

The Daily Astorian

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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We have on hand the largest and freshest assortment. Fresh goods constantly arriving.

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Fairhaven, Wash.

Write Us for Prices.

STILL FIGHTING IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

The Piratical Inclinations of the Insurgents Call for Action on the Part of United States.

INSURGENTS AT MANILA DECLARE WILLINGNESS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

But Demand Either American or British Rule--Not an Error Made by the Naval Board--Mines and Torpedoes in Havana Harbor to Be Removed--Garcia Still on the War

Path in Cuba--The War Department Will Establish a Regular Line of

Transports--President Will Promote the Gallant Soldiers Who

Took Part in the Capture of Manila-- List of Casual-

ties from Disease in the Army Very Great.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The government has a dispatch from Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, and successor of General Jaudenes in the governor-generalship of the Philippines, saying there has been bloody fighting between the Spanish troops and the insurgents with an estimated loss to the latter of 10,000 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant." The dispatch says a number of insurgent chiefs were captured and shot.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.
Spaniards and Insurgents Engaged in a Fierce Battle.

LONDON, August 24.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spaniards and insurgents in Cuba in which the insurgents lost 20,000 killed and wounded. The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

WE MUST STOP INSURGENTS.
NEW YORK, August 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: There is a growing irritation, which has been discussed fully in ministerial circles, at the failure of the insurgents to respect the protocol and order for a cessation of hostilities. An important political personage said: "If matters are continued thus, Spain will find herself compelled to stop the repatriation of the Cuban troops unless the United States can give a guarantee that Spanish interests will be safeguarded from the piratical inclinations of the insurgents."

The matter is at such a point that if the insurgents continue hostilities, the government, according to the most important ministerialists, will give orders to the Spanish troops to take the offensive against those insurgents who do not respect the protocol.

H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban delegation, said it was possible small bands of Cubans were still fighting in the interior. There are no telegraph wires running over the island, and he thought it possible some of the bands were not aware of the cessation of hostilities.

WILL LAY DOWN ARMS.
If Assured of American or British Rule in the Philippines.

MANILA, August 24.—At a conference today between the insurgents and Americans the former declared emphatically they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured the islands would remain either an American or a British colony, under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain. Otherwise the insurgent leaders asserted they would not dare to disarm, and must positively refuse to do so. They threaten fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

The natives assert religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy. Newspapers published in both English and Spanish have already appeared.

The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived today, the former bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, recruits for the Utah light artillery and a detachment for the signal corps, and the latter the First

Montana volunteers and 500 recruits for the First California volunteers.

NOT AN ERROR MADE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—Secretary of the Navy Long has written a letter to Rear Admiral Sigsbee, chairman of the naval war board, in which he pays the highest compliment to the board for its services during the Spanish war.

The secretary says: "Not one error has been made." Commodore Croninshield and Captain Mahan were the members of the board besides Sigsbee.

HANNA INTERVIEWED.
Says We Only Want Manila, and in Twenty Years Cuba Will Be Americanized.

ST. PAUL, August 24.—Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, arrived in this city this evening from Yellowstone Park. Speaking of the annexation question, he said: "The Philippines is a problem we cannot solve by a treaty. We get nothing, but I do not think it likely we shall want more than Manila and its harbor."

"Cuba is another problem. I never was much of a Cuban and am not prepared to commit myself as to the policy we should pursue there. We propose to establish a stable government in that island, but what constitutes a stable government has not yet been defined. I think, however, that in Cuba there will be an evolution, and in about twenty years it will be as thoroughly Americanized that there will be no question as to what a stable government means."

THE BOTKIN CASE.
Evidence of Guilt Seems to Be Growing in Importance.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—Mrs. D. A. Botkin, who is accused of causing the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. J. D. Deane, of Dover, Del., is now in the city prison here, having been brought from Jackson this morning.

Mrs. Botkin declined absolutely to talk to newspaper representatives, but to the chief of police she earnestly asserted her innocence.

What the police regard as an important piece of evidence was made public in Stockton today. Frank Gattrell, sales man in a candy store at Stockton, declares that about three weeks ago he sold a box of candy, similar in appearance to that sent to Dover, to a woman, who said she had some candy of her own to put in the box. The candy which she put in herself nearly half filled the box.

Gattrell describes the woman as being of medium height and build. He is positive that there were chocolate creams among the candies, besides other French candies. The postoffice authorities have discovered that poisoned candy was mailed at station B, this city, August 4, by a woman which she sent as first-class mail matter.

