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NO. 101

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TWO AWFUL ACCIDENTS

Theater Collapsed at Detroit, Ten or More Workmen Being Killed.

SUPPORTS WERE FAULTY

Roof Fell Without a Moment's Warning and Workmen Were Caught Beneath It.

SEVEN COAL MINERS KILLED

Terrible Mistake of an Engineer. Who Caused Three Cars to Fall Down a Shaft Upon a Carriage.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The new five-story Waldorf theater building is tonight in a hopeless state of collapse, and 15 or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident which occurred there this afternoon. Shortly before 2 o'clock, while some 15 men were at work in various parts of the half-finished theater, a portion of the structure fell in, without a second's warning.

Nearly every workman was carried down into the theater pit. The top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, forming a sort of fatal missile, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, brick, and a great quantity of cement from the roof, and carrying along the struggling company of men into the pit below, very few of whom escaped injury. The front wall of the building remains practically intact, but the east side wall bulged out and buckled threateningly.

The taking out of the dead was rushed and good progress was made until 5:15, when the upper portion of the east wall fell, a shower of bricks striking around the crowd of laborers, officers and newspaper men, extinguishing the temporary electric lights and causing a stampede for the street. Fortunately none of those who were struck by the second downfall was seriously injured. Mayor Maybury and other city officials who were on the scene thereupon decided not to further imperil life in order to save dead bodies, and work was suspended until tomorrow.

The dead are: August W. White, George W. White, Theodore Mertens, Martin Shaffer, Cornelius McArthur, James Megerschke, Joseph Jankowski, John Gireski.

Two other bodies had been discovered in the debris at the time of the second crash. The following are missing: Peter Connor, Jacob Lewen, Frank Wolf, Ed. Betts, Chas. Franklin.

Twelve other workmen were seriously injured, and of these it is feared that Edward Fisher and J. W. Wilson will die.

The disaster is supposed to have been due to the use of fast iron beams in reconstructing the supports for the very heavy roof.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Seven men were killed and three fatally injured at the Exeter collier of the Lehigh Coal Company at West Pittston today. The accident was due to the alleged carelessness of Engineer David Price, who, acting in disobedience of positive orders, caused three cars to run into the top of the shaft. These cars, loaded and weighing 11 tons, fell down the 300-foot shaft and crashed with frightful force upon a carriage carrying 10 men. Seven were almost instantly killed. They are: Michael Smith, Andrew Tinko, Michael Podeszabanny, Michael Branike, Joseph E. Culock, Michael Waidowski, Joseph Andrews.

The injured are: William Pulko, Joseph Winaler, Paul Lackson.

The accident occurred as the men were going to work, and being sent down the shaft in parties of 10. Price, in charge of the little donkey engine, was shifting loaded cars from the new red ash shaft, some distance away. The track approached the head of Exeter shaft, and at a distance of 30 feet from it, curved gently to the right and around the shaft to a breaker. At a point where this track commenced to curve was a switch and 30 feet of track leading to the head of the shaft, which was used for storing crippled cars. Close to the head of the shaft it was closed by a head block.

The train was going at good speed, when, instead of curving around the shaft, the cars into the switch, which was open, struck the head block, dashed through it, and three of them toppled down the shaft, completely wrecking it. The mass of wreckage fell to the foot of the shaft, choking it, and when, after hard work, the men were extricated, seven were dead and three fatally hurt.

THE PEACE SITUATION NOW IS SATISFACTORY.

