sufficient to stop any fleet that Spain could send across. To these seven will soon be added the cruisers Tappan and Paris, now on the way from England to New York. The battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta are expected at Rio Janeiro in about two days. The cruiser Nichitroy recently purchased from Brazil, will be obliged to leave neutral waters soon, but will easily reach Key West.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

Washington, April 28.—The contents of the two houses reached an agreement on the naval appropriation bill tonight. All the senate increases in the way of monitors and torpedo boats were adopted. These increases included four monitors at \$12,500,000 and sixteen instead of twelve torpedo boat destroyers. All the other important additions made by the senate are retained.

SPAIN NOT IN IT.

London, April 28.—W. Laird Clowes, the naval critic, has written a long article entitled "Some of the Problems of the War" in which he says: "Spain's most noteworthy point of superiority lies in her torpedo flotilla, but the Spanish boats are nearly all old and it is feared in rather bad order. Battleships cannot be improvised or quickly built, while torpedo boats can be adapted or constructed in a short time. Therefore, it is worth bearing in mind that in those material elements which it is least easy to create, their superiority is not first. As to the difference in the personnel in the two navies, I do not hesitate to say that the natural as well as the acquired qualifications of the American naval officers are miles ahead of the Spanish. Indeed there is no room for comparison. Moreover, the American naval officers have steadily faced and carefully studied the problems which they are now grappling with, while the Spanish have shirked the disagreeable subject. Concerning the men, a casual observer is likely to be wonderfully mistaken. When hard work is to be done the Americans do it with an intelligence and 'go' to which the Spaniards are absolutely strangers. Spain cannot afford to essay an organized or formal attack upon the United States coast.

"The Almirante Oquendo might shell Savannah or Wilmington, but it would be foolish to try the experiment which could have no possible influence upon the course of the war. A regular naval bombardment of New York, Boston or Philadelphia is out of the question, because Spain cannot afford to risk her ships against the guns behind the earthworks

dealers, have made eager inquiries at the custom house and the appraisers' stores about the prospects of getting the remainder of their spring and summer consignments. A considerable proportion of the South American traffic is generally carried by neutral vessels and for that part no anxiety is felt, importers apparently attaching no importance to the reports of a prospective Spanish blockade of this port.

The Tenth division of the appraisers' department, it is expected, will feel the effects of war more than any division inasmuch as all the importation of sugars, cigars, tobacco, liquors, fruits, nuts and oils are handled by this division. Ordinarily large quantities of Spanish liquors and fruits pass through this division and importers of such merchandise do not expect that any shipments will be made to United States ports until peace is declared. Of course, all importations of Cuban tobacco, cigars and sugars are stopped.

SIX WORKMEN KILLED.

Terrific Explosion in the Atlantic Powder Co.'s Plant at Dover, N. J.

Easton, Pa., April 28.—The town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J., and the country within a radius of twenty miles was startled this afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:19 o'clock. The explosions occurred in the Atlantic Powder company's works, and the plant is now a mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally. The remains of the dead have not been recovered. They are: Alfred Barick, William Stumpf, Casper Ray, David Scheer, William Haycock, Elias Abers. All the killed were married and leave families. The first explosion occurred in one of the packing houses, caused, it is thought, by a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker. The works have been a burning night and day turning out rush orders for the United States government, and a large amount of ammunition ready for shipment was stored in the packing house. This, with all the other explosives, was completely destroyed.

AS THE ENEMY SEES US.

Madrid, April 28.—An official dispatch from General Blanco says: "Part of the enemy's fleet has gone eastward. One of the American frigates has grounded opposite Dimas, province of Pinar del Rio, and three other ships are working to float her. The Spanish volunteers are watching on shore." A dispatch to El Imparcial from Havana says the insurgents attacked Artemisa, Pinar del Rio province, but were repulsed.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

New York, April 28.—The Post's London correspondent cables as follows: "Englishmen have reacted with very dry faces the proposals before congress respecting the tonnage duties. The bill is received with such newspaper headlines as 'Yankee cute, the world and especially England to pay for war.'" Liverpool and English ship owners grumble greatly.

WOODFORD'S COMMISSION.

Washington, April 28.—The president it is understood has practically promised to give General Woodford a commission as major general and Colonel Fred Grant a commission as brigadier.

PATRIOTIC HELEN.

New York, April 28.—Miss Helen Gould confirmed today the report that she had tendered the United States government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war against Spain.

SPANISH FLEET ALL THERE.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 28.—The Spanish squadron is still here.

