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

The Daily Morning Astorian.

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIX. ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1898. NO. 132

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.

Christmas Is Coming

****

Now Is the Time to Prepare Your Good Things, Mincemeat, Etc., for the Holidays

****

Your Wants Supplied at

****

FOARD & STOKES CO.

A Harvest Time
For the Ladies.

Ladies' $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 Shoes, from

$1.50 to $2.50

It is an accumulation of odds and ends of fine hand-sewed button shoes, mostly square toes. Just the thing for comfortable home shoes.

John Hahn,
The Reliable Shoe Dealer.

FLANNIGAN WARBLES

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

Well, well, whin jeenius triumphs yer overhaited brain don't get a chance to take a nap. The resoolt iv me efforts in the advertising columns iv the Astoorian and the Hoodjit has thronged our shtore full iv customers hoongry after barghins with an avaricious hoonger, so sez Herman to me, sez he, Flanny, sez he, that's his pet name fer me whin he's feeling good (afther making a big shcore on the booling alley), Flanny, me bye, giv 'em a solo plexis blow in the region iv their purse on the soobjict iv overcoats, that'll convince 'em iv our supperoriaty; so here's me gintle song on overcoats, the koind we sell and the redooctions we make.

Now, overcoats is both an article iv dress, iv kumfert and iv convanience; whin the subterfuge iv chape clothing, which ye bought in wan iv the oppersition shtores, shows a rent in the back, which isn't due yet fur sixty days. Fashion decrees a stollish overcoat in loo iv the rent. Ye know phat happens whin ye disregard the decrees iv crool Fashion. France, wanst the dresslest iv nations, wint back on Dame Fashion and made luv to a girl in the Divil's Islands be the name iv Dryfoos; this treachery iv France hez aroused the anger iv Fashoda, who is the stipmother iv Dame Fashion, and she has refused to consint to their marriage iver since.

Now as to kumfurt, hev ye ever lived in New Jersey, wisin the mosquitos is in full bloom and ould Sol throws a bucket full iv hot bricks and a hot wahhead and ye wish the Arctic and Atlantic ter duchay all over yer bald fore- and Passific were nixt door naybors, thin, me frind ye can realize what kumfert it is to wear wan iv Herman Wise's overcoats on a cowld day, whin the glass cavoorts around zero and yer whiskey glass is filled with ahber nit, that's phat me Dootch frind uses for his whiskers. For convanience nothing approaches an overcoat. Whin ye attend a church social and ye don't feel like ating a 15-cent cup iv caffay and cake for 50 cints, ye kin shlip half iv a maccaroni an' limboorger cheese cake down the inside pocket iv yer overcoat an' think iv yer little wans at home, phat's that very minnit in the arruns iv Orphayus under the kitchen table, jist as ye think iv 'em whin ye are spending the last dime iv last week's wages fer a glass iv beer and pretzels.

Now, thin, do ye want an overcoat? If ye don't I'll not waste iny more iv me swate illoquints, but if ye do, call at Herman Wise's shtoore, as we allow 15 per cint redooction on overcoats. In the manetime be good to yerself, to yer wife and to yer naybor's wife.

Throoly yoors,
FLANNIGAN.

in care iv
HERRMAN WISE,
The Reliable Clothier and Hatter.

P. S.—Since writing the above mintioned, we hev rejooced bye's an' shmall bye's suits 15 per cint 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

of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of liquors

IS IN SAMPLING

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

HUGHES & CO.

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

OUTLINE OF THE TREATY

Terms of the Famous Document Made Known for the First Time.

PHILIPPINES PAID FOR

Ceded to the United States, the Consideration Being Twenty Million Dollars.

CONCESSIONS TO COMMERCE

Spanish Ships to Enjoy the Same Treatment as American Vessels in New Territory.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable the following outline of the treaty:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials arms, stores, buildings and all property pertaining to Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for the period of 10 years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in ceded territory, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in ceded territory.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines the same treatment as to American commerce for 10 years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

CHICAGO PACKERS WILL DO BUSINESS IN CUBA.

Meat Packers Preparing to Erect Large Cold Storage Plants in Several Cuban Cities—Locations Being Selected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The Record says: Chicago capitalists will spend large amount of money in erecting immense cold storage plants in Santiago, Havana nad Porto Rico for the reception and storing of fresh meat. Within a fortnight cold storage experts will be sent to West Indian cities to look over ground, prepare plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed plants.