DISEASE THE MOST FATAL.
List of Casualties Will Not Be Completed for Months.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The list of casualties in the army during the war with Spain has not been carefully compiled, and in fact it cannot be completed for months to come, for included in it must be included the deaths in camp from disease, which will far outnumber those from the bullets of the enemy. The proportion of deaths from disease will probably be larger than in the civil war.

In 1855 an effort was made to ascertain what the proportion was, which resulted in showing that the aggregate number

of deaths among the union troops was 35,525. The number of officers and men killed in action was 6,955, and the number who died from wounds received in action was 42,102, making a total of 110,070, or a fraction over 30 per cent of the aggregate. It appears that 23,236 officers and men, or more than 21 per cent died of disease. The remainder of the deaths were due to various causes. No fewer than 100 officers and 4,500 men were drowned, while 312 officers and 3,572 men died from accidental causes other than drowning.

According to official and semi-official reports which are still subject to revision and correction, the number of officers and men of the army killed in action since the outbreak of hostilities against Spain has been 252 and the number wounded 1,495, making a total of 1,747. It is probable that additions will be made to the list of killed by subsequent reports.

Of course, most of the casualties occurred in the fighting around Santiago, but even that number was not excessively large considering the stubbornness of the defense and the fact that infantry, not backed by a sufficient amount of artillery, was led against the enemy, who was strongly entrenched. Most of the fighting was with small arms and few men in the American army, at least were killed or wounded by shells.

The Spanish troops were armed with the Mauser rifle, a weapon of long range. They used smokeless powder and had the advantage of positions and local knowledge and made the most of them. According to all theory the mortality among the American troops ought to have been much heavier. In fact, one might have supposed that superiority of weapons alone, as compared with those used by infantry, a hundred years ago, or even 27 years ago, would have produced the result.

The battle of Bred's hill—popularly called the battle of Bunker Hill—was fought in the days of the flint lock musket, when smokeless powder was unknown, but the casualties on both sides were relatively much heavier than in the battles around Santiago.

The Americans did not have more than 1,500 men actually engaged and the British about twice as many. The American loss was 145 killed and 340 wounded and the British 226 killed and 525 wounded.

At the battle of New Orleans, the American strength engaged was about 5,000 and the loss only eight killed and 13 wounded, while the British loss, with about 10,000 men engaged, was 700 killed and twice as many wounded—a much heavier total loss than that of Shafter's army before Santiago.

At New Orleans the British infantry attacked an entrenched position, as it also did at Bred's hill.

At the battle of Belmont, in 1861, the number of union troops actually engaged was 21,200 and the number of Confederates, between 4,900 and 5,000. Neither side fought behind entrenchments. The Union loss was 512 killed, wounded and missing. Smokeless powder had not yet been invented and muzzle loading guns were used on both sides.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES HASTENED.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—Dr. Middleton, chief surgeon of the department of San Francisco, has received a letter from Chief Surgeon Lippincott, under General Merritt, requesting that the forwarding of extra medical and surgical

supplies for the Philippine troops be expedited as much as possible.

This request has been wired to the war department at Washington.

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Orders have been given for the two triple screws, Columbia and Minnesota, which rendered good service in the operations in the West Indies, to go into "reserve" at the League Island navy yard.

SOLDIER BURIED AT HOME.

ROSEBURG, Or., August 24.—The body of Wm. H. Roberts, of the Oregon volunteers, who died at Camp Merritt, Saturday, of pneumonia, was brought home to his parents at Dillard's station this morning and buried at Brookway today.

WILL OPEN SALOONS IN PONCE.

PONCE, P. R., August 24.—General Wilson will shortly permit the re-opening of the saloons and cafes, but will prohibit the sale of liquor by the drink until a license system shall have been established.

THE SCANDIA'S TREASURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—About \$1,000,000, mostly in gold and silver coin, will be carried to Manila on the Scandia for the payment of United States troops in the Philippines.

The coin will be guarded by a detachment of soldiers.

K. P.'S EXTRAVAGANT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 24.—The supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias today continued work on the charges of extravagance that have been made against the supreme officers by some of the representatives.

One of the members of the committee announced this morning that he would bring suit for libel in the United States court for the district of North Carolina as soon as he got home.

While a strong fight is being made against the supreme officers, it is understood that the present officers will be continued.



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