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The Daily Astorian

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

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
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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 Presents FOR ALL.

Silver-Plated Ware
Chinaware, Glassware
WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Carving Sets, Etc

Look Over Our Stock Before You Buy.

Foard & Stokes Co.

An Ideal Gift...

You cannot take a small amount of money and buy a Christmas gift half so useful as a
Pair of Good Slippers.
We have the largest assortment ever shown in the city, at the very lowest prices.

John Hahn, The Reliable Shoe Dealer.

Ladies, Gents and Children

Handkerchiefs

In Linen Silk and Lawn
ENDLESS VARIETY. ALL PRICES.

C. H. Cooper, THE LEADING HOUSE OF ASTORIA

SUNDAY DINNER

At Flannigan's Boarding House.

At last when the canny whistle had whistled 15 minutes after 1 o'clock, dinner was ready; for more'n an hour the boarders had talked on all subjects from the fight on Sam Wan hill to Herman Wise's 15 per cent reduction.
We sit at our tables at our boarding house. Her the lady to me, see she; phat'll ye have, laig iv mutton or chicken? Oh give me the lift toe iv the right leg iv the rooster, see I, n'she give me the mahrlie eye, she did.
Jim the expressman who sits cross the table de hot frim me, opened the menu with Cuba, Poortrickoo, the Phillistines n' the Hawking islands. Lets her Poortrickoo see wan, lets anna the Phillistines see nother; n' phat does McKinley want an anna for any way, see the professor with a Turkey green waist on his nose n' a hot sausage in his mouth, phat does he want iv for sea ba, the white house is big enough considering that Mack has no Baby McKee, nor Baby Roots.
Let's buy the Canaries see Tim, the music teacher, who can play an Annle Hoody, n' McKinley, like in a dream, wanted to know whether the American Algie ain't good enough burry for U. S. No man wants the canaries except the yellow journals; burry iv all colors flocks beechon em, see she, quoting Shakespeare.
I tried to change the subject by calling attention to the biggest n' useful Christmas presents. Herman Wise has this year, but the whole lot iv em has in the annixing business; they was in favor iv annixing any old thing, frim Cuba to the floating island the rook had just brought in far disart.
Why do they call the Spaniards Donst asked Mike, the pressman iv the daily paper; no wan knew; because Uncle Sam had to don em for the war indimminy, see Mike.
At this stage iv the proceedings, I thought I'd try me hand on puns meself see I, phats all this trouble beechon Sampson and Schley anyway see I. Do ye give it up see I, well ye see, the m'ral was ambitious to make this the battle iv the 19th period (1) by making a dash (-) aftir the Vizcaya, but Schley put a Colon (:) aftir the Maria Theresa; some was bodier rats n' the wimmin ivery wan iv 'em jumped on the table n' ivery bodied man turned hose inspector, taking iv hose, that reminds me that Herman Wise sells hose of all colors and qualities, n' he sells 'em by the yard, by the box or by the pair at reloaded prices. Troty yours, FLANNIGAN.
In Care iv HERMAN WISE,
The Reliable Clothier & Hatter,
P. S.—Headless Hoss, we have a full line iv sox, neckerchiefs, suspenders, ties, hats n' clothing iv all descriptions.

OUR KINSHIP CUTS NO ICE

America Not Loved So Much In England as We Have Believed.

ALLIANCE IS DESIRABLE
But All the Professed Affection Comes From the English Newspapers.

COMMISSIONERS KNOW THIS
Thought America Was Very Popular There, but Have Learned That It Was for Revenue Only.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The American peace commission called this afternoon for New York on board the American Line steamship St. Louis from Southampton.
The American commissioners return to the United States with their eyes opened in regard to an Anglo-American understanding. They, like a majority of the Americans, arrived in Europe with the idea that sentimental, fraternal love for America prevailed all over Great Britain. They returned with the knowledge that, except in public speeches and public prints, America is almost as much criticized here as on the continent.
British politicians and business men recognize the fact that an understanding or alliance with America is highly desirable, but to the present extent of the newspapers now do, that it is based on kinship, is absurd to anyone in a position to hear the daily comments, both private and public, of the people of England.

