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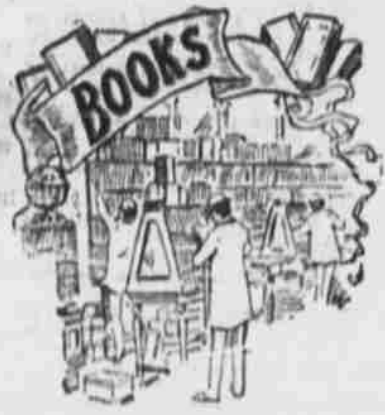
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VOTES TO BE CAST TODAY

General Elections to Be Held in Forty-two of the Forty-five States.

HEAVY VOTING EXPECTED

All the States Will Elect Congressmen and Thirty-three Will Elect Legislatures.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Both Parties Claim the Election of Their Gubernatorial and Other Candidates by Large Majorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Excluding Oregon, Maine and Vermont, elections will be held in all the states of the Union tomorrow. Great interest is taken and it is likely a heavy vote will be cast. All 42 states will elect congressmen, and 23 will elect state legislatures. Twenty-one states will elect governors and state officers, and 19 will elect minor state officers.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Superintendent McCullagh, of the Metropolitan election district, professes to have information of a great deal of illegal registration, and a number of arrests were made yesterday and today of persons accused of violating the law in that regard. At least outwardly the police department is acting in harmony with the election district deputies for the prevention of fraud, although the republican newspapers do not hesitate to impugn the sincerity of Chief of Police Devery in his attitude toward the superintendent of elections.

At each polling place in the city tomorrow will be two police officers, and Superintendent McCullagh may place his 50 deputies in the localities most suspected as being the scenes of colonizing enterprises. Mr. McCullagh continues to assert the belief that there will be trouble at some of the polling places, especially in the Eighth assembly district, which embraces some of the hardest streets in the city.

On the other hand, the police declare that there is no basis in fact for Superintendent McCullagh's misgivings, and trouble will only arise in event of indiscretion on the part of the state deputies. Betting on the state ticket is of so uncertain a measure that it is difficult to distinguish between the real and the fictitious.

It was said in "the street" during the afternoon that some \$20,000 had been brought there by a democrat to bet at 2 to 1 on Van Wyck, and that an hour was required to place half of the sum. In democratic quarters it was alleged that betting was even money and 2 to 1 on Van Wyck, while at places where republicans were mostly in evidence it was given out that money had been up all the way from 10 to 8 and 2 to 1 on Roosevelt.

The last day before the election marked a wonderful change in betting on the gubernatorial race, and the odds of 10 to 2 on Van Wyck, which had prevailed for several days, began to wobble early in the morning under the pressure of republican money, until by noon even money, offered by Colonel Roosevelt's supporters, almost went begging. In the afternoon the odds switched over to the republican candidate and 10 to 8, and in some instances 2 to 1, were offered on his chances to win. A good amount of this money found takers, but there seemed to be a surplus of republican money on the market, and much of it went unrecruited for.

The first attack on democratic odds began in Wall street this morning, and bets aggregating \$50,000 were made in an hour's time, most of it being at slight odds on Van Wyck or even money. When however, the republican roll made its appearance, with "commission lawyers," at the Hoffman house and Fifth Avenue hotel, the democratic bettors demanded odds, which were cheerfully given.

About noon C. H. Dewitt went into Wall street with \$20,000, which he offered at 2 to 1 on Van Wyck. Some of it was taken.

Bell & Co., who have been placing a number of bets in favor of the democratic candidate, today laid all the money they had left, about \$7,800, getting 2 to 1 for some of it.

Among the bets they made were \$200 against \$200, and \$100 against \$200. They claim they could have placed \$20,000 more if they had it.

The following predictions were made tonight:

DEMOCRATIC.

Richard Crocker—"We claim the county by 70,000 and the city by 25,000. Van Wyck will be elected governor by 50,000 plurality."

David B. Hill—"This is going to be another election like 1882, when the democrats carried not only New York and Brooklyn, but the rest of the state above Harlem. It is a hand-ful for Van Wyck."

REPUBLICAN.

Thomas C. Platt—"Colonel Roosevelt's election and the election of his associates on the state ticket is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. Roosevelt will have 100,000 plurality of more."

Chaney M. Dapew—"From my experience of years in this sort of campaigning, I have no hesitation in saying the election of Roosevelt is as certain as if it was all over with now."

CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES.

SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—The claims tonight

by the state committee on the state ticket are: Fusionists, 550 to 12,000; republicans, 200 to 600.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE MAY LOCK HORNS LATER.

England's Hasty Action Has Opened the Doors for Further Disputes—Jealous of American Naval Victories

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: "No one, even in the most 'no surrender' press, blames the government acrimoniously for not having dragged the country into a policy of dangerous adventure upon a subject which has never for a single moment taken hold of public opinion in France. Among most moderate men there is a feeling that England has been lacking in prudence and perhaps in foresight in not considering the armor proper of its neighbors, as she easily might have done."

It is remembered that Lord Salisbury, in his speech, while admitting the disappearance of the direct cause of the acute dispute, seemed to open a door somewhat complacently to numerous disputes which may arise between England and France.

From these words, it is implied that other questions which diplomacy is endeavoring to disconnect from that of Fashoda, will shortly be brought up for discussion, and in order to influence these settlements, which England is disposed to hasten, she decides to make such an imposing and blustering demonstration as a maritime power.

Unpleasantness as to the future—if not the immediate, at least not far distant—is not, therefore, quite dispelled in circles where an endeavor is made to foresee the consequences of the recent incidents.

This feeling is reflected by the somewhat fantastical formula of a diplomatist when alluding to the events of the war between Spain and the United States. "It seems to have created a new style of mind among the Anglo-Saxons. Great Britain, who, according to her national song, 'rules the waves,' is unknowingly uncomfortable at seeing the record of her naval victories beaten, even by a friendly power."

In business circles, where it is the custom to take things pretty much as they come without looking far ahead, there is undisguised satisfaction.

POSTOFFICE AT ARAGO

LOOTED BY MARKED MEN.

Held up the Postmaster, Who is a Cripple, and Made Away With \$100.—Posses in Pursuit.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 7.—Last night about 5 o'clock two masked robbers entered the postoffice at Arago. The office is in the residence of W. H. Schroeder, postmaster. Schroeder was in the upper part of the house when the men entered, but a man named Crowe was in the office. The robbers took him down near the river and securely tied his feet and hands and also fastened him securely to a milk cart, in such a manner that his face was down and he was unable to turn.

The robbers then returned to the house and forced Schroeder to come down stairs into the office and, at the point of a revolver, compelled him to open the safe. They helped themselves to its contents. About \$100 were taken, \$1200 of which belonged to the Arago creamery and \$200 to the postal funds.

Postmaster Schroeder is a cripple. Sheriff Gage and a posse are in pursuit.

SNOWSTORMS INTERFERE WITH MINING IN ALASKA.

Only Quartz Mills Near Tidewater Are Now Being Operated—Four Hundred Snow-Bound at Linderman.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 7.—The city of Topeka arrived tonight from Alaska, bringing 124 passengers. She reports that heavy snowstorms have visited various sections of Alaska and nearly all mining operations have been suspended. Except quartz mills located near the coast, on November 2 four feet of snow fell on Chitko and White passes, which completely put a stop to travel.

Telephone messages from Lake Linderman to Skagway announce that about 40 persons are snow-bound there.

According to John Olds a pioneer mining man and business man of Alaska, 800 claims have been filed and recorded in the Altian mining district and about 100 men will winter there. He predicts that Altian will have a population of at least 15,000, and that the output of gold will nearly, if not quite, equal that of Dawson.

THIS LOOKS LIKE WAR

MAY YET COME ABOUT.

British Cruisers Cordelia and Pelican Ordered to Cut the French Cable Between St. Pierre and Brest.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 7.—The British government telegraphed the colonial ministry today announcing the number and tonnage and capacity of the steamers available at this port to convey coal from Sydney for the use of British warships.

The cruisers Cordelia and Pelican will be held at Sydney to capture St. Pierre and to protect St. Johns in event of war being declared. The cruisers are also instructed to break the French cable between St. Pierre and Brest, France.

ARCHBISHOP W. H. GROSS IS ILL AT BALTIMORE.

Under Treatment in the Maryland City for Heart Trouble—His Condition Is Slightly Improved.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Archbishop William H. Gross, of Portland, Ore., is at St. Joseph's hospital in this city under treatment for heart trouble. His general condition is slightly improved.

DAMAGE IS SLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Architect Wood today expressed the opinion that the damage to the capitol building by the explosion last night could be repaired for \$20,000. "It is by no means so serious as I first thought it was," said Wood.

SINKING OF THE TERESA

Story of the Disaster Graphically Described by English Summers.

