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WE ARE POSITIVELY

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

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

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FRUIT JARS

Pint jars, per dozen	50 cents
Quart " " "	65 "
Half gal. " " "	85 "

BERRY DISHES

Large	10 12 15 20 25 cents each
Small	25c per dozen

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

One Quart	\$1.30
Two	1.50
Three	1.75
Four	2.00
Six	2.75

Ice Cream Dishes, 25 35 and 50 cents per dozen.

TIN AND GRANITE WARE

O. SUMMERS

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AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CITY OF PEKIN

M'LINLEY IS INDIGNANT

Deprecates Reports Published Reflecting on Gen. Miles.

THE NAVAL RESERVES

Will Be Recruited Their Full Strength and Probably Sent to Manila.

SHELL MORE FORTIFICATIONS

The Texas With Several Other War Vessels Have Some Royal Fun With the Spanish Soldiers—Big Shipment of Dawson Gold.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger, accompanied by Major General Miles, went to the White House today to see the president. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the president and himself were dissatisfied with the course of General Miles, and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army.

"There is not a word of truth in it. The purpose of the administration in recalling General Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign. It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn, and recent developments have led to the belief on the part of the president that the plans might be amended somewhat with benefit."

"It has been suggested that owing to the heavy demand for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally deemed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers. Having in mind the length of time required to develop raw material into seasoned soldiers, as revealed by experiences at Chickamauga, Tampa and Camp Alger, there is no doubt the president will be forthcoming in this matter and that upon the existence of a reasonable doubt as to the sufficiency of the present military force he will take steps to increase it."

"The material secured under another call will not include national guardsmen, and the men will thus be absolutely green and wholly without military equipment of any kind."

FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Naval Reserves Will Probably Be Ordered to Manila.

Portland, June 18.—The recruiting of the First Oregon regiment is going on rapidly. Forty-one men were examined here today and twenty-nine accepted. Twenty-seven recruits will leave for San Francisco tomorrow.

Now that the question is definitely settled that the naval reserve is to be mustered into service within a short time, it is desired to recruit the divisions up to their full strength. The men with special qualifications are in demand, especially machinists, engineers and seafaring men. Telegrams recently received from Rear Admiral Miller say that as soon as definite instructions as to details are received, the work of mustering will commence. No decisions have been made as to the service to be performed, but it is quite possible that they will go to the Philippines.

ANOTHER HOT ENGAGEMENT

Marines in Cutters Set the Spaniards Running.

Off Santiago, June 18, via Kingston, June 18.—Copyrighted 1888 by the Associated Press.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitering party in steam cutters occurred this morning in a small cove west of Morro castle. The Massachusetts steam cutter entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoiter. When well inside the inlet, a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse. The fire was vigorously returned by the marines in the boat, and also by the marines in the New York's cutter, which had followed in. The New York's cutter was hit ten times,

A Spanish Spy Tries to Touch Off 400 Tons of Gunpowder.

TALK OF HARASSING THE SPANISH COAST.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Times special from Washington says: New reports of the coming of the Spanish vessels to this coast, and the concern the reports cause, serve to increase the interest of the Naval War Board in the plan of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, now for many weeks laid on the shelf, to make a dash at the Canaries and the Spanish coast by way of interesting and occupying the Spaniards with their own affairs. There are some differences of opinion among those who direct operations in regard to a raid on the Spanish coast. It is believed by those who have looked at the matter carefully that the moral effect of such a demonstration would be to terrify the people who live on the shore of Spain and would serve to bring the Spanish to terms earlier than if the forces of the United States were not so employed. An objection urged in the navy department against the immediate dispatch of a fleet to Spain is that it would bring the war to a close before the administration could complete some of the work it has cut out. It is desired that the occupation of the Philippines shall be completed before Spain seeks for peace. If those undertakings are to be rounded out before Spain is to be visited, it might not be before August that the fastest vessels of the United States navy could be used to knock at the doors of Cadix, or to sail into the Mediterranean and sound the defenses at Port Mahon.

The answer made to this argument by naval officers who believe that our patrol fleet might be put to better use than it is now, is to wait for the night-time ships to be ready for service in Spain, will be to lose the chance to carry out the ceaseless active campaign which Mr. Roosevelt desired, as a careful reader and disciple of Capt. Mahan. They call attention to the fact that the people on the coast of the United States have been frightened out of their summer habits by mere phantom ships that appear in the newspapers one day and disappear the next as a snake and impossible as the sea serpent. The presence of the Columbia and Minneapolis along the Spanish coast for a week or two, and the capture by them of a few vessels in the coastwise trade, it is urged, would engage the strictest attention of the Spanish cabinet, and would put an end to the reports of the probability of Admiral Camara and his Cadix squadron crossing the Atlantic. Naval officers also admit that the Spanish government could quiet a good deal of the talk of this proposed dash to Spain by permitting two real ships to run over toward this side of the ocean and just show the Spanish flag out of range of American batteries. A bold act like that would at least make it apparent that an American undertaking of like character would have had its merits.

Meanwhile the smaller expeditionary movements are to go forward uninterceptedly.

