

Books, Periodicals, etc.,  
Are Not to be Taken From This  
Library without a Ticket



# The Daily Astorian.

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

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIX.

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1898.

NO. 84

## The Only Stove Store ... IN ASTORIA ...

Our Specialty: **STOVES AND RANGES**

We know the business. Twenty years experience. If you want a  
GOOD Stove, see the stock at the

**Eclipse Hardware Co.**

### ASTORIA MEAT COMPANY

Telephone No. 32

Handles Only the Choicest Meats

423 Commercial St., next Palace Restaurant.

### P. A. STOKES.....

Clothing \*\*\*\*\*  
and Gents' Furnishing Goods  
CUSTOM MADE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

### 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.

## COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

Blacksmiths  
Boiler Makers  
Machinists

### Foundrymen

Loggers'  
Supplies  
Kept in Stock

Logging Engines Built and Repaired.

### Heavy Forging Under Power Hammer a Specialty

Sole Manufacturers of the Unsurpassed  
... "Harrison Sectional" Propeller Wheel ...

Manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the

ROBERTS WATER-TUBE BOILER.

**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.

## Pacific Sheet Metal Works

MANUFACTURERS OF

### ...CANS... and Syrup

Salmon  
Vegetable  
Fruit

Lithographing on Tin a Specialty.

San Francisco, Cal. Astoria, Ore. Fairhaven, Wash.

Write Us for Prices.

# HOW SHALL WE TREAT ELEMENTS IN MANILA?

## Dewey and Merritt Ask for Instructions, Which Are Immediately Sent to Them Under Sealed Cover.

### MANILA NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW WITH MERRITT MILITARY GOVERNOR

#### Insurgents and Spaniards to Be Treated Alike--Law and Order Must Be Maintained--Augustin Claims He Offered to Surrender Personally--Insurgents Tendering Their Allegiance--Unfavorable Comments Against Germany--Germany Explains--More Surrenders in Cuba--More Troops for Manila--London Account of the Capture of Manila--The Terms of the Surrender--Our Fleet and Soldiers Moved to the Attack in the Midst of a Heavy Tropical Rain Storm.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, waited in a joint dispatch, which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with various elements at Manila, particularly the insurgents, now that the city is occupied by American forces.

After a conference at the White House, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the commanders. The text of their request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

"The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lewton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially announced that such specific orders were made."

It is said that the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not in terms refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks, and who, it is thought, may have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces, as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago. It has been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action between the United States' forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied, but the instructions sent are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a civil administration official summed it up, "there shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat the insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt consulted and decided to postpone the attack.

On August 12 the American squadron formed in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at Malate fort. The shots of the Americans fell short and some time was occupied in finding the range. Then Callao, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spanish, got under the forts and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done by the rapid fire guns. The forts failed to reply, but fired on the American frigate range. Then Callao, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spanish, got under the forts and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done by the rapid fire guns. The forts failed to reply, but fired on the American frigate range. Then Callao, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spanish, got under the forts and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done by the rapid fire guns. The forts failed to reply, but fired on the American frigate range.

The fighting in the trenches was most fierce. Fifteen minutes after the Spanish were driven to the second line of defense they were forced to retreat to the walled city, at which, seeing the uselessness of resistance, they surrendered and soon afterwards the white flag was hoisted over Manila.

The Belgian consul at Manila, M. Andre, boarded the Olympia and returned with an American lieutenant to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender.

General Merritt proceeded to the palace at 2:30 and then the Spanish formed in the evening of August 12. As the Americans marched in, guards were placed around the houses of all foreigners in order to prevent their being looted.

The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodshed, they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender, unless they were unarmed. Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu in Pasig river. It is supposed that Admiral Dewey was not aware of the departure of Governor General Augustin.

The Zafra's officers first heard the news of the governor's flight on their arrival here. General Augustin's escape is considered to have been prearranged, as he brought with him his family and suite.

Augustin that if he had a chance to run away he had no objection.

The Philippine junta is delighted with the news of the surrender and delegation after delegation is crowding the American consulate tendering allegiance.

**THE GERMAN INCIDENT.**

LONDON, August 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments this afternoon on the extraordinary action of the Germans in assisting the flight of General Augustin from Manila, stating: "This Manila incident is uncommonly high a flagrant breach of neutrality and is certain to be regarded as an international discourtesy, if nothing worse."

**THE ENGLISH STORY.**

LONDON, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Times telegraphs at length under date of August 15: General Anderson placed his division according to directions from Merritt. There were eight battalions of the First brigade under General McArthur in the fighting line on the right and three battalions in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second brigade, under General Green, were in the trenches across the road from the sea shore, three others forming a reserve.

The troops left camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunder storm. They carried 30 rounds of ammunition per man and two days' cooked rations.

Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got away with the flags mast-headed. At 9 o'clock the Olympia lead the way, attended by the Raleigh and Petrel, while the Callao, under Lieutenant Tappan, and the launch Barocla, crept close in shore in the heavy breakers.

Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships cleared for action and silently advanced, sometimes hidden by the rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston and Boston formed the reserve.

At 9:55 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white against the stormy sky completely hid the Olympia, the shell screaming across two miles of turbulent waters and bursting near the Spanish fort at Malate. Then the Petrel and Raleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire directed towards the shore end of the entrenchments. In the heavy rain it was difficult to judge the range and the shots at first fell short, but the fire soon became accurate and the shells rendered the forts untenable, while four guns of the Utah battery made excellent practice of the earthworks and swam to the east of the fort. The Spanish replied feebly with a few shells. Less than half an hour after the bombardment began General Green decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, probably being invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp and began volley firing from the partial shelter of the low hedges within 300 yards of the Spanish lines. A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the sea shore and occupied the fort without loss. McCoy hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the stars and stripes amid wild cheers along the line.

Meanwhile the fleet, observing the movements of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment lasted exactly an hour and a half. An hour later General Green and his staff proceeded along the beach under a hot infantry fire

from the right, and directed the movements for the advance into Malate. The vicinity of the forts was uncomfortable on account of the sharp shooters in the buildings on both sides 20 yards distant. A forward movement was therefore hastened and in a few minutes the outskirts of the suburbs were well occupied and the sharp shooters were driven away. As the Californians, under Col. Smith, came up the beach their band played the national air accompanied by the whistling of Mauser bullets, and during the sharp shooting continued to encourage the men with inspiring music. Each regiment carried its colors into action.

There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the Californians pushed into the Luneta, a prominent promenade, within 200 yards of the moat of the citadel. Then while the flag was hoisted at the southeast corner of the walled town, General Green, with a few members of his staff, galloped along the Luneta under a sharp scattering fire from the houses near the beach, after parleying with an officer who directed him to the gate further east.

At this moment the Spanish forces retreating from Santa Ana came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by the insurgents, who had eluded General McArthur's troops, and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward, if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of treachery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents' action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, soon ceased by the advance of the retreating Spanish to the esplanade, where General Green ordered them to enter the citadel. Soon a long letter was brought from the captain general requesting the commander of the troops to meet him for consultation. General Green immediately entered with Adjutant General Bates. General Merritt soon came up with his staff. The situation then was better understood and a conference with General Jaudenes was held. The terms agreed upon may be outlined as follows:

Capitulation of Philippines; disarming the men who remain organized under command of their officers, no parole being exacted; necessary supplies to be furnished from captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by Americans; safety of life and property of Spanish soldiers and citizens guaranteed as far as possible; question of transporting troops to Spain referred to Washington; question of returning arms to Spanish soldiers left to Merritt; banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations, unless changed by United States.

**MORE SPANIARDS SURRENDER.**

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The war department today received the following from General Shafter:

Major Miley has just returned from Barocoa and Sagua de Tenamo. At these two places 176 officers and men surrendered with 2,321 stands of arms and 418,000 rounds of ammunition and five Krupp guns. They were short of food and were given 15 days' rations. They knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet or the subsequent events of the war and still believed the Spanish commander to be successful in Manila.

**MANILA GUARDS COMING.**

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Forty young ladies in uniform will leave tomorrow for Astoria to attend the regatta. They will

carry the flag presented to the national guard before leaving for Manila, also the trophies of war taken from the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon by Sergeant Fred Ramsey of the battle ship Oregon at the battle of Santiago.

The trophies will be carried in the parade at Astoria.

**ENTERING AMERICAN MARKETS.**

Foreign Governments Preparing to Buy Large Army Supplies Here.

Chicago, August 17.—The Record says: Great Britain, Russia and Japan have entered the markets of the United States for the purpose of purchasing provisions, such as canned and salted meats, for use in their army and navy. For several weeks a report has been in circulation among the great packing houses at the stock yards to this effect and now it is confirmed.

What such an order as will probably be placed by each country will be can only be estimated from the amount ordered by our government during the early part of the war between the United States and Spain. But it is safe to say that even foreign power now figuring for the purchase of provisions will be an order for at least five million pounds.

Whether or not the American packers will be able to secure the full amount of the foreign powers' orders, depends upon the prices placed by the packers. Almost some of the big packers are preparing to submit bids for furnishing all or part of whatever orders may be placed.

**"A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY."**

London Papers Comment on the German Removal of Augustin.

London, August 17.—The Times, in an editorial this morning, says: "As the signing of the protocol could not have been known when the Germans arranged to remove Governor General Augustin, the transaction grows remarkably near a deliberate breach of neutrality. But for the German action, General Augustin would have been a most important prisoner of war. The whole story decidedly wants explanation."

The Times does not think the United States would be satisfied to be bound by the action, advocated by Mr. Carnegie in the North American Review, and says: "On the contrary, the American people

(Continued on third page.)

# ONE HUNDRED DOZEN REGATTA CAPS

--- Official Style... --- Regulation Club Colors ---

MEN'S ---AND--- YOUTHS' **C. H. COOPER'S** ---AND--- LADIES' MISSES'

THE LEADING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE OF ASTORIA