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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ROUGH SHOES FOR LITTLE GIRLS



Sometimes, especially school times, they want 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 tax on heart and pocketbook, but right here our sympathy takes a practical turn. Have you seen our special shoes for boys? **Petersen & Brown.**

THE PARKER HOUSE

First-Class in Every Respect.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM

Special Rates to Theatrical Parties

A. J. MASON, Prop
ASTORIA, ORE.

LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY
Fisher Brothers
ASTORIA...

SELL
SHIP CHANDLERY HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL COOKING AND PROVISIONS FLOOR AND MILL POWER FURNACE OILS AND VARNISHES LOCKERS SUPPLIES FURNITURE SCALLOPS DOORS AND WINDOWS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WAGONS AND VEHICLES

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

Leave	Astoria (Daily)	Arrive
8:00 a.m.	Portland and Astoria via Knappton, Warrenton, Clatskanie, Goble, connection at Goble for the East and Puget sound points.	11:15 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	Astoria, Seaside and New Astoria Passenger trains, via Warrenton and Flavel.	5:45 p.m.

All trains leaving Astoria going to Seaside and returning from Seaside run on the Flavel branch.
J. C. MAIO,
G. F. & P. A.

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.



CITY BOOK STORE
Headquarters for
SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, TYPEWRITER PAPER, RIBBONS, ETC., ETC
GRIFFIN & REED

FOARD & STOKES CO.

Our Motto:

"We Buy and Sell Everything"

SPECIALTIES FOR THIS WEEK

"Moba" Roast Coffee

Try It and Be Convinced

Royal Cream Flour

None Equal to It

Maple Leaf Butter

.... THE FINEST

White Sewing Machine

THE BEST ON EARTH

WET WEATHER GOODS

Mackintoshes

Umbrellas

Rubbers

FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES,

YOUTHS AND CHILDREN

Reliable Goods; Lowest Prices

C. H. COOPER,

THE LEADING HOUSE OF ASTORIA

FIGHTING REPORTED

Rumor From Madrid That Rebels and Americans Have Been Engaged.

STORY IS NOT CONFIRMED

No News of the Alleged Battle Received at Washington, but No Denial is Made.

SHOULD KEEP PHILIPPINES

General Merritt Thinks the Filipinos Should Not Be Given Independence—The Islands Are Valuable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says Captain Anson, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila, announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships. The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila bay.

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As far as could be ascertained, no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the navy department, nor has General Otis, commanding the United States troops at Manila, made any reference to it in any communications he may have made to the war department.

Recently the newspapers contained the statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another portion of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance, and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

SHOULD KEEP PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—General Wesley Merritt today said: "If the Filipinos were allowed independence now, it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out."

"While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with anyone of them who is capable of governing."

"I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans. But there is one certainty—they will never submit again to be ruled by the Spaniards. If America takes possession of the Philippine islands it will result in a new era to the Filipinos and for our own country. The islands are of immense strategic value navally and commercially, and may easily be defended."

FORMER SECRETARY HERBERT AGAINST COLONIAL EXPANSION.

In a Speech at New York He Declares Our New Possessions Not Capable of Being Part of This Nation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Hilary H. Herbert former secretary of the navy, in responding to the toast, "Our Place Among Nations," at the dinner of the Quill Club last night, spoke against colonial expansion in the tropics. He said: "Will the dangers ahead of us overcome the nation? Will this great government fall by its own ambition, or will it go on as it has in the past, leading the way among the nations?"

"We are 45 equal states, capable of enjoying the blessings of free government. Our navy is fifth among those of other nations, but our shipbuilders have no superiors, and Dewey, Sampson and Schley and Watson have shown that our sailors are equal to any afloat."

"The United States can defend their interests on the high seas wherever their interests may be. It may cost money, but there is no need of a foreign alliance. No thoughtful man can deny that there are dangers ahead of us but they lie in another direction."

"We have passed the parting of the ways. Alaska is colony No. one, Hawaii is colony No. two, Porto Rico is No. three, Cuba will gravitate into the union and be colony No. 4. The Philippines may come in and be colony No. 5, or they may be divided up so that one of them may be colony No. 25."

"No one can say that these countries today are capable of being a part of this nation. Their people are not capable

of self government now. When will they be capable? Will it be when they are Americanized? Take the answer from the history of the Danish West Indies. Experiments have been tried there for 20 years, and they are not now successful. The cardinal and insuperable objection to the colonization of tropical countries is that they are already inhabited by an inferior population.

"No Anglo-Saxon has been able to change Jamaica and other West Indian islands."

"I believe our navy ought to be increased whether we have more colonies or not, but if we increase our colonies, we must build a navy equal to that of any afloat."

Mr. Herbert said that if we could take in our kith and kin across our northern border, well and good, but if Canadians did not care to join us, we should stand as we are and preserve the union without inviting disaster by experiments not in accord with our institutions.

UNITED STATES ASSUMES CUBAN MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Considered a Victory for the Spanish Commission, but Pronounced a Jus. Concession by Lawyers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

The United States will accept the indebtedness of the Cuban municipalities, but will not agree to pay or guarantee any portion of the general Cuban debt. This statement was made to the New York World correspondent by the highest authority in Washington at this time. There can be no doubt as to its correctness. By this concession from the original instructions to the American commission, the Spanish commission has won a victory. The instructions to the American commission were that they were not to discuss the question of the Cuban or Porto Rican debt.

The debt of the municipalities of Cuba will be assumed by the United States and prorated among the municipalities when a permanent government is established. In making this concession the Americans were actuated by a desire to protect American interests. The water works, electric lighting plants, and other municipal improvements were largely constructed by American capital, the bonds being guaranteed by the Spanish government.

