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# The Daily Astorian

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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

VOL. XLVIII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1898.

NO. 103

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## HEADQUARTERS

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**P. F. PLACIDUS, Director.**

# HAVANA BLOCKADE CONTINUES IN FULL FORCE

## Full Details of the Firing at Fort Cabanas by the Flagship New York, which Scattered Spaniards

### FEELING IN BERLIN UNFAVORABLE

### But German Press Has Ceased its Hostile Tone to the United States.

### ALL INTEREST CENTERED IN THE PHILIPPINES

### Commodore Dewey's Coming Battle May Decide the Outcome of the war—No word Received From Him—Anxiety at a High Pitch.

### THE BATTLESHIP OREGON IS NOW SAFE IN BRAZIL

### Feeling of Relief on all Sides at the News of Her Arrival at Rio de Janeiro—China Has Not Yet Declared Neutrality—Governor Lord's Appointments.

On board the Flagship New York, April 29, 11 a. m., via Key West, April 28.—(Copyright 1898 by Associated Press)—The blockade continues as before. The flagship lies to the westward of Havana. The torpedo boat Porter while close into shore last night reports having been fired upon by the Collier battery, which is to the eastward of Morro castle. The Porter escaped unscathed. The coast of Cuba is being carefully patrolled by Spanish cavalry.

While the dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, was making her way from Key West early this morning she was sighted by the flagship. The look-out on the New York was unable to make out her identity owing to the mist and the distance which separated her from the flagship and a four-inch shell was fired in her direction. It was not aimed at the Dauntless, but was sent overboard to make her heavy. The Dauntless, thinking she was being fired at by a Spanish boat, promptly put about and steamed away. Then she was recognized and a few minutes later the Dauntless became mutinous and the flagship fired three shots in that direction from her big guns. The firing, however, brought no response and the flagship returned to her station. A strict watch against a possible torpedo boat attack is being kept on board the flagship.

A careful inspection of Mariel harbor revealed the presence of two small Spanish gunboats and four schooners, well in behind the old-fashioned martello to one side, and a flimsy fort on the other. The combined battery of the "fortifications" is one muzzle-loading cannon.

### THE FIRING ON CABANAS.

On board the Flagship New York, April 29.—The full details of the firing at Fort Cabanas show that the New York was lying quietly outside the harbor about two miles off shore, the inspection trip of the coast having just been completed. The flagship was accompanied by the torpedo boat Porter and the Etteson. A return to the station off Morro castle, Havana, was contemplated, the band was playing its usual dinner music, when from the hill to the eastward of Cabanas harbor came the sound of volley firing. It was plainly a small-arms attack, though no smoke was seen. The enemy was thought to be hidden close to the beach and in front of a white building.

Now and again individual firing was heard and well regulated volleys continued at intervals. It was conjectured that one troop of cavalry, dismounted, was doing the firing. The officers of the flagship stood on her deck trying to ascertain definitely the exact location of the enemy, and more amused than annoyed at this novel method of attacking the armored cruiser. However, Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick decided that the lesson taught at Matanzas must be repeated at Cabanas. "Man the port battery," was the order.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock the 4-inch guns in the after port battery sent a shot flying over the water into Cuba's soil, raising a little cloud of dust about 50 yards in front of where the Spanish cavalry stood. Before the shells, growing dim in the evening mist, had ceased echoing and reverberating from the first report, the other 4-inch gun in the after battery had landed its projectile. A few more shots from this battery were fired, but the ground was evidently damp, no dust arose and it was hard to tell where the shell fell. They were fired at 450 yards range.

The Spaniards were not heard from after the first shot. The New York then turned her bow eastward. The target practice was apparently over for the evening. A moment or so later Captain Chadwick saw the Spanish cavalry, then

sent to the flying squadron under command of Commodore Schley. These orders are the result of discussion by the staff and the strategic considerations entering into the departure of the Spanish men-of-war. Naturally the greatest secrecy is observed as to the destination of the flying squadron, but it is conceded that the probabilities point to an immediate junction of the vessels under Commodore Schley and those commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson and the placing of this formidable force at a central position where they can promptly resist any attack made by the Spanish fleet either upon the American coast or upon the blockading squadron surrounding Cuban ports.

### COLONEL GRANT.

New York, April 29.—Colonel Fred D. Grant has telegraphed to the Fourteenth regiment army in Brooklyn that he will accept the leadership of the regiment. His message was in reply to a communication from a committee informing him that he was the choice for the place and asking if he would accept.

### ALL FOR SPAIN.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 28.—Advice from Santiago de Cuba state on April 27, P. M., commanding general of that division, proclaimed that every man between the ages of 15 and 30 must volunteer for the Spanish service under penalty of arrest, trial and death. A reign of terror exists in the city and thousands leave nightly.

### GENERAL WOODFORD SAILS.

New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: General Woodford, accompanied by Mr. Sikes, his secretary of legation, and the military and naval attaches, will sail by La Touraine today (Saturday) from Havre for New York. They go hence to Washington. Mrs. and Miss Woodford will remain in Paris. The recall of General Woodford was highly unexpected and orders were only cabled to him last night. If he is captured the interesting but bold question of international law will be raised. "Are ambassadors, persons, and dispatches contraband of war?"

### GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS.

Vallejo, Cal., April 28.—The payroll of the construction and repair departments for labor in the first half of April amounted to \$2,300 and during the three months ending March 31, Paymaster Barby has disbursed to the employees of all the departments of the Mare Island navy yard \$32,000.

### MANILA INSURGENTS.

New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says: New Manila has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. It is reported, there are several leaders in Hong Kong and they do not doubt the report. They say the insurgents will capture Old Manila within a few days. One of the ships of the American squadron, presumably the Olympia, is said to have taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which it is hoped to get into the hands of the rebels.

