

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.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1898.

NO. 16

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 34 hours. Call and see them at the

Eclipse Hardware Store,

BOND ST.

Formerly E. R. HAWES

Sole Agent.

..VIVES..

LEAD EVERYWHERE

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

..CAMERA..

Vives 4 x 5 : : \$ 5.00
: : : : 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 Preservatives necessary.

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

FOARD & STOKES CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED

Four Hundred Different Patterns

Wah Sing & Co., Merchant Tailors, were never better prepared to serve the public in their line. Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Suits made to order quickly. Large stock ready-made goods. Cleaning and repairing. Remember, Prices Talk.

WAH SING & CO 626 Com'rc'l St.



Gunther's Celebrated Chocolates and Ice Cream With Crushed Strawberries at the Parlor...

ASTORIA MEAT COMPANY

Telephone No. 32

Handles Only the Choicest Meats

433 Commercial St., next Palace Restaurant.

C. J. TRENCHARD,

Commission, Brokerage, Insurance and Shipping.

Custom House Broker. ASTORIA, OREGON Agent W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.

★ THE OCCIDENT ★

Astoria's Leading Hotel Megler & Wright, Props.

W. F. SCHEIBE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE CIGARS!

A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

474 Commercial St.

PORTO RICO INVESTED---SPAIN ASKS FOR PEACE

GUANICA THE POINT

American Troops Landed There, Overpowering the Resistance of Spanish Troops.

GALLANT LITTLE GLOUCESTER

Lieutenant Wainwright and His Men Haul Down the Spanish Flag—Our Soldiers Spared Town—Enemy Driven Away.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press)

PORT OF GUANICA, Island of Porto Rico, July 25, 2 p. m., via Island of St. Thomas, July 25, morning.—The United States military expedition under command of General Miles, which left Guantanamo bay on Thursday last, was landed here successfully today after a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. Forty Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward rapidly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is about ten miles east of this place.

The ships left Guantanamo bay Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain F. J. Higginson, leading Captain Higginson was in charge of the expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on the last vessel. The troops were on board nine transports. At noon yesterday General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan cape, but by the Mona passage instead of landing there, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities.

The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape Juan. Ponce, which is situated 10 or 15 miles from the port, is to the eastward, and a harder place to take. In addition the water at Ponce is too shallow for transports to be able to get close in shore; then again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the disembarkation of the expedition. One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to a railroad connecting with Ponce, which means of transportation our troops hope to secure today.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoiter. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guanica is a place surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and on the beach nestles a village of about 20 houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was hoisting from a flagstaff in front of a block-house standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills at the right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles might hurt the women or children.

The Gloucester then hove to within 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men under Lieutenant Hueso, who went ashore without encountering opposition. Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacey to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done and they raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil. Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Hueso and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing great work. Almost immediately after the Americans were fired on the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with those of her three and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling

the town and also dropping shells into the hills west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening towards the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieutenant Hueso then threw up a little fort, which was named Fort Wainwright, and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieutenant also mounted a Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II. was the only boat in the harbor except the Gloucester. While the Mausers were peppering all around, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright called to the Associated Press correspondent, and said:

"They fired on us after their flag was down and ours was up, and after I had spared the town for the sake of the women and children. The next town I strike I will blow up."

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the streets of Guanica, but the Colt barked to a purpose, killing four of them. By that time the Gloucester had range of the town and block house and her guns were spitting fire and the doctor and paymaster were helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterwards the white-coated, cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills, to the westward, and foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences of the road from the town.

By 9:45 a. m., with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampas, as a detachment of the regulars, were the first to land from the transports.

After Lieutenant Hueso had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by regulars, who were followed by company G of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. Everything progressed in an orderly manner and General Miles went ashore, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

General Miles said to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Guanica and Ciego are in a disaffected portion of the island. Amateo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yuaco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

Guanica is the most lovely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of the coffee and sugar industry, and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be captured.

Ponce is the second city of the island. It has a splendid harbor and will make a good base of operations.

There were fifteen large coasters at Guanica Bay, but only two barges were captured. The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting, until San Juan is reached, will be along the line of the splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers.

STATEMENT FROM MILES.

