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The Daily Astorian

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1898.

NO. 19

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GENERAL MILES' GREETING TO PORTO RICANS

Short Campaign Promised by Our Soldiers, Who Were Received by the Citizens with Open Arms.

ANOTHER SPANISH TRICK REVEALED--MANILA HAS NOT YET SURRENDERED

Dewey Now in Position to Receive Its Capitulation and News Expected at Any Moment ---Spain Has Deposed Augusti, Except in Manila, in Order to Save the Rest of the Islands, Which She Will Claim Not Included in the Surrender of Manila--

Portland Pleads for Philippines--St. Paul Sails for Manila--Reply to Spain Delayed--Cabinet Disagrees Over Philippines--

No Armistice--No Intervention by Powers.

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PORT OF PONCE, July 29. (General Miles has issued the following proclamation: "In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. "They come bearing banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government, and of yours, and to destroy or capture all its armed resistance. They bring you the beneficent arms of a free people whose greatest glory is in justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance. "The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of this country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but on the contrary, they come to protect not only yourselves but your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government. It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice.

A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Spaniards Routed by Americans in Fight Before Yanco.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press)

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28. (The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join General Henry Willis' brigade at Yanco. The fight before the latter place Tuesday was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry. General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yanco, leaving four dead and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three slightly wounded. The wounded are:

Captain Gibbon Barrett, Private James Drummond, Private H. C. Carvey.

Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

NO RESISTANCE.

Ponce Surrenders Without Trouble--People Welcomed American Troops.

Washington, July 29.--The navy department has posted the following bulletin: "St. Thomas, D. C., July 29.--On board U.S.S. Massachusetts, Port of Ponce, July 29.--Commander Davis, with the Dixie, Amphis, Wash, and Gloucester, left Guayama July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the United States army. The cities of Ponce and Matya surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m., July 29. The American flag was hoisted at 6 a. m. on the 29th. The Spanish garrison surrendered. The provisions and articles of surrender upon occupation by the army are:

1. Garrison to be allowed to retire.
2. Civil government to remain in force.
3. Ponce and fire brigade to be maintained without arms.
4. Captain of the port not to be made prisoner.

We arrived at Ponce from Guayama with the Massachusetts and Cincinnati, General Miles and General Wilson and transports at 6:30 a. m. on the 29th. Commenced landing the army in captured steam lighters. No resistance. The troops were welcomed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

HIGGINSON.

THE PEOPLE REJOICE.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28. (The Secretary of War, Washington: "In the affair of the 28th inst, Captain Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in the left hip; Captain J. H. Pryor, company L, was slightly wounded in the hand; Private J. Drummond, company K, received two wounds in the neck, and Private B. E. Bosby, company L, was slightly wounded in the right arm. All of the Sixth Massachusetts are doing well.

"The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving their rifles and ammunition in the barracks and 40 or 50 sick in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival."

"MILES."

GENERAL BROOKE SAILS.

Washington, July 29.--A telegram was received at the war department today from Major General Brooke announcing the departure of his expedition from Newport News for Porto Rico yesterday. It consists of 190 officers and 5,119 enlisted men and will reach Porto Rico next Tuesday.

through the United States lines and securing permission for its transmission to Hong Kong. Consequently, it is believed that this announcement of the fall of Manila is an assumption, perhaps the strongest basis for it, may be that the Spanish government, having sent permission to Augusti to surrender, concludes that he has done so.

It was known to be the disposition of the Spanish authorities at Manila to surrender to the American forces, instead of the insurgents, when the town must fall. It is tolerably certain that Admiral Dewey might have received the surrender any time within the past six weeks had he not desired to do so was, undoubtedly, because of the reluctance on his part to claim the territory of a great city to the insurgents under Aguinaldo. Dewey realized that he was being held morally responsible by the civilized world for the protection of the people of Manila against assaults at the hands of the insurgents. There were also the strongest reasons why he should not be falling in with the proposals of the foreign residents in the town open the door to the intervention of any of the naval commanders who had been lying in the harbor watching for their opportunity. Therefore it became necessary for Admiral Dewey to maintain a certain amount of sufficient military force to enable him to receive the surrender of the town and to occupy and protect it.

Now he undoubtedly has with him a sufficient military force to warrant him in accepting the surrender of Manila. It is said at the war department that at least three of the military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording the army between 10,000 and 15,000 men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

A suspicious incident is attached to a public statement by the Secretary of War, Washington: "There was no question as to the propriety of demanding a ceding station in the Philippines. The pending problem was what form of government should be instituted in the Philippines and what should be the nature of the guarantee received of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character.

A point which was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside powers. Another point that was settled was that there would be no armistice; no suspension of operations nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish government had agreed to the terms proposed.

Incident to the session of Porto Rico as a the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain, was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting the material acquisition of the numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines. Furthermore, a sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States of nearby waters is to be effected, also a quit-claim of all the indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to these islands, so far as the United States is concerned, and all the commercial treaties now existing between Spain and her possessions there and the outside powers are extinguished.

KIMBERLY ON "OUR NAVY."

He Thinks We Cannot Avoid Holding the Philippines.