Those interested in the matter are P. D. Armour, G. F. Swift, Nelson Morris and Thomas J. Lipton. Swift already has a small cold storage plant at Santiago which he built during the war and which was constructed from material sent from Chicago. A structure which will accommodate 200 refrigerator cars of meat will be built in Havana. This will be Mr. Swift's general supply house.

Thomas J. Lipton, the packer and tea merchant, has sent one of his London agents to Havana, where he will be met by a representative from the establishment in Chicago and together they will visit the different cities of Cuba and fix on a location for a cold storage plant.

Just how large a plant is to be erected by Armour & Co., is not definitely decided upon as yet, but plans that have already been submitted are on a large scale. One of the officials of a packing house says:

"While the natives of Cuba do not as yet require very much meat we hope to educate them so that they will require more of our products and then we shall have attained the end we desired to create a demand for our goods."

FORMOSA REBELS ENGAGED IN BLOODY ATROCITIES.

Loot a Village and Burn Thirty-seven Houses, in Which Seven Victims Perish—Hankow Much Disturbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Terrible atrocities are reported from Formosa. Two hundred rebels recently attacked a village, surprising people and looting the place. They burned 37 houses. A Japanese police inspector and six constables perished in repelling the attack. One constable was captured alive.

The insurgents fastened on his back the bloody heads of his companions and drove him before them into the woods. Reinforcements were sent to the village, where the mutilated bodies of the victims were found. One constable who escaped killed his own wife and child with his Japanese sword to prevent them from becoming captives. He was then killed by the savages.

There is much disquietude among the inhabitants of Hankow since the recent fire, in which 2,000 people lost their lives. Several smaller fires have occurred since, believed to be the work of incendiaries. The Shanghai Daily Press says five Chinese were caught in the act of igniting as many dwellings. They were thrown into the flames and burned alive.

DEATH OF DRUCE IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

Permission Obtained By the Duke of Portland to Open the Coffin—Much Excitemment Over the Affair.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Intense excitement prevails here over the approaching opening of the Druce coffin in Highgate cemetery.

Mrs. Druce has finally overcome the legal obstacles raised by the Duke of Portland and has now obtained from the chancellor of the diocese of London a faculty (authority) permitting investigation of the coffin's contents, which she says she believes consist merely of an effigy with wax head and hands, and lead for the body. The Druce vault in Highgate cemetery has been surrounded by a strong stockade to keep the public away.

The day and hour set for the opening of the coffin are kept strictly secret. No one will be permitted to be present except medical and legal representatives of the Duke of Portland and Mrs. Druce.

The Duke of Portland has arranged for a private telegraphic office at his seat in Welbeck Abbey, to be kept open all night in order that he may get the earliest possible tidings. He and the duchess are wound up to a high pitch of excitement, as the moment arrives when his right to a great title and vast estates and wealth is to be decided.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES A UNIVERSITY DELEGATION.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the American University, Held at the Arlington Hotel—President Takes Part.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The trustees of the American university held their semi-annual meeting at the Arlington hotel today.

President McKinley yesterday received a delegation of the board and officers of the university in the cabinet room at the executive mansion.

Those present were Bishop Hurst, chancellor; Bishop McCabe, of Texas; Hon. William McConnell, of Scranton, Pa.; Mr. G. H. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.; Rev. Dr. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore; Rev. J. O. Wilson, of New York City; Mr. C. G. Glover, A. B. Duvall, T. W. Smith, of Washington; Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin, secretary of the board; Professor W. W. Martin, secretary of the university; Rev. Albert Osborn, registar; Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Cuyahoga Falls, O.; and Rev. Dr. D. B. Dimmick, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Representative McConnell spoke on behalf of the university and called the attention of the president to the broad scope and national character of the enterprise. The president examined the birds-eye view of the site and the 21 buildings grouped upon it and also the elevations of the proposed Ohio college of government, and the Pennsylvania hall of administration. He expressed a cordial and deep interest in the institution.

BISHOP TIKHON ARRIVES ON THE FRENCH LINER.

His Diocese Comprise All of North America and Is Said to Be the Largest in the World.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Among the passengers arriving on the French line steamship La Champagne was Bishop Tikhon, newly appointed head of the Russian church in America, although nominally he is bishop of the Aleutian islands and Alaska.

He was met at the pier by the Russian consul and members of the Russian colony in this city and escorted at once to the Russian church, where, in accordance with the custom of his church, he conducted a service of thanksgiving for his safe arrival. A reception followed in the apartments of the rector of the church, where the bishop will reside during his brief stay in New York, before going to his new field of labor. Here he received representatives of the different associations and nationalities belonging to his flock, including Servians, Arabians and Russians.

