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The Daily Astorian

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NO. 65

The Only Stove Store IN ASTORIA

Our Specialty: **STOVES AND RANGES**

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New Goods Suitable for Fall and Winter

Just Received.

Buying direct from the manufacturer and only reliable goods, we are enabled to give our customers exceptionally good value.

SPECIAL

100 doz. Men's Sox, Wool, Cashmere and fine cotton in Blacks, Tans, Natural and Camel's Hair at 25 cents per pair.

SEE THEM!

C. H. COOPER,

THE LEADING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE OF ASTORIA

SHAFTER'S STATEMENT

Remarks About Volunteers at Santiago Were of Unkindly Intended.

HE HAS BEEN MISQUOTED

Did Not Criticise the Fighting of the Troops, but Only Their Condition.

SOLDIERS BADLY HANDLED

Sanitary Conditions Did Not Receive Proper Attention, Which Caused a Great Deal of Sickness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—General W. R. Shafter, who arrived last night from San Francisco, said in an interview with a representative of the Press: "My remarks about the volunteers in a speech at Constantinople have been misquoting. I was speaking at a reunion of the Nineteenth regiment. I went to the front with it 35 years ago. It happened that some Michigan volunteers got mixed up in the Santiago fight. I merely said that they had not been intended for active fighting that day. They had been sent off to Aguaduro to make a feint. They got into a cut and a shell fell into them, killing and wounding some. "They had no business in the cut and regulars would not have been caught there. The volunteers were all right at Santiago, handicapped as they were. They had black powder rifles, for one thing, and they had not learned what comes from the longest drilling and what constitutes the ideal soldier—that is to stand with other men without knowing it. "It has been said that there were 20,000 Krags-Jorgensen in the arsenal during the Santiago campaign that were never used," said a reporter. "Well, I am not the head of the ordnance department, but the increased number of companies raised the regular army by 25,000 men, and these had to get Krags-Jorgensen, as they were expected to do the bulk of the fighting. How many of the small stock of Krags were left after 35,000 were equipped, I cannot say. "No one who has not seen it can know the effectiveness of smokeless gunpowder. Our batteries had black powder. The Spaniards smoked. "One day, the tenth or eleventh of July, I was standing in the trenches trying to make out with my glasses the location of a Spanish battery. Our battery was several hundred yards to our left. We could hear the shells leave the Spanish guns and pass over us. We tried to locate the guns by following the sound, but it was impossible. Later we found that it was more than a mile away, behind a fringe of bushes just thick enough to hide the movements of the men. It astonished me and other veterans who saw the work of smokeless powder. "The 'scandalous camp' struck General Shafter as the natural product of in-

experience among the soldiers. "There has been gross carelessness on the part of new men in sanitary matters," he said. "You cannot make them understand the necessity of care. They resent being talked to by their officers for not picking up cigar stumps, fruit peelings and such trivial things. In the civil war we often started out with a thousand men and in six months lost five hundred of them through sickness. "What was it? It was the men who followed me at Santiago? They had no such conflict with inclement weather as we had and they have had plenty of food and complete tentage, still they have 1,300 sick out of 600. So I don't think we did so badly." As to his coming to New York to take charge of the department of the east, General Shafter said: "I don't know where I will go finally. I have expressed a wish to go to the Pacific coast where I expect to live when I am retired, but before going, I should not like to see the department of the east. General Merritt's return. "My wife is from Vermont and I hail from Michigan, and a stay of a short time in New York would give me a chance to meet many persons I have long wished to see, and whom I may never again have occasion to meet. "What do I think of the territorial expansion? Well, I don't think my views are of much importance, but they are very brief. Hold on to all we get. We had to work hard to get it, let's keep it. We are rising into the position of a leader among nations and we must accept the responsibilities that come from that leadership. "General Shafter said he would go at once to Montauk Point to take command there.

THE WEALTH OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Brazil a Rich Country but Practically Undeveloped—Practical Suggestions for American Investments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Consul General Seager, writing to the state department from Rio Janeiro, in two elaborate reports, first most accessible, gives some exceedingly valuable information concerning Brazilian resources and trade with the United States. The consul general calls attention to the profitable business that might be done in the equipment of Brazilian hardware to this country. He says that the country is exclusively confined to rosewood, but there are many other fine woods in Brazil, some of which are much cheaper and even more beautiful than the one mentioned.