If Santiago is captured the trained regulars who do the work there will be pushed on to Porto Rico. If all or most of them are needed for this expedition, then the "provisional forces" referred to by General Shafter in his orders probably will be dispatched immediately from the United States to garrison the town of Santiago de Cuba on the expedition's return. Secretary Long, in response to a question as to the probable date of the arrival of the first Philippine expedition, said tonight: "It is likely to reach there any day now. I should think tomorrow."

GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Skagway, June 14, via Victoria, June 18.—A shipment of gold dust and nuggets estimated at \$20,000 came yesterday from Dawson over the Dyea trail. It was placed on the steamer Tartar and was consigned to Victoria. It is understood that the gold belongs to the Canadian government.

AN INTERCEPTED DISPATCH.

Gives a Spanish Official Account of the Condition at Calmanera.

Guantanamo, June 17, per Associated Press dispatch boat, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 18.—Copyrighted 1888 by the Associated Press.—An intercepted dispatch from the Spanish military commander of Calmanera was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives an official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet in the capture of the harbor of Guantanamo a week ago and discloses the fact that starvation is facing the Spanish troops in eastern Cuba.

"This is verified by extracts already telegraphed and taken from a recent issue of newspaper of Santiago de Cuba and from the fact that a number of Spanish regulars have surrendered to Captain McClellan, offering as a reason for doing so the necessity of obtaining food. The letter reads: 'Calmanera, June 17.—To the Commanding general of the Military Division of Santiago de Cuba: I am continuing to serve out half rations of everything, and in that way I shall be able to reach the end of the month only, especially in bread. I have no flour of any kind, as I have previously said, and have no way of getting any, as there has been no grain here for some time past. 'We are equally short of quinine for the hospital. However, I have taken possession of private drugstores, and will have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation.'"

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A Probable Outline for the Immediate Future

Washington, June 18.—The official declaration that the campaign is to be pushed with vigor does not necessarily mean the immediate attack on Havana, although such advice has been tendered. It does mean, however, that the very best efforts are to be put forth to put the army in a condition where it can be used with effect at any point at almost a moment's notice. To this end the troops now in camp are to be thoroughly hardened and trained.

With such an army at command numbering no less than 100,000, the fate of Havana cannot long remain in doubt when an army is once hurled upon it.

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THE THIRD EXPEDITION

The Assignments of Troops Has Been Made.

PATRIOTIC HAWAIIANS

Government Informs the Spanish Minister That His Protests Are N. G.

A MOST ROYAL RECEPTION

The Troops of the First Expedition Given the Freedom of Honolulu While the Government Furnishes the Boys Free Postage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—General Merritt has issued an order to General Otis designating the troops that are to compose the third Philippine expedition, which will be commanded by Brigadier General King. The order names the troops as follows: The two battalions of the Idaho volunteers, the Thirteenth Minnesota, two battalions North Dakota volunteers, the Seventh California, the Wyoming battalion and two batteries, G and L of the United States artillery, commanded by Capt. B. P. Randolph and Capt. William E. Birkenmeier, respectively.

These troops will be transported by the steamers Morgan City, City of Para, Ohio, Indiana, and Valencia, all of which are being put in readiness for the reception of the men as rapidly as possible under the direction of Major Long, the depot quartermaster, who is rushing the supplies and coal on board in expectation of having this work completed by Wednesday. The exact date of sailing has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be not later than the end of next week. The commissary officers of the various commands have been instructed to report to Colonel Baldwin, chief commissary, what supplies are necessary to be taken on board the transports.

General Merritt and his staff may sail with this expedition. He has had the matter under consideration for some time, and as he is very anxious to depart, he is making every effort to so arrange his affairs that he can go. Major Thompson, chief signal officer of the expeditionary forces, will sail with this expedition. He has the sail with General Merritt and is now preparing to take his departure at an hour's notice. The signal corps is yet lacking in its required quota of expert telegraph operators, who will perform an important part in the conquest, and government of the Philippines. Fifteen are coming from St. Paul, to be followed by others from other eastern cities. Major Thompson will leave an officer in San Francisco to enlist men for the corps and forward them, together with the necessary supplies, for Manila.

General Otis will arrange the details (Continued on third page.)

TRANSFERS AT HONOLULU.

Victoria, B. C., June 18.—Advices today per the steamer Misawa from Honolulu June 18, says the United States transports City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived there together June 1. As soon as the three vessels were sighted all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people, and the vessels were greeted by the spectators who yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm has never been witnessed in Honolulu.

When the vessels docked it was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about half of the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. The men visited Waikiki and other points of interest, and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception the steamers and grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

On June 3 the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the executive building. President Dole was on hand to welcome them. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each man the chief executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu. An outdoor luncheon was served by the ladies of the city.

The transports left for Manila June 4. The Charleston steamed outside and waited for the fleet consisting of the Peking, Australia and Sydney, which got away about 10 o'clock with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons of coal.

Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels, but two desertions were recorded, and they were from an Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one was discharged for disability and the other is in a local hospital.

The voyage down was pleasant and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quarantined on the hurricane deck, and the surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessels arrived.

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