Bishop Tikhon will start for San Francisco on Thursday, but he intends to visit New York and other orthodox parishes in the east again before long.

His new diocese is said to be the largest in the world, as it includes the whole of North America and comprises about 30 parishes, with as many churches and 70 chapels.

AGREES TO WRESTLE TWO MEN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Articles of agreement have been signed by "Farmer" Burns and J. J. Rooney, the "Giant Gripman" on one side and Hall Adall, the Turk on the other, for a match to take place in this city January 23. According to the articles the Turk agrees to gain four consecutive falls alternately from Burns and Rooney within 90 minutes of successive wrestling.

If either Burns of Rooney gain a fall, or if the Turk fails to throw each of the men twice, the match will go to the two Americans. The Turk shall take no rest between the falls. George Siler will act as referee.

CHINESE ADMITTED UNLAWFULLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Collector Jackson has received notice from the treasury department to apprehend and arrest all Chinese in this city who secured admission into this country on the ground that they were actors bound for the Omaha exposition. Over 600 secured admission on this plea, and of this number about 203 came by way of Port Townsend. Similar notices have been sent to every collector on this coast.

FATAL RIOT CONTINUES

Violent Clash Between Cubans and Spaniards in Havana Streets.

SEVERAL WERE WOUNDED

Spanish Privates Refused to Remove Their Hats When a Funeral Passed.

WAR VESSELS FOR HAVANA

Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute Ordered There to Subdue Any Outbreak Which May Occur.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—About 9 o'clock this morning, when the funeral procession which was escorting the hearse containing the remains of Jesus Sotolongo, who was killed Sunday night, reached the corner of Infanta and San Jose streets, a violent affray took place between members of the funeral party and some employes of the military hospital. The following were wounded: Dr. Betancourt, Cuban deputy for Santiago; Rafael Portuondo, a Cuban deputy; the Cuban general, Vidal; the Cuban colonel, Rivas; Francisco Lucas Blanco, a Spaniard; Ramon Garcia, a Spaniard; three women and two children.

Garcia, who was stabbed, may die, and Portuondo was badly hurt.

One version of the affray is that the military hospital employes and a number of Spanish privates who were standing in the hospital portico refused to remove their hats when requested to do so by persons in the procession.

Thereupon the Cubans, it is alleged, tried to knock off their hats, and the fight ensued.

The privates fired upon the procession, the windows of the hearse being broken and bullets striking the coffin. Knives and pistols were freely used.

The procession, which consisted of 120 carriages, continued to a Cuban camp near Marianao, where military honors were rendered.

The procession and ceremonial were virtually a demonstration against the Hotel Ingleterra outrage.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships to Havana, it may be noted that, when they lie within the harbor, they will hold the town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson, who is now in one of the suburbs of Havana, as the result of the unfortunate eruption Sunday night at the Hotel Ingleterra.

At any event, the tragedy brought the authorities to a sudden realization of the exact state of affairs in Havana, and the imminent danger of another such outbreak, which perhaps might run into proportions of a riot, and cost many innocent lives. With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana province, and these removed at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult of access in time to be of service to the American element in the city, now swollen to large proportions by the advent of many hundred commercial men and others seeking opportunities for employment, the necessity for such protection was apparent.

To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy, in view of the difficulty of transporting them, as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba, but the navy's motto is "Always ready," and it was decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to form a formidable bulwark against any anarchistic outbreak that might occur during the completion of American occupation of the city.

DUTIES ASSESSED ON FOREIGN SUGAR IMPORTS.

Secretary of the Treasury Issues Circular to Collectors of Customs Fixing the Amounts for Additional Duties.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter of instructions to collectors of customs assessing countervailing duties on sugars exported from or the produce of countries paying export bounties thereon.

This action is taken under section 5 of the act of 1897, which fixes a discriminating duty in such cases equal to the amount of the bounty paid. In pursuance of this act the following amounts are declared for the assessment of additional duties:

Argentine Republic on sugars produced since January 20, 1897, and exported with the benefit of drawback, six centavos per kilogramme.

Austria Hungary, sugar under 93 per cent and over 88 per cent polarization, 1.37 florins per 100 kilograms; under 99½ and at least 93 per cent, 1.46 florins; at least 99½, 2.10 florins.

