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The Daily Astorian.

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 130

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.

Santa Claus Headquarters

Are Located With Us

A special invitation extended to everybody to call and examine our stock.

Fine Imported Glassware Fine Domestic Ware...

TOYS In Endless Variety.

Our lines of books are now complete at prices the lowest.

Medallions, Photo Albums and Mirrors

Largest and finest stock in Astoria.



Griffin & Reed.

NOT IN THE COMBINE

Robert Stewarts & Sons'

IRISH FLAX TWINE

Is the Same Price as of Old.

Foard & Stokes Co. Agents.

A Harvest Time For the Ladies.

Ladies' \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 Shoes, from \$1.50 to \$2.50

John Hahn,

The Reliable Shoe Dealer.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Blankets, Comforts, Bedspreads

Lace Curtains and Drapery Goods.

Sheetings, Towels and Crashes.

Everything Necessary in the Above Goods and at Bottom Prices.

C. H. Cooper,

THE LEADING HOUSE OF ASTORIA

FLANNIGAN WARBLERS

On the Virtues of Hot Overcoats on a Cold Winter Morning and Grows Eloquent.

Well, well, what genius triumphs over overcast brain don't get a chance to take a nap. The result in me efforts in the advertising columns in the Astorian and the Bootlegger has through our efforts full of customers boogey after bargains with an avid hunger, so see Herman to me, see he, Flanny, see he, that's his pet name for me when he's feeling good (after making a big score on the bootleg alley), Flanny, me bye, give 'em a solo piece blow in the region of their purse on the subject of overcoats, that'll convince 'em in the superlatives, so here's me gentle song on overcoats, the kind we sell and the reductions we make.

Now, overcoats is both an article of dress, of comfort and of convenience; which you thought in was in the opposition shows a rent in the back, which isn't due yet for sixty days, Fashion decrees a stolid overcoat to look in the rent. Ye know what happens when ye disregard the decrees of crool Fashion. France, want the dressiest of nations, went back on Dame Fashion and the name of Dryden; this treasury in France has aroused the anger of Dame Fashion, who is the stepmother of France Fashion, and she has refused to consent to their marriage ever since.

Now as to kumfort, hev ye ever lived in New Jersey, when the mosquitoes in full bloom and cold fog throws a bucket full of hot bricks and a hot water bucket all over yer bald forehead and ye wish the Arctic and Atlantic and Pacific were next door neighbors, thin ye find ye can't stand what kumfort it is to wear 'em in Herman Wise's overcoats on a cold day, when the glass eavesdrops around zero and yer whiskey glass is filled with amber nit, that's what me Dootch friend uses for his whiskers. For convenience nothing approaches an overcoat. When ye attend a church social and ye don't feel like ating a 10-cent cup of ruffay and cake for 50 cents, ye kin ship half iv a maccaroni an' limburger cheese cake down the inside pocket iv yer overcoat an' think iv yer little wana at home, that's that very minute in the arms iv Orpheus under the kitchen table, just as ye think iv 'em when ye are spending the last dime iv last week's wages for a glass iv beer and pretzels.

Now, thin, do ye want an overcoat? If ye don't I'll not waste iv more iv me swate illoquins, but if ye do, call at Herman Wise's shoors, an' we allow iv per cent reduction on overcoats. In the meantime be good to yerself, to yer wife and to yer naybor's wife.

Throoly yours, FLANNIGAN.

HERIMAN WISE, The Reliable Clothier and Hatter. P. S.—Since writing the above mentioned, we hev rejoiced over an' shmal boy's suits 15 per cent also.

THE PARKER HOUSE First-Class in Every Respect. BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM Special Rates to Theatrical Parties A. J. MASON, Prop. ASTORIA, ORE.

THE PROOF IS IN SAMPLING of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of liquor

That's an argument that's conclusive—a demonstration. Ours will stand the test. HUGHES & CO.

PEACE IS RESTORED

Treaty of Peace Signed by American and Spanish Commissioners.