New York, July 29.--A special dispatch to the Tribune from Boston says: Rear Admiral Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, delivered an address on "Our Navy" at the Chautauque assembly grounds, Lake View, South Framingham. After sketching the early history of the United States navy and its glorious achievement, previous to and in the civil war, the speaker called attention to the fact that for two decades after the close of the rebellion the navy lay idle, almost forgotten. Many of the ships became old and rotten, almost unsafe, he said. It was no fault of the naval officers. Since then the navy has made great strides. The armament of our navy was superior to any in the world, but its size was about sixth, when it should be second, at least, if not first. "Our government," he added, "which stands for morality, and which seeks to

ST. PAUL SAILS FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, July 29.--The third battalion, First South Dakota volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed today to join their comrades in the

Philippines. The St. Paul will carry the troops to their destination.

THE PHILIPPINES A STECKER.

Diversity of Opinion in the Cabinet and Reply to Spain Delayed.

Washington, July 29.--Nearly five hours of earnest discussion by the president and his constitutional advisers of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overtures for peace brought to conclusion, and the subject necessarily was postponed for consideration at another meeting of the cabinet at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Such was the formal statement made at the conclusion of the day's work by a member of the cabinet who was quoted upon the subject.

The first conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and, indeed there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached on all substantial points at issue, and that what remains to be done tomorrow is rather to smooth away inequalities and adjust some very minor points of difference before making an answer.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity of opinion was shown. The independence demanded for Cuba, Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam, in the Ladrone islands, and one in the Caroline islands. These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate merely to the retention of the islands, for on that proposition a majority of the cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative, but, accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding a ceding station in the Philippines. The pending problem was what form of government should be instituted in the Philippines and what should be the nature of the guarantee received of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character.

A point which was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside powers. Another point that was settled was that there would be no armistice; no suspension of operations nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish government had agreed to the terms proposed.

FAVORS RETENTION OF PHILIPPINES.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Sends Resolutions to McKinley.

Portland, July 29.--The Portland chamber of commerce today adopted the following resolution, which was telegraphed to the president. Resolved, That the chamber of commerce of Portland, Oregon, reflecting the sentiment of a large business section, views with disfavor the suggestion that the Philippines islands, or any portion of them, shall be returned to the sovereignty of Spain, or abandoned to European nations. That we believe that any other course than the retention of these islands would be construed as a surrender to the menace of foreign powers. That we unhesitatingly demand the retention of these islands, that the great commerce of the Orient may be shared in by our people without detraction from any European power whatsoever.

WE WANT THE PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco July 29.--The chamber of commerce today passed a resolution urging President McKinley to hold and retain the Philippines.

ST. PAUL SAILS FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, July 29.--The third battalion, First South Dakota volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed today to join their comrades in the

protect the rights of the weak, is all right. But what it seeks to do can only be done through an adequate navy. Diplomacy is good, but there are times when it is impotent, unless it is backed up by a strong navy. "We are now going to build up our navy to a proper size, and I am glad of it, but no matter how fine ships they are, they will be practically useless unless they are manned by capable officers."

Admiral Dewey was alluded to especially by the speaker, and his name was greeted with loud applause. "Dewey," he said, "was with Farragut in the civil war and acquitted himself bravely. That he should not have forgotten the lessons of that grand man was shown in the battle of Manila Bay. His orders were to destroy the Spanish fleet, and he did it. But he had also to secure a harbor."

"In the Philippines there are 11,000 square miles and 2,000,000 population. The only way to solve the problem is to take the islands ourselves or set them free, after establishing the best form of government we can."

"The victory of ours in the far east not only means continued supremacy, but it means carrying into Manila nineteenth century civilization. We cannot shut ourselves off from the rest of the world any longer."

"The opportunity has been given to us. We must grasp it."

KRAG-JORGENSENS FOR MILES.

New Arms for the Volunteers Shipped to Porto Rico Yesterday.

New York, July 29.--A special dispatch to the Times from Washington says: Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have reached Newport News for shipment to Porto Rico for use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army. It is the understanding of the ordnance bureau that these arms were shipped on one of the transports that accompanied General Brooke, which did not go then, they will be forwarded by the next ship that sails for Guayama.

The rifles are the modern magazine 20-caliber ones that are used by the regulars and the only guns that can compete with the Mausers employed by the Spanish. They will be substituted for the old style 4-caliber Springfield rifles with which the volunteers are now armed, and will put the troops on an equality with the veterans, so far as equipment is concerned. It is not expected that the total infantry strength of the expedition will exceed 20,000, so that every man in it will have a modern arm, using the smokeless powder, that constitutes the chief point of superiority of the new over the old type of rifle.

This first shipment of 20,000 rifles marks the beginning of the effort which the ordnance bureau is making to equip the entire army, volunteers as well as regulars, with the 20-caliber pieces. It will not be practicable to get the new rifles to the troops in the Philippines in time to do any good there, but if peace is not declared by fall and it is then necessary to attack Havana, the whole army will by that time have the new rifles and smokeless powder for ammunition.

The new arms for the Porto Rico expedition were shipped from Springfield, where the government factory is. Smokeless powder accompany the rifles, but the supply is not as large just at present as is desirable. It will, however, be in abundance.

(Continued on third page.)

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