Refusal of the Spanish Commissioners to the United States Terms Opens the Way for a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Reports to the state department received from the peace commissioners in Paris indicate that that body has proceeded in exactly the line anticipated, and consequently the action of yesterday was not a disappointment. It was fully expected that the Spanish commissioners would endeavor to make better terms than those offered by the United States commissioners. It was

not expected they would close with the American proposition. It is quite probable the way is now open for a compromise between the two sides, and the monetary difference will be found to be the only one of substance. This, it is believed, is represented by the difference between \$100,000,000, probably the maximum allowance which the United States will be willing to pay Spain for the improvements in the Philippines, and the \$200,000,000, which represents about the minimum of the Spanish claim for compensation on account of the cessation of the entire group. With about \$100,000,000 at stake in this issue it will be seen there is fair reason to expect the negotiations will not be speedily terminated.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Regarding the peace negotiations, the Spaniards affect to believe that the Americans had planned to develop the spirit of their Philippines demand before the American elections, but they decline to say whether they expect easier terms after the election. The entire clerical force of the American commissioners was busy, the greater part of last night in handling the Spanish presentation, and the counsel to the commissioners at the same time examined it with a view to today's private session of the American commission for the formulation of a response.

It may again be asserted on the highest authority—as bearing on the Spanish argument—that when the protocol was signed there was no understanding, verbal or otherwise, which the protocol does not show forth. Now that the American commissioners at any time on the other hand, held or believed that the protocol determined anything against Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines. The American representatives have, however, had no doubts they will hold, that the protocol is valid. It does provide for a decision by the Paris conference regarding the ownership of the Philippines.

In this connection, too, the Americans will undoubtedly cite the fact that originally the protocol contained the word "possession," instead of "disposition," the latter having been substituted at M. Cambon's request and in reference to Spanish sensibilities. The original reading will be unquestionably referred to now as indicating the mental attitude of the American signers of the protocol toward American possession of the Philippines. This line of reasoning naturally will include the question of the precedent which the Spaniards created by the refusal of the United States to consider the Cuban debt because it was not mentioned in the protocol.

It is possible that the American commissioners may finally concur with the Spanish contention that the capitulation of Manila—coming after the signing of the protocol—was invalid. It that event the Americans may cite, as an offset to the tariff duties collected, their own expenses in administering the government of Manila and restoring order. They may also ask if Spain wishes the insurgent control of the city, or the insurgent control of the waterworks, re-established as a step toward the restoration of the status quo ante, which the Spaniards declare was broken by the Americans. Finally, Spain may be asked to consider whether, instead of being prisoners of the United States, the Spaniards should be sent to Manila where they were a nuisance within American protection. But, however the contentions may result, there are at present no indications of a rupture.

WANT CUBAN INSURGENT OFFICERS RELEASED.

Evacuation Commission Asked to Intervene in Their Behalf—Other News From the Conquered Territory.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—An appeal signed by a large number of Cubans, has been presented to the United States evacuation commissioners begging them to intercede with the Spanish government for the release of the Cuban general, Luis Rivera, and the Cuban colonel, Bacallac, his chief of staff, who, in March of last year, were captured by the Spanish general Hernandez de Velasco, while operating with his column in the hills about Cabañas de Rio Honda. The local papers say that the American commissioners have forwarded the petition to Captain General Banceo, but it is safe to assume that they have taken no steps in the matter, as it would be entirely outside their province.

Rear Admiral Sampson and his party have returned on the Scorpion from a pleasure trip to Mariel.

Colonel Williams, the chief quartermaster was attacked with some sort of fever, which the physicians cannot yet identify, but he is not seriously ill. Captain Foraker will leave for the United States next Wednesday.

Captain Brooks has completed his inspection and inventory of the batteries and other defenses of Havana and submitted his report.

Mr. Gould, legal adviser to the United States evacuation commission, will sail for the United States today on the Vigilanza.

He seems to attend to private business, and will return here in the course of a fortnight. The party which landed Thursday from the transport Panama, including Representative John Daiseil, and former Congressman Huff, will also be passengers by the Vigilanza.

The Spanish officials have announced a sale of government tugs and launches. The only sale effected was of a launch, which went for \$200. In the other cases the bids fall below the two-thirds estimated value, and the articles were not sold.

The official records from Matanzas for the month of October give the births there as 19, the marriages 10, and the deaths 68.

Among the steamers that have arrived within the last 24 hours are the Erro-karo, St. Germain, and Los Andes, from Spanish ports, and the Vigilanza, from Vera Cruz, all with passengers and cargo.