Nothing is neglected. It is confined to a few English companies, although the mineral wealth of Brazil is well known. Coal equal to the best exists in Rio Grande do Sul. The sugar cane industry has not been developed. The production of cotton is decreasing. On the other hand, coffee production has increased so as to create difficulties which contribute to the prevailing prices in Brazil. The state of Sao Paulo, which led all other provinces of the empire, now depends on the one specialty of coffee culture. The general receipts of the coffee crop for the year ending June 30, 1898, was 10,090,123 bags of 112 pounds, or 516,816 metric tons, with some loosely estimated amounts besides. The shipments were 11,022,949 bags, estimated at an average of \$5.75 per bag. The value of this export amounting to \$63,678,000. Of this quantity of coffee exported the United States received 4,740,628 bags. In the last three calendar years the shipments of coffee from Brazil were as follows: In 1895, 6,919,611 bags; in 1896, 7,481,751 bags; in 1897, 9,332,756 bags. The New York prices per pound on the last crop for quality No. 7 (spot) decreased steadily from 7 1/2-cents on July 1, 1897, to 5 1/2-cents on May 1, 1898. On July 1, 1898, the price had advanced to 6 1/2-cents. On June 30, 1898, the world's visible supply was calculated at 3,456,000 bags, equivalent to a half year's consumption. The consul general traces the extraordinary profit to planters, and there was an enormous increase in the area of coffee plantations. Now these additional millions of trees are bearing.

The estimates differ as to the crops of 1898. The official figures at 7,000,000, the commercial at 8,000,000 bags.

Even the highest estimates are over 1,500,000 bags less than the crop of 1897-8. Mr. Seager makes certain practical suggestions. One is that time for investment in Brazil is while things are depressed. European capitalists, especially English, are investing now. Financial and technical experts who know the French and Portuguese languages should be sent. A monthly or weekly trade journal should be established by Americans in Rio and published in the Portuguese language.

The consul general endorses the proposition of Mr. Lippman, who furnished a part of his information, to have a syndicate organized in the United States to establish a permanent exhibition of machines.

NEW SHIP OWNER IN 'FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The arrival of the four masted bark Galena brings a new ship owner into California. Thomas Shut is well known as a merchant prince of Ocala and Liverpool, but it is only within the last year or so that he has blossomed out as a ship owner. He first purchased the Four Winds, then the Eudora, and then added the Galena to his fleet just before that vessel began loading at Antwerp for San Francisco. The Galena is commanded by Captain Blair, who is well known on this coast.

TENNESSEANS TO BE PUNISHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The officers of the First Tennessee have taken prompt action to punish the soldiers of that regiment who were concerned in the recent disturbance in a restaurant near the Presidio. Charges have been preferred against Private J. B. Moore, who is accused of twisting Mrs. Hard's wrist, and he will be court-martialed. Several other soldiers will be tried by summary court for their part in the affair. Lieutenant Colonel Childers has personally paid for the supper which the men had eaten in the restaurant and refused to pay for.

The ingenious method employed by our English cousins in their advertisements is rather amusing to American minds particularly when a woman inquires "Will anyone exchange a parrot for a gray velvet bonnet, slightly moth-eaten?"

DREYFUS IS NOT GUILTY

Count Esterhazy Makes a Remarkable Confession While in London.

CONVICTED ON A FORGERY

Evidence Upon Which the Unfortunate Man Was Convicted Was Manufactured.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

Believed That the Dowager Empress' Proclamation Will Defeat the Policy of the British.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Observer this morning continues its Esterhazy revelations. In a long article, the most salient feature of which is Count Esterhazy's disclosure, made, it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote "at request of Colonel Sandherr, now dead. "It was intended," he said, "to constitute material proof of Dreyfus' guilt. It was known, through a French spy, in service at Berlin, that certain documents had reached the German general, when Colonel Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau, without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men, who, by profession, cling to the old medieval traditions of military discipline. When I received an order I obeyed it implicitly, and without question. I wrote the bordereau because Colonel Sandherr told me to do so. I know, of course, the purpose it was intended to have. I knew it was committing forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same line, and that it was impossible to achieve results in any other way. "It is nearly always necessary to manufacture material evidence against spies, because otherwise they could never be punished. The bordereau having been written, it became necessary to give it the indispensable air of an authentic document. As you know, it was supposed to have been stolen from the German embassy. Colonel Schwarzkoppen (formerly German military attaché in Paris) denied ever having seen it. What he said was perfectly true. The bordereau was handed to the German embassy by the German ambassador, who was a spy in our service. The porter gave it to another agent named Genest, and by him it was brought to the intelligence department and there doctored, and numbered as a document obtained from the German embassy in the bag. This is the exact official baptism. "It was exclusively upon the evidence of the bordereau that Dreyfus was condemned."

