

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

# The Daily Astorian

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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## ROUGH SHOES FOR LITTLE GIRLS



Sometimes, especially school times, they need them; good, easy ones, but strong and hard to wear out. As for the boy, O, we sympathize with you all the year through, for the boys are a great lot on head, heart and pocketbook, but right here our sympathy takes a practical turn. Have you seen our special shoes for boys?  
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FARM BANK & SEALS  
DOORS AND WINDOWS  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
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LEAVE Astoria (Daily) Arrive  
a.m. 9:30 Portland and Astoria 6:30 p.m.  
8:00 6:30 Press trains via Knappton, Clifton, Westport, Clackamas, Goble, connection at Goble for the East and Puget Sound points.

12:30 5:00 Astoria Seaside and New 7:55 4:30  
Astoria Passenger Train via Warrenton and Flavel.  
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None Equal to It

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THE BEST ON EARTH

## NAMED FOR SENATOR

Hon. John H. Smith, of Astoria, Receives Support of Fusion Legislators.

## RESULT OF THE BALLOT

Corbett Still Has His Thirty-Six Votes, but Probability of a Deadlock is Growing.

## UGLY RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

Somebody Stole Senator Selling's Bill From the Desk of the House Clerk—A New Board Was Created.

SALEM, Oct. 6.—Special Correspondence of the Astorian.—The feature of today's joint balloting for United States senator was the action of the fusionist members of both houses in switching to Hon. John Smith, the popular Astoria attorney, Mr. Smith was placed in nomination by Daly, of Lake county, who made a neat speech in placing the name of the Astorian before the house. He spoke of the general reputation of Mr. Smith for honesty in public matters, and of his fitness for the position as senator. The entire 24 fusionists cast their ballots for Mr. Smith, and, if there was a chance to elect him, they would, they state, stand by him to a man. Mr. Smith, who was the only democratic member of the upper house two years ago, made many friends by his affable manner, and some of the democratic members have hopes of securing his election in the event of a deadlock, which is not the impossibility at first thought.

The balloting resulted as follows:  
Corbett ..... 36  
Smith ..... 24  
George ..... 17  
Eakin ..... 6  
Williams ..... 3  
Hewitt ..... 1  
Moore ..... 1  
Fulton ..... 1  
Harmon was absent.

There seems to be a determination among the members to elect a senator before adjourning, but as the contest continues it becomes apparent that a deadlock will result. The friends of Corbett still hope to secure his election, but the opposition is holding well together, and the chances of the venerable Portlander are not any better than when his name was first proposed. The members from Clatsop are doing their utmost to prevent Corbett's election, claiming that when United States senator he endeavored to have the customs house at Astoria removed. For this, it is said, he has their bitter opposition.

The election of a Mitchell republican is considered impossible.

## DETAIL PROCEEDINGS.

The house this afternoon passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of the state agricultural college buildings, recently destroyed by fire.

A resolution was passed providing for a committee from the house and senate to examine into the towage and pilotage system of the state.

Flagg, of Marion, introduced a resolution to appropriate a sum of money out of which to pay the enlisted men in the late Spanish-American war who were rejected, allowing \$1.50 per day from the time of enlistment until the time of rejection. The resolution prevailed.

The first matter to come up in the senate this afternoon was the bill repealing the act creating the state board of equalization. The bill finally passed by a vote of 17 to 12.

Senator Selling asked and was given consent to re-introduce senate bill No. 7, which had been stolen as senate bill No. 64. His bill places the office of district attorney of Multnomah county on a salary basis. It had passed in the senate and was on the clerk's desk in the house, awaiting action, when it disappeared.

The announcement of the disappearance of the bill created a considerable sensation, and some ugly rumors are afloat in explanation. The substitute bill, under suspension of the rules, was railroaded through and passed.

Before the adjourning of the senate, Senator Mulkey introduced a bill creating a state board of equalization commissioners. He claims his bill is free from the objections urged against the present law.

## SPANISH MECHANICS STRIKE FOR BACK WAGES.

Refuse to Work at the Naval Arsenal at Havana—Prompt Evacuation Demanded by U. S. Commissioners

HAVANA, via Key West, Oct. 6.—Six hundred men, machinists, blacksmiths, skinned workmen and laborers, have gone

on a strike at the Havana arsenal, refusing to work unless they are paid five months' arrears of wages. The strike began on Monday and no settlement has yet been made.

The Spanish cruiser Conde De Venadite and gunboat Galicia and the torpedo boat Nueva Espana are on the stocks at the navy yard undergoing extensive repairs, preparatory to their trip to Spain. The arsenal strike is liable to delay the evacuation so far as the navy is concerned unless the differences are soon settled, as the vessels in their present condition are quite unequal to a sea voyage, especially at this time of the year.

The Spanish authorities continue to declare their inability to evacuate the island entirely before the end of February. The Washington government, through the American commissioners, continues to insist upon prompt evacuation. The Spaniards say, also, as a reason for delay, that in addition to the lack of vessels, a large proportion of their soldiers are too weak and ill to undertake the voyage in the winter season.