ST. LOUIS CURFEW ORDINANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The Curfew bill to compel children under the age of 15 to be off the streets after 8 p. m., in winter and 9 p. m. in summer, has been passed by the city council. The bill was originated by Colonel Alexander Fogead, of Louisville, Ky., president of the Boy's and Girls' National Association.

Mayor Seegenheim assured Colonel Hogue and that he would sign the bill, and it will then become a law. A number of the larger cities have adopted Colonel Hogue's curfew ordinance.

THE TERESA LOST AT SEA

Spanish Cruiser, Foundered While on Her Way to United States.

ENCOUNTERED A STORM

Gale Opened Great Rents in the Cruiser's Sides and She Filled and Sank.

THE SEAMEN WERE SAVED

Novel Plan Employed to Transfer the Men From the Sinking Vessel to Tug Which Towed Her.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The tug Merritt put into Charleston this morning and reported the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa off San Salvador, the Bahamas, November 3, in the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Calmanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 25, in tow for New York. She had already passed Cape May and started northeast toward the Bahamas. A furious storm overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in the hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Captain Harris and crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the captain and 136 men, who will proceed north by rail. No lives were lost, so far as known.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The navy department has a message from Lieutenant Commander Harris, now at Charleston, confirming the loss of the Maria Teresa. He states that to have turned about and sought another passage would have been an extremely perilous undertaking to begin with, and even after getting safely about the vessel would have been obliged to travel many hundred miles more than intended in order to have picked up another course closer to the American continent and with the added dangers that the Florida shoals might bring.

The greatest regret was expressed in official circles regarding the loss of the Maria Teresa. Secretary of State Hay said that it had been found impossible to bring the vessel to the United States, when everybody was so much interested in her.

Acting Secretary Allen of the navy said the loss was much greater than any intrinsic value represented in the ship. She was the link that connected the great victory with the United States. It was the sentiment bred in this country that succeeded in raising her, and it was the wish of the whole people that she should be brought to the United States. It was the general impression about the state, sea and navy departments that the loss of the Maria Teresa would prevent any further attempt to bring any of the other vessels to this country.

A thrilling story of the loss of the Maria Teresa is given in the official report of Lieutenant Commander Harris to the secretary of the navy, received by telegraph at the navy department late this afternoon. Harris says:

At 1 p. m. Captain Citterden asked me to signal the Vulcan to cast off the Merritt's tow lines and have the Merritt come alongside. I then assumed command, told the men what was to be done and assigned them stations. I told the chief engineer to start the engine to aid the Vulcan in keeping her head up. He did so, but it could run but a short time safely alongside. We signaled the Vulcan, "we are about to abandon the ship; try to keep her head to wind."

I ordered Captain Lecazo to take charge of the lee surf boat and when it was lowered to the sea, ordered Captain Chittenden into it, against his repeated protests. He was placed in the boat with his son. This boat was unable to reach the lines we had astern, but the Merritt picked them up and, after taking Captain Chittenden aboard, towed the boat to our lee quarter and repeated this maneuver each trip, forming a led for the boats to come under, and then towing them back. From 1 to 2 o'clock the work of transferring the crew continued. A life raft was taken over and capsized, but was righted. The smaller surf boat, towed under the lee side, was then gotten out.

In all his trips the quartermaster poured oil in spoonfuls on both sides, and the Vulcan also used oil to make it smooth where the embarking was done. I doubt if we could have worked without it. The ship labored more and more heavily before I left the bridge. She rolled her spouts under, which I should estimate to be thirty degrees, and her pitching was enough to show her rudder, propeilers and perhaps 15 feet of her keel.

With the exception of three men, who got drunk and gave much trouble, all the crew behaved well. Every man did his duty and my orders were instantly obeyed by the wreckers and the men of the navy.

JAPANESE MOB DESTROYS MISSIONARY BUILDINGS.

American Residents Leave Chungking to Places of Safety—General in Charge of Garrison Soldiers.

