

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

# The Daily Astorian

THE DAILY ASTORIAN is the biggest and best paper on the Columbia River

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIX.

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NO. 6

## The Quick Meal Oil Stove.

Safe--Odorless--Economical.

Just the thing for warm weather. A jewel at the Seaside. One gallon of Oil will last 36 hours. Call and see them at the

**Eclipse Hardware Store,**  
BOND ST. Sole Agent.  
Formerly E. R. HAWES

## ..VIVES..

LEAD EVERYWHERE.

If you are going on an outing this summer you will need a

## ..CAMERA..

Vives 4 x 4 1/2 - - - \$ 5.00  
" 4 x 5 - - - 10.00

The best Cameras on the market today for the money. Call or write for circulars.

Griffin & Reed, Agents.



### The Art of Preserving Fruit

is brought to perfection when you have such perfect Jars and Jelly Glasses as we keep.

We have everything necessary for preserving fruit and vegetables--Granite Kettles, Dippers, with all the fruit and sugar and Preservative necessary.

Don't wait till the rush comes. Be prepared in time.

FOARD & STOKES CO.

## Post Yourself

on City Prices and compare with what you have been paying

It stands to reason that we can give you better satisfaction and better prices on Goods than dealers who carry variegated Stocks, when ours is a specialty.

## CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

IS OUR FORTE....

## NOTE THESE PRICES

### FRUIT JARS

Pint jars, per dozen, - - - 40 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 - - - \$1.25  
Two - - - 1.45  
Three - - - 1.75  
Four - - - 2.00  
Six - - - 2.75

Tin top jelly glasses, 1-3 pint - - 25c dozen  
Tin top jelly glasses, 1/2 pint - - 30c dozen  
Jelly tumblers - - - 25c dozen  
White Mason jar rubbers - - - 3c dozen  
Black Mason jar rubbers - - - 2 1/2c dozen  
Ice Cream Dishes, 25 35 and 50 cents per dozen.

### TIN AND GRANITE WARE

## O. SUMMERS

and Washington Portland, Oregon

# PORTO RICO NEXT, AND THEN, IF NEED BE, HAVANA

## Losses on Both Sides Heavy, as Now Estimated Since the Fall of Santiago.

## SPANISH SOLDIERS WILL BE TAKEN TO SPAIN BY CONTRACT VESSELS

Our Transports Will Be Used in Porto Rican Expedition under General Miles--Santiago and 50,000 Square Miles of Territory Surrendered--Spanish Prisoners Will Number About 15,000--Fortresses and Big Guns Included--Subscriptions to War Loan Six Times as Great as Issue of Bonds--The Fifth Manila Expedition--French Gunboat Meets With a Surprise Party in Guantanamo Bay.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag.

Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over a record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand about 20 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

The Secretary said the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with the new troops, in view of the danger of spreading the contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

The immense regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town and, as stated yesterday, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brook, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence.

The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than at Santiago owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with the mines.

There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain than by carrying them on these transports.

### SANTIAGO IS OURS.

Toral Surrendered Yesterday to General Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Santiago formally surrendered at 3 o'clock p. m. The Adjutant General today received the following from Playa del Este:

"I have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of his army being returned to Spain. This proposition embodies the surrender of all Eastern Cuba from Acraaderos to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. The commissioners will meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

Adjutant General Corbin announced that Santiago surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received, a telegram having been received which showed that the Spaniards agreed to our terms. Only the details of the capitulation now remain to be adjusted.

The war department has notified General Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they are known, including the agreement for shipment of the Spanish

troops to Spain. The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba from Acraaderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers.

### SURRENDERED ARMY'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels.

It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain and the most advantageous bid will be accepted.

Advice from General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

### THE SURRENDERED TERRITORY.

Magnificent Fortresses and Guns of Santiago Included With the Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The territory surrendered to the United States by General Toral makes about 50,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at 10,000 men.

The surrendered zone turned over to the American troops begins at Acraaderos, about fifteen miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs north about fifteen miles to Palma Sorral. Had the line run due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northwest of Palma, and then runs to the coast town of Del Caca on the north coast. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles and the extreme width about 50 miles. It is a rugged mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point while Guantanamo is second in importance.

Except the Spanish force at Santiago, numbering about 10,000, there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin to the west of the surrendered zone. It is said the Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men.

While Santiago is in our hands the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed.

The fortifications of Morro Castle, Sops, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrendered zone. Possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men. The terms under which these strongholds are acquired is not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their guns pass with the surrender.

### TO APPLY MONROE DOCTRINE.

Paris, July 14.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European chancellors are now discussing the question of eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine islands.

An international agreement, the correspondent asserts, will be established and the powers interested in the islands will each be called on to protect its own interests. The correspondent adds: "This is the logical outcome of the Monroe Doctrine, the principle of which will be employed in England in order to protect itself against American interference."