State officials say that the assumption of the Cuban municipal debt was contemplated from the outset, in the event of Spain making the plea that the indebtedness was incurred in improving the conditions of the island. This view is endorsed by international lawyers. As Spain did not derive benefit from the money expended in improvements in the island it is only proper that the United States assume the indebtedness for municipal works. The contracts already made for municipal improvements will also be honored by the American government.

TOWN OF WELLINGTON

MAY BE SWALLOWED UP.

Has Been Undermined and Indications Are That Disastrous Subsidences Will Occur Before Long.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—The coal mining town of Wellington, Vancouver Island, has been the scene of several subsidences and there is general alarm there now owing to the indications that another is likely to take place.

The whole town is undermined, owing to the extensive operations for coal mining, and a few weeks ago a house slid down into the abyss. There is every sign now that this experience is likely to be repeated on a large scale. The people are panic stricken.

NOT ENTITLED TO DIFFERENTIAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The arbitrators selected to decide whether the Canadian Pacific railroad is entitled to differential under the rates made by United States lines on freight traffic between San Francisco and eastern points on or east of the Missouri river have rendered a decision that the Canadian Pacific railway is not entitled to differential.

AMAZING, IF TRUE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—News-papers received here by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama, publish the amazing statement that Li Hung Chang and the dowager empress of China have been secretly married.

FORMALLY ELECTED.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Oct. 19.—Redfield Proctor was re-elected United States senator today in the joint session of the legislature.

OFF FOR PHILIPPINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The Valenciano sailed for Manila this afternoon carrying troops for the Philippines. Among the soldiers on board is the Second battalion of the Washington regiment.

GREAT DAY AT CHICAGO

Peace Jubilee Made the Occasion of a Monster Demonstration.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Addressed an Immense Audience at the Auditorium on the Results of the Late War

SERIOUS ACCIDENT OCCURRED

Great Crowd Jammed Near a Club-House to See the President, but No One Was Injured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—For the third time since their commencement the jubilee festivities were shifted to the interior of the Auditorium, and the third and last scene to be enacted within the great hall was the most brilliant and successful of them all. It was a great national peace jubilee banquet, tendered to the president of the United States and other distinguished guests by the citizens of Chicago. No similar event ever held within the Auditorium surpassed in brilliancy and simple elegance the banquet of tonight.

Twelve hundred guests, among them men prominent in all branches of business, science, and art, men of brilliant record upon the sea, and men famed for deeds of arms done on shore, were standing by their chairs when a tap from the gavel of Franklin McVeach, the presiding officer, announced the approach of President McKinley. The orchestra struck up, "Hail to the Chief."

At 10 o'clock the preliminary portion of the banquet having been disposed of, Chairman McVeach introduced President McKinley, announcing that he would reply to the toast, "Our Country." It was several minutes before the cheering had subsided sufficiently to allow the president's voice to be heard. He said:

"It affords me gratification to meet the people of the city of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities of a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of peace, profoundly grateful for the glorious advancement already made, and earnestly wishing in the final termination to realize an equally glorious fulfillment."

"With no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness, we contemplate the events of the past five months. They have been too serious to admit of boasting or vainglorification. They have been so full of responsibilities, immediate and prospective as to admonish the soberest judgment and counsel the most conservative action. This is not the time to fire the imagination but rather to discover, calmly, the way to truth and justice and when discovered, to follow it with fidelity and courage, without fear, hesitation, or weakness."

"The war has put upon the nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We cannot escape the obligations of victory. We cannot avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound, in conscience, to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposes upon us."

"The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame and not our everlasting glory if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the national government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered."

"The war with Spain was undertaken not that the United States should increase its territory, but that oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us and we must give to the world the full demonstration of the sincerity of our purpose."

"Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable."

shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery.

"Looking backward we can see how the hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves, but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to things, or they get to us, the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity."

"The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement towards a higher and nobler civilization, a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation duty, and duty alone, should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertakings."

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by us executive with the making of the treaty of peace, and that of the senate of the United States, which, by our constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty makers is done the work of the law makers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities, the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the executive and congress wisdom to perform theirs."

JAM TO SEE MCKINLEY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—During the crush to see President McKinley in front of the Union League club today, terrible loss of life was narrowly averted. A portion of the crowd started to push its way toward the clubhouse when the police called on a detachment of soldiers and marines for aid, but they, too, were powerless to control the crowd.

Finally, after desperate pushing, the marines managed to clear a small space through, and, forming in line, they fixed bayonets, and, standing shoulder to shoulder, tried to hold back the crowd. The thing was, however, beyond the power of mortal man, and, seeing that the bayonets must inevitably result in loss of life, if kept on the level, the marines snatched them off and then it was all over.

Marines, soldiers and policemen were mixed in the crowd, utterly helpless, and lacking even the ability to raise their hands to their shoulders, so close was the crowd packed. After nearly half an hour of hard work the crowd was thinned so that a long breath was possible, and comparative quiet was restored. No lives were lost.

FAVORS ANTI-TOLLER MEN.

DENVER, Oct. 19.—The supreme court of Colorado today rendered a decision in a case involving the right to the title and emblem of the silver republican party in this state. The decision is in favor of the anti-Teller faction of the party, which declined to fuse with the democrats and popuists, and nominated a straight ticket, with Simon Guggenheim at its head. The decision handed down today was a verbal one. Justice Goddard dissented from the decision. The decision is understood to deny the right of National Chairman Towne to remove the state chairman.

GOLD FROM THE ANTIPODES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The steamer Mariposa reached here today from the Antipodes and brought \$2,667,255 in sovereigns.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.