IMPRESSIVE FORMALITY Spaniards Were Dejected and Did Not Attempt to Conceal Their Bitterness.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR RELICS American Curiosity Seekers Get the Pens With Which the Historical Document Was Signed.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—(Special to the Astorian)—The peace treaty between the United States and Spain was signed this evening.

The signing of the treaty tonight would afford a subject for a great historical painting. The group, gathered about a table in the stately chamber of the foreign office, was impressive in itself, while about and behind were the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn touch to the scene. Around the great mahogany table sat 15 arbiters of the destiny of an old and young nation. Hanged about and behind were the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn touch to the scene.

To the Americans it was the happy ending of an episode of war—for the Spaniards it was a plainly bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently, as though almost crushed, in the stately chamber of the foreign office, while the commissioners of the American commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though legs were burning in the fireplace near by.

The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the men. The Americans wore the uniforms of the army, while the Spaniards were in evening dress, for a dinner to be given them immediately after the meeting by Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Before the outbreak of the war with Spain the expediency of a presidential visit to Hawaii was thoroughly canvassed. It was held by competent authorities that the president would not be compelled to leave the jurisdiction of the United States even momentarily during such a tour, as he would be constructively in the country for at least two periods of five days each. These considerations prohibited further contemplation of the visit.

When the president visits Porto Rico and Cuba he will undoubtedly be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and several members of the cabinet, with their wives and, although the stay of the party in each port visited will be no longer than a single day, an absence of two weeks from Washington will be necessary. It is probable Secretary Alger and several army officers will go to San Juan, Santiago, Havana and other points in the island before the president visits those places.

COLONEL BRYAN WILL NOT TALK THROUGH HIS HAT. If He Quits the Army, as Rumor Says He Will, the Newspapers Will Be Apprieved of It.

SAYANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, has either forwarded his resignation to Washington, or is about to do so. Of this there seems to be no doubt. Today he called on General Lee, commander of the Seventh corps, and Colonel Keifer, commander of the First division of the corps of which Colonel Bryan's regiment is part, and is understood to have announced his intention of quitting the service. General Lee is to call for Bryan on the transport Panama tomorrow and Colonel Bryan is believed to have hastened his declaration in order that he might acquaint his corps commander with his intention prior to his departure for the island.

Colonel Bryan would neither deny nor confirm the rumor, but stated that when the time came he would prepare a written statement and give it to the press, so there would be no possibility of misstatement as to his intention.

"It is well to have newspapers to talk through," he said, with a laugh; "they bear your hat all hollow."

CASHIER IN TROUBLE. SALT LAKE, Dec. 10.—At a late hour last night ex-Banker Stout, who was mysteriously shot on Fifth street, charged A. B. Jones, cashier of the Utah National bank with the shooting. Jones was taken into custody by the police, but later released by request of County Attorney Van Cott.

VOLUNTEERS TO GO EAST. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The New York volunteers in camp at the Presidio are preparing to go east. They are being provided with winter clothing and expected to leave here early next week.

officials, that some constitutional or statutory provision confined the executive to American soil, when, as a matter of fact, although none of President McKinley's predecessors have ever left the country during their terms of office, their actions were almost affected by considerations of propriety or expediency which no one could hold to apply in the present instance.

It was generally recognized the president might wish to make a personal tour of inspection in those islands as soon as the sailing season on March 4th, which, fortunately, about the best time of the year to make a short stay in the tropics. During the first six weeks of the new year, in addition to the continuous executive routine business, the social obligations involved in the program of public receptions and state dinners would restrict the president closely to Washington, and after next week's southern tour, he will hardly find it possible to leave the White House for more than two days at a time before the beginning of Lent, in the middle of February. For some emergency on March 4th, which, fortunately, about the best time of the year to make a short stay in the tropics, he will hardly find it possible to leave the White House for more than two days at a time before the beginning of Lent, in the middle of February.