Washington, July 25.—The war department at 11:30 posted the following notice: St. Thomas, July 25, 9:30 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington.—The circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to first take the harbor of Guanica, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. The Spaniards were surprised. The Gloucester first entered the harbor and met with slight resistance. All the transports are now in the harbor and the infantry and artillery are rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor. The water is sufficiently deep for all the transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of the shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. The troops are in good health and the best of spirits. There were no casualties.

MILES, Major General Commanding Army.

STORY OF THE FIGHT

Sampson Tells of the Destruction of the Squadron of Cervera.

The Fine Performance of the Oregon Highly Praised—Effective Work of the Flucky Gloucester.

Washington, July 25.—The navy department today made public the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clarke, of the Oregon, and Captain Evans on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

Admiral Sampson says: "The New York was not at any time within range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in the passing harbor entrance, and to fire a few shots at one of the torpedo-boat destroyers."

"In the initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle developed into the Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place."

"When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and Oregon, but her spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and Oregon came the Texas, the Vixen and the New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:50 the Brooklyn and Oregon opened fire and got their range, the Oregon's heavy shells striking beyond her. At 1:10 she gave up without firing another shot."

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Washington, July 25.—The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica on the southeast coast of Porto Rico came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had been carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point, as remote as possible from the place where he actually landed.

The result has been to perplex the department officials generally, and to considerably derange their carefully prepared program for the remainder of the expedition. However, it is a matter for congratulation to the war department that General Miles has managed to set foot on Porto Rico before the first overtures of peace, and thus place the island in the same position as Cuba and the Philippines, namely, as territory at least partially in possession of the United States at the beginning of negotiations.

RUSSIA INTRIGUING WITH SPAIN.

She Wants a Combination Against Our Retention of Philippines.

New York, July 25.—A World dispatch from Madrid says: "It is authoritatively stated that Russia is even more active than even Germany or Austria in diplomatically promoting Spain and in moving for a combination of the continental powers to do something to check the United States."

At different stages of the war the Russian government has assured the Spanish foreign ministry that it does not want any European power now America to be established in Spanish archipelagoes in Oceania. But for reasons of its own, far from wishing to appear too openly to help Spain, fearing it might promote an understanding between Great Britain and the United States, Germany or Japan interfering.

SPAIN'S SERIOUS PREDICAMENT.

The Army Disaffected and Revolution Impending Among the People.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: "The cast iron severity of the Spanish censorship prevents the exact situation at Madrid from being disclosed except through private channels. Any newspaper correspondent at Madrid suspected of even hinting of the true state of affairs known to prevail they would be imprisoned or exiled. Under these circumstances grave importance attaches to a Madrid

letter of Saturday date, received here today by a French diplomat well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The Tribune correspondent is unfortunately not at liberty to mention the name of the writer of the letter, whose opportunities for ascertaining the truth at Madrid are unsurpassed, but is authorized to cable the following summary of its contents.

"Madrid, Saturday, July 15.—The situation is far more critical than at any previous time since the war began. On surface the habitual indifference of all classes of people to the national disasters, seems to continue. Social entertainments, popular amusements and bullfights go on as merrily as ever, but this apparent apathy is merely superficial. The slightest incident may at any moment precipitate a crisis and plunge the country into revolution."

"The news which reached here Thursday of the postponement of the departure of Watson's squadron is regarded as a definite abandonment of the expedition and causes an immense relief to the Spanish cabinet. The work of defending the seaports, nevertheless, actively continues and two transports with troops and heavy guns, arrived yesterday at the Canaries. "Sagasta is now powerless either to carry on the war effectively or to conclude peace. The question of the war is thrown into the background by the urgency of the dynastic considerations and by measures to avert a military pronunciamento, backed by a popular uprising. The spectre of revolution has momentarily restrained the Carlists in the northern provinces, but has forced Sagasta to put his whole trust in the leaders of the army."

"The generals are now absolutely masters at Madrid and are likely to cast aside Sagasta, as they have no further use for him. The artillery is the most democratic, as well as the most effective branch of the military service, and has always been early in taking an active part in any republican move to overturn a dynasty. Today the entire artillery force of the garrison of Madrid is hostile to the government and if ordered to fire on the people, would certainly refuse to do so and would fraternize with the insurgents. Several infantry regiments are also ready to follow the example of the artillery."