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—The Koba News, under date of October 4 says: The latest telegrams respecting the risings in the neighborhood of Chungking state that it is a movement against the

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misnomer on the part of a marauding band led by one Yu Han Tse. The French church, hospital and school and also the American Methodist church at Honk Chou, about 30 miles from Chungking, have been destroyed. The ranks of the marauders are constantly being swelled and the lawless row numbers about 2,000, most of them being armed with antiquated rifles, but the leaders' own guard, of about 100 men, is armed with Winchester rifles. There are about 30 English and American subjects living at Chungking. Mr. Smithers in the United States consul there. The consuls are stated to have wired to their respective ministers at Peking asking that pressure be brought to bear upon the viceroy to send troops to suppress the riot; but owing to political changes at Peking, the government, it is said, will not be able to comply with the order.

The general in command of the garrison at Chungking has committed suicide to escape punishment for not suppressing the rioters. The English and American residents of Chungking have left the city and gone down the river to a place of safety.

The home department of the Japanese government is making an investigation with the object of placing churches and Buddhist temples under the same regulations. Under the present laws Buddhist priests are debarred from voting in the diet, although Japanese churches and monasteries are permitted there; but, on the other hand, a Buddhist temple is exempt from taxation while a Christian church is not.

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC IN THE TOWN OF GIBARA.

More Than Half the Population Stricken—Medical Supplies and Nurses Daily Needed in the District.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 5.—Dr. Woodson, medical inspector in the department of Santiago, who arrived here on the U. S. cruiser Cincinnati, after visiting Holguin, Gibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Tamayo and Guantanamo, reports that upon his arrival at Gibara with Col. Hood's regiment he discovered more than half the population suffering from small pox. There were also many cases of typhoid and dysentery. He went immediately to work and systematically isolated the houses, insisting upon the regimen (the Second Immunes) being camped in a healthful location near the sea.

Every effort will be made to prevent the American and Spanish soldiers from fraternizing, as the Spaniards come from Holguin, about 37 miles from Gibara, and are liable to carry infection. The whole country through the two towns is thickly populated, and the plague is scattered all along the route.

Medical supplies are badly needed, also delicacies for the convalescents, and the situation offers an excellent opportunity for nurses and doctors of the Red Cross.

General Wood will soon leave to make a personal inspection of the points visited by Dr. Woodson, despite the advice of his friends not to do so. The military governor is simply indefatigable in the line of duty. He will send Dr. Woodson back to Gibara on the steamer Reina de Los Angeles with five doctors and a large quantity of supplies.

General Wood says he knew of the epidemic, which had been continuous for three years, and had every man in Colonel Wood's regiment vaccinated. He believes that none will be stricken and that there is no cause for alarm. Colonel Ray, of the Third Immune regiment, reports a recent affair on the Santa Isabel plantation between two of his men who were guarding cattle and some 15 insurgents. Three of the Cubans are believed to have been wounded, but their comrades carried them off.

Colonel Ray sent for the Cuban general, Perez, and questioned him regarding the matter, declaring that he was positive that the men were Perez's command, as they were all armed and wore Cuban cockades. He insisted that if Perez kept his men under arms, he should also keep them in camp.

"I cannot understand your object," said Colonel Ray to Perez, "in continuing your men armed on the American territory. Are they armed against the Americans? There are no Spaniards in arms within a hundred miles. What is the necessity of doing what can only lead to further trouble?"

General Perez said he would issue orders restraining his men from similar attacks.

Colonel Ray replied: "I shall treat all armed Cubans caught stealing or trying to steal cattle as bandits. There is no reason why these men should not go to work!"

Colonel Borrero has completed his schedule of the guns captured from the Spaniards to be shipped north. The total number is 131, varying from 1 1/2 inches to 3 1/2 inches in caliber. There are 36 six-inch bronze pieces, 120 steel guns and 41 cast iron guns. In addition to this ordnance there are 23,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

EXPOSITION A SUCCESS.

OMAHA, Nov. 5.—Today the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association decided on paying back 15 cents on every dollar of stock that was subscribed for its construction. After this is accomplished enough money will remain in the treasury to more than meet the remaining 25 cents, and fulfill all obligations.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests have shown it to knead further than any other brand.