### COAL PURCHASE.

London, April 28.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Times says: "I am assured that Spain bought 17,000 tons of coal before the outbreak of war and that it was delivered. As neither this nor any important quantity has reached Cadiz, it would be interesting to know where it has gone, if it has arrived."

### PRICE OF WHEAT.

London, April 28.—Colonel Sir Charles Edward Vincent, member of parliament for central Rutherford, conservative and industrial, will ask the government in parliament next week what course it is proposed to adopt to "guard against an excessive rise in the price of wheat in the event of England becoming involved in war with a naval power aiming to cut off foreign breadstuffs from Great Britain."

### SPANISH SPIES.

New York, April 28.—A Herald special from Montreal says that Spain has arranged for the use of spies in the war in proposed to adopt to "guard against an excessive rise in the price of wheat in the event of England becoming involved in war with a naval power aiming to cut off foreign breadstuffs from Great Britain."

### MUST RESTORE THE FLAG.

New York, April 28.—Discoveries have been made on the captured Spanish steamer Panama, which make it very improbable that she will ever be returned to Spain. Whatever disposition may be made of the Buena Ventura and other prizes taken, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald. The prize commission has discovered 200 new Mauser rifles and a large consignment of swords and bayonets, besides a quantity of fixed ammunition for the Panama's four 11-pounder guns, which she might have used to blow her captor, the Mangrove, out of the water, but did not. The Panama's captain had refused to admit that his cargo included any contraband of war. It is believed a further search will reveal many more weapons and possibly more ammunition.

The prize commission also found papers tending to show that certain of the Panama's passengers and old New York Spaniards had been actively engaged in plans for aiding the Spanish of Cuba in

getting arms, ammunition and supplies. Representative of the Cuban junta in Washington, has received a letter from General Gomez, written April 12, before the action of congress on the Cuban question, says a Washington correspondent of the Herald. It indicates the Cuban general was then confident of winning, although he had no assurance of assistance from the United States. Gomez says: "Spain is badly off diplomatically, but her situation is even worse here, where she is trying to keep up a campaign in which she is losing, without rest whatever, many men and many millions of dollars. She cannot afford to lose either the one or the other. Cuba has reason to expect the effective aid of all the countries which love liberty and above all of those which in America defend it and for the reason we consider the moral aid given us by the United States a logical consequence of its greatness and political independence. Through General Lee, at the proper time, I sent my condolences to the generous American people for the catastrophe of the Maine. I was moved to it not only by a sentiment of humanity, but because of my gratitude as commander-in-chief of the army, because I am a Cuban and an American."

### SPAIN'S CHANCES.

New York, April 28.—Senator Quesada, representative of the Cuban junta in Washington, has received a letter from General Gomez, written April 12, before the action of congress on the Cuban question, says a Washington correspondent of the Herald. It indicates the Cuban general was then confident of winning, although he had no assurance of assistance from the United States. Gomez says: "Spain is badly off diplomatically, but her situation is even worse here, where she is trying to keep up a campaign in which she is losing, without rest whatever, many men and many millions of dollars. She cannot afford to lose either the one or the other. Cuba has reason to expect the effective aid of all the countries which love liberty and above all of those which in America defend it and for the reason we consider the moral aid given us by the United States a logical consequence of its greatness and political independence. Through General Lee, at the proper time, I sent my condolences to the generous American people for the catastrophe of the Maine. I was moved to it not only by a sentiment of humanity, but because of my gratitude as commander-in-chief of the army, because I am a Cuban and an American."

### RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

London, April 28.—A Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "Russia will send naval experts to the Spanish and American warships to be eye-witnesses of the battles if permission is obtainable, which is regarded as doubtful. The interest of Russia in the war is evidenced by her leading newspapers in starting the lies, which was soon taken up by their colleagues at Berlin, Paris and Vienna, that the first real naval battle must be used for ending the war, which practically means pressure on Spain to give up Cuba, because if the war lasts too long it is thought the United States may create a powerful navy. That Russia should allow the United States to retain the Philippines without ample compensation to Russia and her allies, appears as doubtful, as it is stated that the islands should be allowed to fall into the hands of England by arrangement with the United States, without such differences arising as might easily lead to war among the great powers."

### ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR IT.

New York, April 28.—The city is on the tiptoe of expectation for news of an engagement of the Philippines which it is felt cannot be long delayed, avers the Madrid correspondent of the Herald. Indeed, rumors have been current since about 5 o'clock that the fleets have already met, that the Spaniards have defeated the Americans, and three American vessels sunk. No official information has been received yet, nor can the rumor be traced. A most notable change has taken place in public opinion within the last couple of days. Before people were confident that Spain would fight gallantly; now they are confident that Spain will win. "The correspondence says tonight: "Spain fears the conflict less and less every day." This really epitomizes the state of the public mind. It is due to the accounts received from the American correspondents of Spanish papers. These picture a state of anarchy as reigning in the United States. The naval and military conferences are shown as hanging threads about the plan to be followed every day. They describe American ships as hopelessly mishandled and the alleged encounter between the Licera and the Cushing becomes a great Spanish victory. How much truth there is in these reports it is impossible to find out, as no others are allowed to enter. The hope, too, that the powers may yet take a hand in the matter begins to be re-entertained, as Germany has announced that she will allow American troops to land in the Philippines, but will oppose a bombardment on account of her commercial interests there.

### SPANISH SPECTACLES.

London, April 28.—A dispatch from Madrid says an official dispatch from Havana gives an account of another engagement by the Spanish gunboat Licera with an American torpedo boat off Cardenas. The Americans fired seventy shots, one of which carried away the back stay of the gunboat.

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