HOW THE MEN WERE SAVED

Great Quantities of Oil Poured Upon the Troubled Waters to Aid the Small Boats.

BRAVE WORK OF RESCUERS

Battled With Heavy Seas to Save the Cruiser's Men, All of Whom Were Taken Safely Off.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 7.—Ensign James C. Summers, who was officer of the deck on the Vulcan when the Maria Teresa was abandoned, described the scene thus:

"The gale in which the Teresa was lost began with a fierce squall five minutes before 1 o'clock on the morning of November 1. Wind and sea arose at 1 o'clock. From the Teresa's bridge came the 'wig-wag' signal by lamp. Signal Merritt to steer to windward. The Merritt at once changed her course to north-northeast. It had been north. To us the fact that the Teresa must be kept to sea was in itself considered ominous.

"All signals were made to us by wig-wag flag from the Teresa. We repeated them to the Merritt or Leonidas.

"At noon the gale had increased in violence and all three vessels labored heavily in the sea. The Teresa plunged deeply and took much water on board over the bows, and often when reeling she shipped seas amidships. Her starboard engine only was being used. It was turning 28 revolutions when last reported. The forward wrecking pump was sending a large stream over the port bow.

"At ten minutes past noon the Leonidas, then fully a mile ahead, was signaled 'Do not go so far ahead. Thirty minutes later the Teresa signaled, 'Leonidas to stand by us to windward. Do not cast off lines.' The Vulcan answered: 'We will hold on until the last, and use oil' to which the Teresa replied: 'Many thanks.'

"The Vulcan's commander, Lieutenant George P. Blow, immediately planned the Vulcan's part in the scheme of rescue. Being almost sure that the Teresa's starboard engine would be kept working until the last it was decided to hold on to the hawser, thereby giving the Teresa sufficient steering way to enable her helmsmen to keep the heavy sea on her starboard bow and still be to leeward of the Vulcan, enabling the latter to use oil to advantage when the rescuing in boats began.

"From the first the heavy laboring of the Teresa gave the impression that she would founder suddenly and that all her people would be overboard at any moment, either swimming or drowning before our eyes.

"Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Woods, U. S. N., was detailed to note the time that each signal was sent and repeated. Oil was the first requisite. Mechanics passed it up in buckets from the hold; those on deck filled small bags with it. The effect was immediate in smoothing the heavy sea near the wreck.

"Rubber life belts were brought on deck and filled with air, ready to throw to men in the water. A bow line was made in every rope's end, by which the men could be hauled out of the sea.

"If the ship had foundered before her people were taken off, it was the commanding officer's intention, after cutting the hawser, to place his vessel leeward and then work by to windward of the men in the water and pick them up.

"Half the charges were extricated from some six-pounder shells and they were fitted over the end of oars, to which small lines were attached. These were to have been fired from the guns across the spot where the men might have been seen in the water.

"After the Teresa began to fill, it became impossible for the Vulcan to keep her head to windward, but being practically waterlogged, she made an excellent breakwater for the boats, even after she fell off into the trough of the sea.

"Directed by Lieutenant Glimmer, the crew and engineers' force equipped 30 life-boats with oars, life-preservers and oil bags. They were launched from the top of the deck house and, by means of long lines were veered astern, in the hope that they would reach the Teresa, but the heavy sea carried them far to windward; they fouled the hawser and were finally cut adrift.

"At 2 in the afternoon the Merritt 'wore ship' just astern of the Teresa and came up under her lee just in time to take off the first boat load of rescued persons. The wreckers and volunteers from the vessels had succeeded in lowering one of the two surf-boats hanging from davits on the Teresa's port side. Pulling quickly clear of the ship's side, the boat's crew, composed of the wreckers' men, went about saving the people in a systematic way.

"There was less than four hours of daylight left in which to rescue 114 persons, including 18 Cuban coal passers and such a sea was running that would have daunt-

ed any life-boat crew. To have attempted to go near the great ship's side to let her people climb down or wrap into the boats meant certain destruction to the rescuing party. So while the boat was lowered by its painter from the ship's lee quarter and was kept clear by two men at the oars and by the steersman in the stern, another line was used to send down men from the ship.

"Each man swung on the center of this rope was hauled through the water in most cases to the boat and then tumbled it over the bow. It was a slow, but safe process, as the result proved, for by 5 o'clock every man, so far as we could see, was safe on board the Merritt.