General Blanco is bent on all sides with grave problems requiring a cash solution. Unfortunately, the Madrid government is unprepared to meet them, and the captain general is thus placed in a very delicate position. On the one hand is the navy yard strike, on the other are troops clamoring for back pay. Last week General Blanco issued orders disbanding all the provisional regiments in certain places, as, for instance, at Sancti Spiritus. The troops refused to disband unless they first received their arrears of pay. Many of them went over to the Cuban ranks.

The trip to Cienfuegos of General Bolano, General Blanco's chief of staff, is understood to be due to the seriousness of the situation. Exactly what reasons rendered the measure necessary have not been developed, but General Blanco yesterday revoked the order disbanding the irregulars.

It has leaked out that in his extremity General Blanco summoned the governor of the Banco Espanol and called upon him for an advance of money. The bank official at first refused, but finally yielded to Blanco's appeal and agreed to advance \$200,000. His weakness is seriously condemned, many of the depositors threatening to withdraw their deposits.

The commercial condition of the island, instead of improving, seems to be at a complete standstill. The undisputed corruption in every branch of the administration fills all minds with distrust. There are ominous clouds on the horizon that indicate early trouble with the Cubans, who are now openly proclaiming their readiness to fight to the last drop of blood for absolute independence.

Prominent chiefs in the insurgent army have indicated their intention, as soon as the forthcoming elections are over, to come to Havana and work strenuously for independence. In this they are supported by the laboring classes, or pacifists, not identified with the last uprising, three fifths of whom, it may be safely estimated, profess their intention of joining the insurgent ranks in the struggle for independence and to fight the Americans, if the latter in any way oppose absolute freedom for the island.

Distrust and uncertainty as to the precise policy of the United States government with regard to Cuba keeps the island in a precarious and unsettled condition. Havana is deservedly alarmed over the release of 700 Nanyigos, who have been undergoing sentences in Spain's colonies in Africa. These criminals are mostly murderers, belonging to the Manigo societies, whose initiation rites demand that the neophyte should murder the first person he meets in the street, the ceremony of drinking the hot blood of a co-K. If the feathers in the cock's tail are black he must kill a negro; if white the victim must be a white man, and if yellow or buff, then a mulatto or Chinaman.

These Nanyigos have long been a menace to this city, waging their battles in the streets and committing terrible crimes. During the past few years upwards of 700 of them have been arrested and sent to Ceuta. The report of their release and probable return to Havana fills the population with dread.

Senator Francisco De Armas, civil governor of Matanzas, has been relieved of his office owing to his inability to cope with conditions there. During his administration nothing seemed to be done to relieve the distress and reduce the terrible mortality. Armas is a Cuban and autonomist governor and the Spaniards see in his conduct something beyond incapability.

## APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The following telegram, signed by J. S. McLain, editor of the Journal; E. R. Johnston, managing editor of the Times; and C. H. Haben, manager editor of the Tribune, was sent to President McKinley tonight:

"Advices from conservative sources lead us to believe that a force of not less than 600 soldiers, preferably 800, should be at once available at Leech lake and vicinity. We believe such force is needed, not only to rescue General Bacon and the survivors of his command, but to properly overawe the agency Indians, in whose professions of friendship and neutrality no one acquainted with them puts credence. A general outbreak at or around Walker would probably result in the massacre of many citizens. In a country as heavily timbered the present force is, in our judgment, wholly inadequate. The gravity of the situation is not over-estimated in the above suggestions."

This dispatch was sent upon receipt of advices that an uprising among the Red Lake and Cass Lake, as well as the Leech Lake Indians was regarded as imminent.

## THE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Up to 12 o'clock tonight no information had been received by the war department officials from General Bacon. During the evening however, the department received from the general's adjutant, now at St. Paul, the following telegram, giving a summary of conditions so far as that officer was able to obtain them:

"In answer to a telegram to the United States marshal at Walker, Minn., I have received a reply giving the location of General Bacon on the mainland, at the southwest corner of Leech lake, saying: 'Commenced fighting at 11:30 yesterday. Indians seem to have best position,

## FIGHTING CONTINUES

Gen. Bacon's Command Not Annihilated in the Battle With the Pillagers.

## GREAT UPRISING LIKELY

Indians on Several Other Reservations Have Joined in the Massacre of Whites.

## THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Fearing That Bloodshed Will Follow—Troops Sent to Quell the Murderous Redskins.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 6.—Early this morning fighting between the soldiers and Pillagers was resumed, and it has continued practically all day.

This makes it certain that General Bacon's command is still on earth and in fighting trim. It is now believed the soldiers are entrenched and in a position to hold out until reinforcements reach them.

## GENERAL UPRISING OF INDIANS.

LEATHERUP, Minn., Oct. 6.—This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock it was learned that General Bacon and his small band of 70 or 72 men were still fighting on Bear Island, but it cannot be learned what the outcome of their fighting has been up to this hour, 5 o'clock.