"The disaffection of the army increases day by day and officers of every grade accuse the ministry of incapacity in conducting the war and charge them all with criminal neglect in failing to supply the Santiago force with food and ammunition. General Polavieja, a thoroughly honest, loyal soldier of the old school, whose devotion to the queen regent is beyond reproach, has had a long conference with the queen, Sagasta and the leaders of the opposition."

"Polavieja is a last hope of the dynasty. This blunt, but genial soldier still retains a certain influence with the army, but those who ought to know best, say that when the time comes he can no more stem the popular tide than could Marshal Siquel have prevented the Paris revolution of 1848 from sweeping away Louis Philippe."

"Not a day passes without the emperor of Austria exerting his strong personal influence with the queen regent, urging her to make peace at once, and to do so at what sacrifice; for, in his opinion, the only salvation of the dynasty depends upon her ability to do so and he points out that the longer peace is delayed, so much the more intense will be the intervention of the republicans, which is the real danger to the dynasty. The queen is most anxious to act upon the emperor's advice and her great hope is that Polavieja will succeed in gaining the assent of the army to permit the cabinet to make such direct offers of peace to Washington as would be acceptable there. But whether Polavieja will be able to exert the necessary influence with the military leaders or not is considered more than doubtful."

"To make the outlook more dismal, it is known that in spite of explicit official denials, republican discontent is spreading at an alarming pace in Cordova, Valencia, Murcia and Huelva. The socialist populace in Cartagena is kept in check by the sailors and soldiers of the arsenal."

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Professor Andrews Predicts a General War Involving This Country.

Madison, Wis., July 25.—E. Benjamin Andrews recently elected superintendent of schools of Chicago, in his address before the Monona Lake Assembly, spoke on "European Politics."

He predicted a great European war in the near future, into which the United States would be dragged if it did not go in of its own accord. He described the great strengthening of the fortifications and preparations for war in every country in Europe.

"You may ask what force in Europe preserves peace in Europe," he said. "This peace force is the money power, the great financiers, whose interests are directly opposed to war. There are large numbers of people, intelligent, thoughtful people, who believe that a general war would kill off enough of the laboring population to temporarily solve the labor question. Those who were left could be paid larger wages and live on a higher plane."

It is interesting to consider which nation of Europe would benefit most by a general European war. That nation undoubtedly would be Great Britain. She has the navy, the men and the money. England is far better situated in a financial way for war than any other European power. The present friendliness of Great Britain toward the United States, I believe to be sincere and not expressed for the purpose of making capital out of us. We should respond to the sentiment, Besides ties of blood, we would be wise to have a powerful ally in case of friction with any other European power. We shall probably be compelled to take a place in the settlement of the Eastern question. There are many people who insist that we shall keep up the role of the neutral nation. In my judgment there is no choice before the American nation. Whether we wish to or not, we must take our place among the powers of the world.

"The United States may be dragged into the company of the powers by the heels, or take its place voluntarily and cull to the world. Here is Jonathan; he is six feet two; he has come to stay; he waits to be counted; you must reckon with him."

PROPOSAL REJECTED

President's Cabinet Refuses to Entertain Spain's Formal Request for Peace.

THE WAR WILL BE PUSHED

No Recommendation as to Terms Made in Spain's Request for a Cessation of Hostilities—French Consul the Agent.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The conference of Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Wilson, and Postmaster General C. M. Smith with President McKinley, at which the proposal of Spain for peace was considered, lasted until after midnight. At its conclusion Secretary Alger stated that there would be no change in the plans of the campaign, and that the war would be pushed with vigor.

SPAIN ASKS FOR PEACE.

French Ambassador Submits the Proposal to President McKinley.

Washington, July 25.—The Spanish government has sued for peace—not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who has received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government a tender of peace formulated by the Spanish cabinet. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to a termination of the war and settlement of the terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it suffices to put at rest all conjecture, and to make it clear and definite that at last Spain has taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily since the war began, not one of them had a shadow of foundation, and, until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night, no overtures of any kind had been received. M. Cambon first went to the State department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and they then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour and after the first formalities had been executed by M. Cambon the talk became general and quite informal.

In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the president nor the ambassador entered into the question of the terms of peace. The instruction of the ambassador had been confined to one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the president desired to consider the proposition before giving any definite reply.

It was finally determined that President McKinley should consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposal. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose, or what terms the United States will offer to accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, the Ladrones and the Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms will

(Continued on third page.)

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