BREACH OF DIPLOMACY.

London, April 28.—The Spanish ambassador having opened a fund here to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet, the matter is regarded as a serious abuse of diplomatic privileges and will be brought up in the house of commons.

WAITING FOR US.

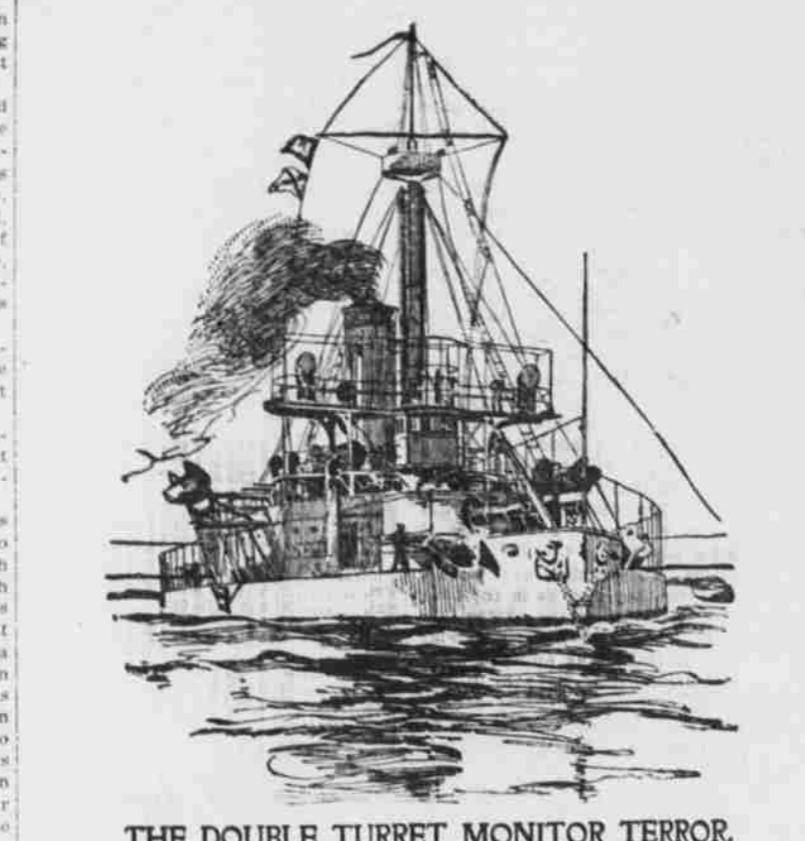
Madrid, April 28.—In a. m.—The Spanish squadron off Manila is still waiting the arrival of the United States fleet.

ORDERED RELEASED.

Washington, April 28.—The treasury department has ordered the Saturnin, the Spanish vessel seized in Biloxi harbor, released.

THE TEMARIRI SAILS.

Buenos Ayres, April 28.—The Spanish boat Temariri sailed yesterday under secret instructions.



THE DOUBLE TURRET MONITOR TERROR.

The Terror is a modern coast defense vessel of 3,990 tons displacement. Her speed is 12 knots, and she cost Uncle Sam \$3,178,046. Her four big 10 inch guns are carried two in each turret. She also has eight smaller guns. In action she can sink so that her upper deck is flush with the water and her curved deck and revolving turrets are alone presented as a target. She carries a crew of 300 men.

Lieutenant E. O. Warwick, Second Lieutenant R. W. Terrell, consolidated from Company B and Company I, Second infantry.

Company L—Captain H. L. Wells, First Lieutenant G. F. Telfer, Second Lieutenant J. A. McKinnon, consolidated from Company K, First infantry, and Company G, Third infantry.

Company M—Captain J. M. Poorman, First Lieutenant W. E. Stenger, Second Lieutenant C. R. Platts, consolidated from Company H and Company E, Second infantry.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

New York, April 28.—One effect of the war that is looked for by the customs authorities at this port is the stopping of the importation of straw goods from Manila and of millinery goods generally from other Spanish ports. Fortunately the importations of Manila straw goods, the importations ordered for the spring and summer trade are about all here. If hostilities are prolonged into next fall, however, this trade, it is believed, will suffer seriously. The examiners at the United States appraisers' stores do not expect to handle any more straw articles from Spanish ports for the next five months at least.

Work in some of the divisions of the appraisers' department at this port is certain to be made accordingly light. There are many articles from South American ports usually in American or Spanish vessels, which are likely to be interfered with. New York importers of feathers, wool and hides, which are supplied in large part by South American

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

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.