With Havana within only a single night's run for the dispatch boat, Detroit, from Tampa, there might be a chance for the president to spend two whole days there in a week's absence from Washington and remain always in close telegraphic communication with the executive departments, so that if a critical emergency occurred he could be in a railway train, speeding toward the capitol within twelve hours. No thought is entertained, however, of a presidential trip to Havana before the Spanish flag is hauled down on January 1.

Practical unanimity of opinion prevails among officials as to the advisability of a visit of the president to Havana as a long warrant as his trip to Porto Rico, so long as the American flag flies over Cuba, although few quibblers may hold that Porto Rico itself is not actually a part of the United States territory until congress has made a declaration to that effect, which is in many words or by ratifying the peace treaty of Paris. This fine point is not seriously raised except to show that Porto Rico and Cuba must be considered identical in view of the fact that they are covered, precisely alike, by military officers under the same medical attention of the president as commander in chief.

The belief is expressed that the president would not care to set foot in Cuba if it were held to be foreign territory, much as he might wish to see the country, for that might be a perilous precedent to establish. But no one appears to doubt the right of the president to visit an executive visit to the new American possessions, provided it does not involve too long an enforced absence from Washington.

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WARSHIP DAMAGED

Escape From Destruction Near New York.

VESSEL STRUCK BOTTOM

Three of Her Compartments Were Torn Open and Filled With Water.

POSITION NOT DANGEROUS

Pumps Were Kept Steadily Going and the Battleship Reached Port Safely—Now at the Navyyard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The battleship Massachusetts struck an obstruction today and tore open three of her compartments.

Pilot Bell, who was taking the Massachusetts out, said that the tide was unusually low and that the Massachusetts, while on her way to the Tompkinsville anchorage, struck bottom. She did not, he said, run on Diamond Reef, which is off Governor's island. Further than this Bell refused to talk.

The battleship was made afloat at the navy yard dock at the foot of Swan street, Brooklyn. No drydock is ready for her reception, but arrangements to this end will be accelerated.

The injured vessel has a slight list to port. She has sunk forward about 18 inches above her water line. At her stern four feet of water in five of her compartments. Other than that the accident had occurred, no official information could be secured.

The battleship is in no danger of capsizing, even if she sinks lower. In the latter case she would rest upon the bottom.

OFFICIAL SECRET WILL HEREAFTER BE OBSERVED. Information to Foreign Governments Concerning Naval and Military Affairs Will Be More Guarded in Future

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Action has been taken by Secretary Long to withhold information concerning American naval affairs from foreign governments. A regulation has been issued announcing "that formal official information to attachés and other foreign officials in Washington or abroad will be furnished through the bureau of navigation by the office of naval intelligence."

This regulation is due largely to the refusal of foreign governments to give to American officers information which they seek. Hitherto the authorities have been very open with foreign attachés, but in the future it is likely the secrecy which exists abroad will be followed here.

SHAFER SPEAKS OF THE BATTLES OF THE WAR. Army at Santiago as Perfect as Was Ever Organized—Denies That American Troops Suffered From Neglect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—General Shafter, in the course of a speech at a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, referred to the war with Spain as the "war which has resulted so gloriously for the land forces of the United States at Santiago," adding that it was unnecessary to say that the war had also performed its work in the most efficient manner—"if the absolute destruction of the enemy was what they were after."

General Shafter then went on to say that the United States began the war with an army, on paper, of 80,000. This army was to attack the Spanish soldiers, who for four hundred years had been known as gallant fighters and for the last 150 years noted for their stubbornness in aggressive campaigns.

In the course of his ensuing remarks, the speaker said that the officers of the first contingent when Cervantes's squadron was in the harbor of Santiago, that the city could be taken and the Spanish vessels destroyed in 48 hours, should a force of 10,000 infantry be sent to assist. He said that the army which marched against the city was as perfect a force as could be found in the world. It consisted practically of the whole regular army of the United States, with three regiments of volunteers, for whom room was found at the last minute on the transports.

