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NO. 34

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

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Write Us for Prices.

LARGEST ADDITION EVER MADE TO OUR NAVY

Bids Submitted for Twenty-eight Destroyers and Torpedo Boats Will Cost Nearly Seventeen Millions.

NO MORE TROUBLE NOW WITH THE INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

**BUSINESS IS BOOMING, WATERWORKS HAVE RESUMED OPERATIONS AND COMMERCE GOES ON--
MERRITT NEEDS NO MORE TROOPS--TRANSPORTS TO BE RETURNED--PROVISION FOR THE
SICK--TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL PEACE COMMISSIONERS REPORT,
WHICH MAY BE IN MONTHS--SHAFTER'S MEN IMPROVING--HOBSON'S
NEW SCHEME--DEWEY CAN CLEAN SHIPS AT HONG KONG--
RIOTING AND SERIOUS TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.**

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The navy department opened bids today for sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost in the aggregate not to exceed \$16,000,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act.

These 28 destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the navy. The destroyers are to be completed within 18 months and the torpedo boats within 12 months.

According to the requisites of the department the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 25 knots and the torpedo boats 20 knots.

The first bid was that of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, for one torpedo boat, with a speed of 25.5 knots at \$16,000, or four at \$160,000; one destroyer of 20 knots at \$22,000; two at \$25,000, or three at \$28,000.

The Union Iron Works, San Francisco—Destroyers at 20 knots; one at \$29,000; two or three at \$25,000 each; also destroyers under second class, one at \$24,000; two at \$23,000; three at \$21,500 each.

Wolf & Zwickler, Portland, Oregon—One torpedo boat at \$17,000; two at \$15,000; three at \$13,400; four at \$12,500; also destroyers, 20 knots, one at \$20,000; two at \$20,000; three at \$19,000; also destroyers under second class, one at \$20,000; two at \$19,000; three at \$18,000.

Richard B. Peyton, of Williamsport, Pa., destroyers, 40 knots, one at \$25,000; four at \$25,000; also one to four 20 knots at \$23,000; also one to four 35 knots at \$23,000.

The foregoing bids at 40 knots caused some comment.

NEEDS NO MORE TROOPS.

CHICAGO, August 23.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: General Merritt has sent word to the war department that he needs no more troops. This statement was in response to an inquiry from the White House. The president and his war managers are well pleased with the general's dispatch. They accept it as an assurance that the American commander has the Philippines under his control.

MANILA, August 23.—The rumors of trouble between the natives and Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been

unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

The distrust felt as to the Spanish bank which originated in rumors as to the excessive note due to the Spanish authorities led to a run on that institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted a failure.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the river Pasig which flows through the town have been removed and the waterworks have resumed operations.

MERRITT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The following dispatch has been sent to General Merritt at Manila:

"Merritt, Manila.—The president is glad to know you have ample force. Keep only such ships as you may require for transportation purposes. Every provision will be made for the health of your command and the comfort of your sick. You are authorized to use any of the transport ships for hospital purposes. The naval hospital at Hong Kong can be utilized for soldiers in case of necessity. The troops of your entire command should be quartered as you decide. The question of returning any troops can only be decided on after the ratification of the report of the peace commission, which cannot be for some weeks, even months. All the transports not needed for the immediate use of your command should be ordered to San Francisco as soon as possible. The Scandia has been furnished as a hospital ship. The Arizona is the property of the government and may be retained by you as long as needed."

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The war department tonight received the following from General Shafter:

Sanitary report for August 21:
Total number sick, 90.
Total number fever cases, 61.
Total new fever cases, 74.
Total fever cases returned to duty, 55.
Deaths on August 18, 21, and on August 22, 8; including Private Robert Ziegler, of the Sixteenth Infantry.

ILLNESS ON THE INCREASE.

PONCE, August 23.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase and there are now nearly 1,000 cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few typhoid. There is absolutely no recuperation property in the climate, and Surgeon General Greenleaf has urgently recommended the sick to be sent north as rapidly as possible.

GETTING DOCILE.

Insurgents Will Disarm When Assured of Permanent Protection.

MANILA, August 23.—The rumors of trouble between the natives and Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been

THE MUSTER OUT.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—It is expected the order for mustering out 100,000 men of the volunteer force will be issued

tomorrow. The list of troops to be mustered out is nearly complete.

HOBSON'S SCHEME.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The transport *Securanea* sailed Santiago this afternoon. Among her passengers is Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, who is going to try his rubber bog scheme for raising two of the sunken vessels of Cervera's squadron.

RIOTS IN SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—Serious rioting has occurred over the French concessions in Shanghai's suburbs attended by heavy loss of life.