"The force of the gale and height of the sea may be best understood by the fact that although only 250 fathoms of hawser separated the Teresa from the Vulcan, the watchers on the latter vessel owing to the heavy seas, driving rain and spray were only able to see the boats of the rescuing party at long intervals when they came out of the trough of the sea. The Merritt herself, although a splendid boat, was buried in the trough of the sea at times so that only the ends of her mast heads were visible.

"The first boat lowered made in all four round trips between the Teresa and the Merritt and the second made three trips so that to rescue all hands the boats had to make the passage through those heavy combing seas 14 times, and eight gallantly those brave fellows accomplished the work. Lucky it was for those rescued that the boats were manned by boat masters at the oar and the helm.

"For two hours, men with axes, under direction of the executive officer, had been stationed at ready to cut away at a moment's notice, the lines that held the hawser, in case the Teresa should founder during the transfer of her men. Every Vulcan man watched the great ship with an anxious eye as she plunged 'forecastle head under' the head seas clear to the turret, coming on again with the water streaming from her hawser pipes and showing the hood of her ram above the next big sea.

"Forty-four shipmates of theirs were on board of the doomed vessel, and it was yet a question whether their rescue could be effected before dark.

"Heavy rain squalls beat the seas down a little at this time, but the wind blew harder than ever. Struggling for a foothold on the Teresa's bridge, her signal man, Crosswell, 'wig-wagged' the Vulcan at 4 o'clock 'don't cast off the tow line yet; two more boat loads will clear the ship.' We replied, 'All right; will hold on until the last.'

"High up on the bridge, silhouetted against the leaden sky and bracing himself against the fearful reeling of the Teresa, as she wallowed in the sea, stood the man at the wheel. He was alone and probably the last person to leave his post, for it was not until the final boat was receiving its quota of men that he lashed the wheel, came down the bridge ladder and went aft to leave the ship.

"It was not until 11 minutes past 5 when Lieutenant Blow and his officers were certain that the last boat load had been taken off that the order was given to 'cut away.' Two blows of an ax severed the lines and as the ring of the chain bridle rattled out through the stern chocks, the Vulcan's crew, led by Chief Engineer Gardner, U. S. N., gave three ringing cheers as a salute to the stars and stripes flying, as if in defiance of the elements at the Teresa's jack-yard and also to the bravest of the Merritt's men who had made such a gallant rescue of their shipmates.

"Twenty minutes later, it was so dark that the Teresa was only a black speck against the horizon, and at 6 o'clock nothing but the lights on the Merritt and Leonidas could be seen, while the boats howled and the sea rose higher than ever."

AGUINALDO'S FORCES MAY GIVE US MORE TROUBLE.

More Troops May Be Needed There—Rebels Are in Control of the Island of Luzon.

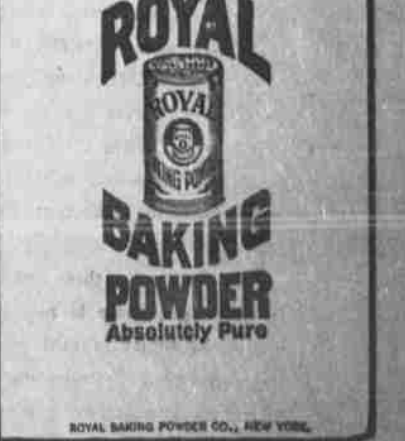
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Major Simpson, of General Merritt's staff, has just returned from Manila, and though personally he does not seem to fear serious trouble with the forces of Aguinaldo, he says there is a distinct sentiment among the United States troops that there may be more trouble and that more troops may be needed. Aguinaldo's force is reckoned at about 30,000, and Major Simpson freely admits that the rebels are in control of the island of Luzon.

The recent attack on Iloilo by the forces of Aguinaldo recalled to Major Simpson the fact that Aguinaldo had some transports and that about 200 of the Luzon troops had been carried to the island of Pinar.

On the island of Mindanao, the situation is not understood, as the inhabitants are mostly mohammedans. Little or no investigation of the situation there has been made there by our army. Back in the hills of Luzon many tribes are almost uncivilized and have never felt the force of either the insurgents or Spaniards.

To complicate the situation, the priests are intriguing to make the rebels discontented with Aguinaldo and to set up another insurgent chief. Should all the islands pass into the hands of the United States, the situation might be one of surprises. The fact that Aguinaldo's troops attacked Iloilo, according to Major Simpson, shows that Aguinaldo was not acquiescing in the decision involved in the fall of Manila.

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