### OUR WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

Subscriptions to War Loan Six Times Larger Than the Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The subscriptions to the 3 per cent war loan of \$300,000,000 which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, including the offers made by syndicates, will amount to \$1,800,000,000, or six times the amount of issue.

The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated will aggregate \$750,000,000. The subscriptions of individuals is far more than sufficient to wholly absorb the loan, and the checks representing all subscriptions of corporations will be prepared and returned to the senders.

It is thought at the treasury department

that no individual subscription as high as \$5,000 will receive an allotment of bonds.

### PERSONEL OF NEXT EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, July 14.—Major General Oils today issued an order designating the troops to sail for Manila on the second section of the fourth expedition, or fifth expedition. The men have been assigned as follows:

To the Pennsylvania—The first Montana volunteers and recruits of the first California volunteers.

To the Rio de Janeiro—Two battalions of the first South Dakota volunteers, recruits of the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth infantry, signal detachment, consisting of three officers and 20 enlisted men; recruits of the Utah light artillery.

To the St. Paul—One battalion of the South Dakota volunteers, recruits of the Colorado volunteers; recruits of the Thirtieth Minnesota volunteers; signal corps detachment, and signal corps, consisting of two officers and 20 enlisted men.

### FRENCH GUNBOAT SURPRISED.

Tried to Get Into Guantanamo But Got a Hot Reception.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press) Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk tonight without permission and met with a surprise party.

The cruiser Marthebeed fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across her bows. This too, was disregarded, the gunboat continuing along under full steam. For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marthebeed rang out the call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the Frenchman's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity.

That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness. It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which the vessels of another nation are blockading, unless permission is granted. The captain of the French boat was either in ignorance of the American occupation, or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commodore McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

### GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

San Francisco, July 14.—The Call says it has been practically decided to appoint Colonel T. H. Barber of the First New York regiment, military governor of the Hawaiian islands. The appointment, however, will be merely temporary.

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

At Its Meeting at Omaha Reaffirm Adherence to St. Louis Platform.

Omaha, July 14.—At the national republican league today Sanford B. Dole was elected national committeeman for Hawaii. I. A. Macrum was selected to represent Oregon. A resolution was adopted on the financial question and reads:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard, and that the medium of exchange of whatever form issued by or under authority of the government, shall be maintained at parity with gold; the universal standard of the great commercial nations; and that every dollar coined under the national laws shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power. We are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver, and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform on this subject."

A resolution providing for a change of the plan of meeting from annual to bi-annual sessions was adopted.

A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted.

### LAST AID TO INSURGENTS.

Key West, July 14.—Those champion filibusters, the Florida and Fanita, under convoy of the little gunboat Ferris, have landed the largest and probably last expedition to the aid of the insurgents.

It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounding to half a dozen others. Captain Jose Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanier, of

New York, was shot through the right elbow and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The debarkation was on July 5, at the Palo Alto on the south coast of Cuba.

### HER DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

San Francisco, July 14.—The gunboat Bennington sailed this afternoon. It is generally believed that she is going to Honolulu, but nothing positive as to her destination can be stated.

### BOILER EXPLOSION.

Terrible Loss of Life in Buffalo Starch Works.

Buffalo, July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works today the building was wrecked, six persons killed and 28 injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished.

Scarcely a house within a thousand feet of the works escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or heavy timbers.

The Dead are:  
WILLIAM KELLY, engineer.  
HENRY SCHIFFERSTEIN, fireman.  
CHARLES ENTEMANN, teamster.  
CASPER WALTER, miller.  
MRS. JOSEPH W. HOYT.  
BABY HOYT.

### CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Victoria, July 14.—Advice from Honolulu state that the executive council of the island government has signed a contract with the Scymmer company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan. The work is to commence within six months of the signing of the contract.

This is with the understanding that the objection of the secretary of state of the United States shall vitiate all agreements. The contract permits the United States government to protect itself should it deem the contract inimical to American interests.

### HARDSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Story Told by Wounded Soldiers of the Life Before Santiago.

New York, July 14.—Private James M. Carrow, seventy-first New York, who was wounded near Santiago on July 1, and who arrived here on the steamer Kansas City, said last night:

"If the people here only knew what the boys have to suffer there will be no interest in anybody else in this country. With the awful rains that chill through the night and the sun that blisters through the day, they have not a minute to rest. It is misery to live there.

"One of the worst experiences I had was when we were on outpost duty on June 20, the day before the bombardment. We had been soaked through with rain and broiled with the sun a half dozen times over and were ordered to return to the base of supplies to get rations for the brigade. Incidentally we heard that we would be told to start at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was then midnight. We were told to turn in for a little sleep. The two hours was not long, but we slept.

(Continued on third page.)

## Remember the Maine and Herman Wise

when you are ready to buy

## A Suit Hat Shirt

or anything in that line.

## HERMAN WISE

is the reliable and up-to-date

## Clothier and Furnisher

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