Speaking of the fight at El Caney, General Shafter said that an officer, of his (the speaker's) division contended that he could take the place by 9 o'clock in the morning without fail and much against his better judgment he (Shafter) allowed him to make the attempt. Instead of being taken by 9 o'clock in the morning El Caney was not captured until nearly five o'clock in the evening and with a loss of life as great as at San Juan, greater indeed, in proportion to the number of troops engaged.

Proceeding, the speaker said that the army in Cuba has as good a staff of quartermasters and subsistence officers as the world has ever seen. There had been a great deal said about the suffering among the American troops in Cuba. He would not expect his hearers to believe him if he told them that there was no suffering.

The more effective the work of the army, the greater the amount of suffering that was necessary. But he could

say with certainty that there was not an hour after he landed in Cuba that all the American soldiers in Cuba did not have bread, meat, sugar and coffee. On one day only half rations of the last named provisions were given to the troops, but the deficiency was made up the next day. There had been some talk of the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts volunteers not standing fire.

The only reason for this was the fact that some of the men of these two regiments got among the regulars who were using smokeless powder. The volunteers had the old powder and the regulars simply would not have them. Every shot fired by a volunteer brought a hail of bullets from the Spaniards and the regulars rightly objected to this.

The speaker then spoke of the remarkable good feeling that existed between the American and Spanish troops after the fall of Santiago.

In conclusion, he said that he took little credit to himself for the successful result of the campaign. That was due to the best army ever brought together in the United States. If the war had taken the course originally mapped out, and hostilities had been begun in the autumn, with a great battle to decide the fate of Cuba between the American and Spanish army in and around Havana, fifty thousand Americans, he declared, would have been lost.

AMBASSADOR MUNSON'S ADDRESS WAS OFFICIAL. Sensational Speech of the British Representative at Paris Was a Warning to the Republic.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] LONDON, Dec. 10.—There were two prominent figures in the political arena this week—Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain, and the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson. The address of the latter to a British chamber of commerce at Paris came like a peal of thunder, causing dismay on both sides of the channel, where many people had expected to discern the already faint outline of a peace rainbow between France and Great Britain as the sequel of the passing over of the Spanish storm.

The first impression was that Sir Edmund Monson had received a cue from Marquis Salisbury to give candid warning to France that Great Britain is fully determined not to stand any further piratical nonsense. This opinion still prevails, although it has been somewhat modified by the explanation which the ambassador sent to the French press. It is now thought Monson got an official tip to give France warning, but that he spoke more openly than was intended.

The address was received as a reminder to the people of both countries that the fire of the Sudan is still smouldering and may burst into flame before it is fully disposed of.

GERMANY AND AMERICA SHOULD BE FRIENDLY. Differences Between Them Are Trivial and Will Soon Be Adjusted, Says Dr. Von Holleben.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Before leaving Berlin for the south of Germany Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, said:

"Both the German and Washington governments are anxious to improve the existing relations between them. This fact will soon become evident.

"I fail to see any reason," the ambassador said, "why, with good men on both sides, all differences—and none of is great moment—cannot be adjusted amicably. As to Germany's claims to re-claim or recover certain commercial advantages hitherto enjoyed in Spanish colonies now under American sway, their justice will undoubtedly be recognized at Washington and especially as the claims are quite modest and do not exceed anything which the United States, under similar conditions, would demand itself.

"I return to my post at Washington with the firm expectation that the relations between the two countries, political and commercial, will become better."

A very full report of the president's message was published here, and was commented upon in much the same manner as a speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag. The comment was very fair and calm, many of the papers expressing agreeable surprise at its peaceful tone.

WAR VESSELS REPAINTED. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The work of painting the war vessels in the Brooklyn navy yard, while the usual color in times of peace, has begun. A force of men is now engaged in repainting the Indiana, Massachusetts and Chicago and the war color of these vessels which was adopted during the recent war as being less conspicuous than white and better adapted for active service is fast disappearing. The work will also be carried on at Hampton Roads, where vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are now assembling.

ORDERED TO MANILA. VALLEJO, Dec. 10.—United States Naval Constructor Bulmer, stationed at Manila, has been notified to prepare to leave for Manila.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.