According to advices brought by the steamer *Belgie*, the trouble grew out of the failure of the negotiations by the French municipality to secure the Ning Po joss house and unused cemetery on the French concessions for a proposed school, hospital, and battery. After lengthy parleying with fruitless results the Taoist seized the cemetery on July 17 and pulled down the walls. The Frenchmen opened fire on the mob, killing 15 and wounding 25 others. The situation is serious. All Ning Po serants have been ordered to leave foreign employ. Following the attack on the police station 150 men were landed from the Italian man-of-war *Marco Polo*.

CANADIAN PACIFIC YIELDS.

DENVER, August 23.—The representatives of the trans-continental railroad lines in the United States met again today and resumed the discussion of Canadian Pacific differentials. Robert Kerr, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, was admitted at today's meetings.

An agreement to submit the matter of trans-continental freight rates to a board of arbitration, consisting of three members, was reached, and it was decided to allow the Canadian Pacific the selection of one member, the second to be chosen by the trans-continental lines in the United States, and the remaining arbitrator to be the choice of the first two selected. The agreement was signed by Robert Kerr on the part of the Canadian Pacific.

It is the unanimous opinion of those engaged in the conference that trans-continental freight rates are soon to be placed on a lasting basis, and that not only would freight rates be made uniform but passenger rates as well.

LIED ABOUT THE WAR.

How the News of American Victories Was Suppressed at Puerto Rico.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ponce, says: Senator Razon Lopez, editor of *La Correspondencia* de Puerto Rico, the principal journal of the island, which is published in San Juan, has arrived at Ponce.

"San Juan," he said, "has been cut off from the world since the war began. I could only print official bulletins issued by the government regarding the progress of the war. It was weeks after the battle of Mania before the government issued a bulletin admitting the defeat. The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet reached San Juan the day after it happened, but I was not permitted to print even a rumor for ten days. Later Captain General Macias issued a bulletin stating that six American vessels had been sunk. He declared the six included two battleships.

"The truth was never published in San Juan, but the facts leaked out unofficially. The same secrecy was observed when Santiago surrendered. Early in the war the citizens of San Juan who are extremely pro-Spanish, credited the official announcements of victory, but after Santiago fell they lost hope. Even the most rampant Spaniards began to admit that Spain was not able to fight the United States.

"When the Americans landed in Porto Rico many citizens of San Juan organized a regiment to defend the island. After the landing they began to hear of the strength and efficiency of the American army and the regiment was disbanded. We had little news of the progress of the campaign in Porto Rico, but could easily tell that things were going against the Spaniards. I was permitted to print nothing about the Americans, nevertheless the fact crept into San Juan, greatly discouraging the Spaniards among the population.

"Macias preserved a bold front and maintained his waning authority. For weeks I have been expecting to be awakened during the night by shells bursting. We feared bombardment and siege. Everybody realized that the city could not be successfully defended.

"When the news of peace came everybody rejoiced. Even the Spanish officers knew the war was hopeless and had better be brought to an end soon. The terms caused a little mortification, but the Spanish residents now seem to be resigned. They say now they prefer to be an American territory rather than a Porto Rican republic. Most of the Spaniards will swallow their discomfiture and remain on the island and become American citizens.

"Those of the better class naturally feel humiliated, but if the government of the island is to be changed they prefer to be part of the United States. They expect an era of great commercial prosperity from American rule.

"Yesterday the famous guerrilla, Ferraro, was captured near Coamo and brought to jail here. He is accused of burning the village of Colo. He denies his guilt emphatically, but admits having slain several Spanish soldiers while skir-

ming in the mountains. General Macias announced his intention to detect and punish the perpetrators of the Colo massacre."

BRITAIN GIVES PERMISSION.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Hay, in a cablegram to the state department this afternoon, says the British government has directed the governor of Hong Kong to accept Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean ships at Hong Kong.

THE TYPHOID PATIENTS.

Many of Them are Improving and are Being Discharged.

NEW YORK, August 23.—There are now in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, more than 200 men. Of these about 800 are in the general hospital and annex, 300 are in the hospital in detention. Many of those in the general hospital are improving and some are now being discharged as well every day. The situation in the hospital is excellent.

The total number of typhoid cases is set at 25. Some of the typhoid patients are being daily removed to New Haven. In a day or so the remaining typhoid patients will be taken to New York or Boston. The idea is to send the men to the nearest hospitals until they can hold no more and thus make the journey as short as possible.

The Rio Grande will be converted into a hospital ship for use at Montauk Point and the harbors about New York for an indefinite period. It is evident that until some hospital accommodations are provided on shore some of the sick and wounded soldiers will have to be kept on board the hospital ships in Fort Pond bay.



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