The recent dramatic development of the Chinese puzzle came as a disagreeable shock to the people of Great Britain, and their chagrin was intensified by the fact that they were reveling in their apparent diplomatic triumph in the disgrace of Li Hung Chang and the wane of Russian influence. Not only in Great Britain, but abroad, the quiet dowager's proclamation is interpreted as a fresh defeat for British policy. It is generally believed that the mission of Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, to China for the purpose of attempting to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China was the last straw which roused the tigress in the empress dowager and enabled the Russian party, led by Li Hung Chang, to regain its influence. It is well known that the Chinese, in spite of their defeat in their war with Japan, still regard the Japanese as inferior beings, and the intense hatred of the dowager empress for anything Japanese is also an acknowledged fact.

Advices received here from European capitals indicate that political circles anticipate the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang in power, and that the reactionary wave in China will lead to a closer understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, resulting in a combined pressure for reforms.

The alarming situation in France rivets the attention of Europe. The excitement is increasing hourly; new revelations and developments are expected, and a military coup d'etat would not surprise anybody.

The war cloud hovering over Chile and Argentina is being closely watched, and has caused uneasiness here. The idea of an appeal to arms is vigorously deprecated, especially, the Spectator points out, as English investors will have to contribute to pay the piper.

PRIVATE AT MANILA.

Carried Wire Mile and a Half into Spanish Entrenchments—Was Immediately Promoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—A letter from Manila tells of the brave conduct of E. E. Kelly, of the signal corps, during the engagements before the Philippine capital. In the heat of the conflict, he carried the wire a mile and a half right into the Spanish entrenchments, while the bullets fell around him like hail. Two comrades fell alongside of him, one fatally wounded. For his bravery he was made a first sergeant.

General Merritt has sent his name to President McKinley for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the capture of Manila," and it is expected that he will at least get a congressional medal.

The latest society whim is the "secret honeymoon," which means that even the bride and groom are kept in the dark until the last moment as to where they are to spend this blissful period, the best man making all the preparations. It is to be observed that the maid of honor is not privileged to share in the arrangements, or it wouldn't be a "secret honeymoon" after all.

SPANIARDS MUST MOVE

New Years Day Will See the Last of the Dons Gone Out From Cuba.

NO DELAY TO BE BROOKED

Alarming Condition of Cubans, Who Suffer From Hunger Necessitates This.

THE DISCHARGE OF TROOPS

Applications Must Be Made Through Military Channels—Many Requests Are Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Spaniards have stated they could not begin the evacuation of Cuba until the first of November, and that it could not be completed before the 23rd of February next. In view of the alarming state of the Cubans, who are suffering from hunger and their inability to obtain work, the president decided that he could not assent to the consummation of so much time. Therefore he caused the commission to be instructed to demand that evacuation by the Spanish begin not later than October 25, and that it be completed by December 25 next.

It is said the administration is determined to allow no dilatory tactics on the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Assistant Adjutant-General Ward, who is directly in charge of the enlisted service at the war department, has dispatched the following telegram to the commanding officers of military camps and departments: "The war department is overrun with applicants for the discharge of enlisted men from members of congress, of states, mayors of cities, friends, relatives, and others. The acting secretary of war desires that you issue general orders today to your command, calling attention to paragraphs 102 and 106 of the army regulations, and to the fact that the war department will not entertain applications for discharge excepting they reach it through military channels." Colonel Ward has also found it necessary to send the following instructions by telegram to hasten action under this order: "The department is advised that commanding officers are holding back applications of enlisted men for discharge. The acting secretary of war directs that you instruct all companies, troops, battery and regimental commanders of your command by telegram that such cases must be forwarded immediately, approved or disapproved, through regular military channels for the action of the war department."

RAY PIRATES MURDER

A YACHT CAPTAIN.

Desperate Fight by Captain Brooks on Board His Yacht at Saualito-The Murderers Escape.

SAUALITO, Cal., Sept. 24.—Captain Brooks, of the yacht Cristal, which was anchored in the stream opposite this town was murdered at 1:45 o'clock this morning by bay pirates.

They boarded the little vessel evidently believing it to be without a watchman. They plundered the lockers and were about ready to pull ashore when Captain Brooks and a companion, who had been asleep in their cabin, were aroused and made their appearance on deck. A desperate fight ensued, in which Captain Brooks was killed and the other man, whose name has not been learned, was wounded. The murderers then made their escape, pulling toward the shore in the darkness.

Captain Brooks was a well known citizen, having been for twenty years in the employ of Inador Gutte, a prominent insurance man and commodore of the yacht club having its headquarters here. The men who committed the crime seem to have made good their escape, as there is no clue to their identity.

Husbands and wives should never lead a cat and dog life. The odds are nine to one in favor of the cat.

Don't forget that life is full of checks, and many of them are forgeries.

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

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