Denmark, refined, produced in the country, 1.12 crowns.

France, refined, loaf, crushed, etc., effective weight, 11.51 francs; raw and refined in grains or crystals, medium standard of 98 per cent, 11.17 francs.

Germany, raw, 90 per cent, and on refined under 98 per cent and at least 90 per cent, 2.50 marks per 100 kilos; candy and sugar in white, etc., 99½ per cent, 3.55 marks; on all others at least 98 per cent, 3.00 marks.

The Netherlands, raw produced in the country from beets, 98 per cent, 2.2254 florins per 100 kilos and hard refined raw beet, 98 per cent, or above, ¾ of bounty, viz, 1.7653 florins per 100 kilos, of hard refined. On refined beet, .2946 florins. On refined from other materials, .2946 florin.

Russia, on sugar testing not less than 99 per cent, .50 rouble. Not less than 88 per cent, .4 roubles. Not less than 75 per cent, .35 roubles.

MEXICO TO COLONIZE THE SPANISH SOLDIERS.

The Government Will Supply Them With Free Passage and Necessary Tools—Project Favored by Spain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Press from Washington says:

The Mexican government has submitted a colonization project to the Spanish authorities in Havana by which it proposes not only to aid the Spanish government, but to give great assistance as well to the Spanish soldiers who have served in Cuban warfare and are soon to evacuate Cuba.

The proposition of the Mexican government is to organize bands among the Spanish soldiers and provide them with free passage to Mexico, where free tools, seeds and implements for agricultural work will be furnished and in addition oxen and small houses will be given the immigrants and a certain tract of the public lands of Mexico will be provided for colonization purposes.

The government in turn is to take a lien upon the products and exact a return of 20 per cent a year until the supplies are paid for by the colonists, after which the lands will become their own. For those who do not care to accept this proposition arrangements have been made by the government of Mexico to supply a large number of Spanish soldiers with labor on the public works and in the mines at the rate of $18 a month.

The Spanish authorities in general are in favor of the proposition, for the expense of transportation is thus saved, as well as the necessity of caring in some manner for the soldiers on their return to their native country.

It is also contended that besides doing a generous act the Mexican government will itself be benefited, for its population will be increased by persons of the same race generally, and large sections of the public lands will be utilized by a substantial agricultural class.

SHOCKING BRUTALITIES BY THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Inhuman Indignities Perpetrated on Friars in the Island of Luzon—Nuns Receive Shameless Treatment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Manila correspondent of the Hongkong Press gives details of the shocking treatment of friars and other prisoners captured by the insurgents in the northern part of the island of Luzon.

General Leybe, who was sent by Aguinaldo to attack the cities in the extreme north of Luzon, sent a report to his chief that he had brought the entire section raided completely under the control of the Philippines. Leybe also mentions in his report the capture of 124 friars and lay brothers, many Spanish soldiers, with their arms and property, and silver and gold valued at $800,000.

The Press correspondent states that from Spanish sources have come reports of terrible atrocities committed by the rebels, who are said to have looted the churches in the towns of Cagayan and Apsiri. The correspondent says:

"The bishop was subjected to the grossest indignities. The friars were beaten with sticks, kicked and hung up in the torrid sun for several hours. The natives were forbidden to render the friars any assistance. During their greatest sufferings, while hungry and naked in the broiling sun, Chinese and natives furtively supplied them with food and water. An aged friar was placed upon a horse's saddle and jumped upon until the blood poured from his mouth and nose. Another, it is said, was clothed only in a rain coat, carried in triumph for 200 yards, then cudgeled to death amid savage cries. Nuns in the convent were subjected to shameless treatment.

DEADLY SULPHUR FUMES AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Death of Five People Claimed to be Caused By Sulphur and Arsenic Fumes.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 13.—A special to the Tribune from Butte, Mont., says:

Five deaths occured in Butte which are claimed to have been caused by the dreadful sulphur fumes from the smelters. Many people who can do so are leaving the city to get out of the smoke. A mass meeting of citizens is called for tonight to take steps to stop the deadly nuisance.

The five persons whose deaths are claimed directly due to the deadly fumes are Edwin H. Irvine, Mrs. Henry Levy, Frank Rochester, Catherine Sullivan, and John Goodnow.

Last night the smoke was more dense and suffocating than ever and threats of violence are made and it is feared that some violence may result from tonight's public meeting.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.— The house today passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill without a single amendment. The bill carries $3,358,950.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.