An attempt was made to land on the island this afternoon and rescue the wounded soldiers and get the bodies of the unfortunate bluecoats who were killed. This attempt was partly successful, so far as that four bodies were recovered and nine wounded soldiers were rescued, but the citizens were driven to the boat and the boat was driven from the shore by skulking redskins.

A special train, with 25 men of the Third infantry, from Fort Snelling, under command of Lieutenant Gohrback, arrived at Walker this afternoon. Another special train will leave Brainerd tonight with 200 or 250 more soldiers. Inspector Trinker expresses the opinion that with 500 soldiers the Indians will be subdued, but thinks there will be bloodshed, and may be lots of it.

It is said the Indians from the Mille Lacs reservation have started, 300 strong, to join the Leech Lake Indians, and, if this is the case, it will require 500 additional troops to quell the disturbance. They are reported to be well armed and going north at a rapid rate. They will probably reach Bear island and Leech lake tomorrow at daylight.

Since the uprising of the Bear Island Indians the Indians at Leech Lake agency had been quiet until today, but word has arrived tonight from the agency that the Indians have broken out, and the authorities have no control over them and fear there will be more bloodshed.

## ONE THOUSAND PERSONS WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

Great Fire Sweeps Away a Large Part of the Chinese City of Hankow, Causing a Frightful Loss of Life.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, fire on Sunday last at Hankow destroyed over a mile square of the city, including government buildings and the temple. It is feared that 1000 lives were lost.

## RAFT TOWED INTO PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The log raft which has been floating around the Pacific for two weeks, was towed into port this afternoon by tug boats.

diers and two Indian police killed; awaiting moving. Major Wilkinson, see following reinforcement."

It is also reported that T. J. Sheehan was killed. Major M. C. Wilkinson and Mr. Sheehan, who are among the killed, are well known among the northwestern people in Washington. Major Wilkinson was a volunteer in the civil war, and at its close was given a commission in the regular army. He is well known in the department of the Columbia, and participated in several Indian campaigns. His regiment has been stationed at Fort Snelling for 21 years. He was over 60 years old, and his family is at Redlands, Cal., where he has for two years been starting an orange grove, with a view of spending his closing years there.

T. J. Sheehan was captain in the Fifth Minnesota during the civil war and participated in the Sioux Indian massacre in 1862, when he was placed in command of Fort Ridgely. There, with a total force of but 175 men he withstood for two days the attacks and siege of over 1000 Indians, finally repulsing them and saving the lives of his command. For 20 years after the close of the rebellion he was sheriff of Freeborn county, Minn., and lately had been United States deputy marshal. He was about 65 years old, and married.

## THE FIRST BATTLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—The Times this morning prints the following summary of the situation at Leech Lake as near as it can be learned: At 4:30 this morning the only definite news from Leech Lake is that 100 of the Third infantry under General Bacon had an engagement with the Pillagers on the mainland with casualties of four killed and nine wounded.

The troops landed at 2 a. m. yesterday and scouted through the woods without result. Soon after 11 a. m., while the men were setting coffee, the Indians opened fire with the results stated.

The troops, headed by General Bacon and Major Wilkinson, rushed forward to cover and returned the Indian fire with good effect, the loss to the red men not being definitely known because of the nature of the ground and the thick brush. This was all the definite news received up to the hour given above.

Early in the evening rumors began to come in from Brainerd and Duluth to the effect that a Custer like disaster had been added to the long list of fights with Indians.

Mr. Pegler, of the Minneapolis Journal, telegraphed that Beaton of the Minneapolis Journal was in a critical position.

Following this came a statement from the operator at Walker that Beaton and Brill, the latter the Pioneer Press correspondent, landed from a boat before the troops were engaged and had been killed. A later story was to the effect that two correspondents had been cut off by the Indians while trying to escape and killed. Knappen, of the Times, was not mentioned, but was supposed to be with Beaton and Brill.

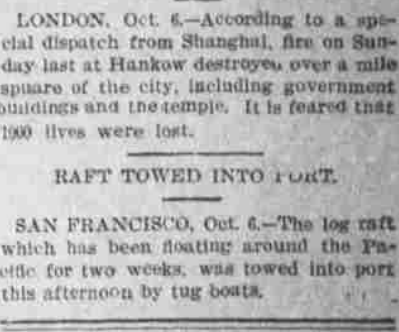
Still later comes a report from Brainerd that Bacon and his entire command and two newspaper correspondents had been killed. From railroad sources came the rumor that Bacon and half his men had followed.

At 2 a. m. orders were received at Fort Snelling to embark the three companies of the Third infantry on a special which would leave the post at 5 a. m. today.

It should be remembered that the scene of the fighting is many miles of rough water or thick forest distant from Walker, the nearest telegraph station, and it would be well until definite advices are received to accept the rumors tentatively. If the story of a total or partial massacre is true it is almost impossible to discover how the story reached the wire at Walker. That there has been a serious fight is beyond question. That our armed soldiers, armed with the best of magazine rifles, have been killed by a couple of hundred Indians—that being the maximum number named in the enemy's hand seems incredible.

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