COMMISSIONERS NON-COMMITTAL.
SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Dec. 17.—To interviewers who besieged the American peace commissioners here today before they sailed for New York, they said they could not discuss the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain. Whitelaw Reid and Judge Day were much interested in the interview from the Manila correspondent of the Associated Press with Admiral Dewey, but they would discuss neither that matter nor the protest made by Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader.
Judge Day said the treaty of peace would probably be delivered to President McKinley December 21, but he added that it was impossible to say whether it would be presented to the present senate or that which comes in office March next. The judge added it is a matter which the president will decide.

TO BE PRESENTED THIS SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The president will submit the peace treaty to the senate during the present session; that much has been definitely determined upon. The text is still lacking here, and as the commissioners have not thought it proper to entrust the document to the mails, it will not reach Washington before next Saturday. Although desirous of placing it before the senate at the earliest opportunity, the president will not be able to do so until a week after its receipt, for the reason that congress will be in holiday recess. Meanwhile the treaty will not be given to the public.

FEDERATION OF LABOR DISCUSSES IMPERIALISM.
President Gompers Opposes the Policy of Expansion—In Cities Will Not Here, after Be a Union Matter.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.—In the National Council of Federation today Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, discussed the imperialist to infuse their doctrines into that of trade unions. He said:
"This question involves the sincerity of the labor movement of our country and trade movement. It is right or it is wrong. We must either declare for union without frills or follow, or make the admission that it is wrong, a pretence, ask you to attend to the mask and to the face. The very men who advocate and ask you to commit yourself to this movement have in the past done all a man can do to disrupt trade unions."
The debate on social conditions and proposed remedies of so-called evils was resumed at the afternoon session. The result was the utter rout of the socialists, their resolutions being buried by a vote of 4 1/2 to 1. The report of the sessions committee embodying a resolution offered as a substitute for the socialist resolutions, was then laid before the convention and adopted by a vote of 187 to 23, the vote against this substitute representing the socialist strength in the convention. The resolutions finally adopted are as follows:
"We are committed against the indorsement or introduction of business politics, religious differences or race prejudices. We hold it to be the duty of trades unions to study and discuss all questions that have any bearing upon their industrial or political liberty, but we declare that it is not within the province of the American Federation of Labor to designate to which political party a member shall belong, or for which political party he shall vote."

TERRITORY FALLS TO US AND WE SHOULD KEEP IT.
The Substance of President McKinley's Speech at Savannah—Cuba and Porto Rico Need Protection.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—The reception of President McKinley and the members of his cabinet by the people of Savannah today more than equalled in hos-

pitality and completeness of arrangement any of the previous experiences which have marked the presidential trip in the south. At the banquet today in the De Soto hotel President McKinley said:
"If, following the clear precepts of history, the victors of war and the welfare of an alien people require our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave those people, who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to choose and anarchy, after we have destroyed the only government they have had? After destroying their government it is the duty of the American government to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves? Shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give a kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future, by the victors of war, is considered to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty?"
"It is not a question of keeping the islands to the east, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time, from the first of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism?"

FINANCIAL SITUATION NEVER MORE PROMISING.

Money Has Been the Cheapest Thing in America for Two Months—Stocks Very Active.
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Chicago Daily News says: The statement may stir the general public, but in the financial world the report will cause no astonishment, although the situation will be unprecedented in the monetary history of the country. For nearly two months money has been the "cheapest thing in America," as financiers phrase it.
For a fortnight call loans have been made in Wall Street as low as 1/4 per cent, while short-time borrowers, with approved collateral, are accommodated at 1/2 per cent in Chicago. Bond markets are absolutely bare of first-class securities yielding more than 2 1/2 per cent. Today 5 per cent coupon issues were bought on exchanges at 117 and high grade stocks paying dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum were quoted at 132.
Chicago and Northwestern common was an instance. Firms that make a specialty of investment in securities acknowledge that the demand for values has exceeded the supply three-fold. Besides, exports are increasing rapidly, while imports are decreasing quite as rapidly. The latter figures tell that the exports of merchandise from this country exceed those of Great Britain for the first time in the history of the two countries. The United States is in the unique position of desiring to buy American stocks and bonds that are held abroad as capital. It is this condition that has warranted a foreign government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here. The borrower is supposed to be Russia.
Ex-Comptroller of the Currency Eckels said:
"Despite the unusual activity in all character of stocks and bonds and in general business lines, deposits grow in banks largely beyond the expansion of loans. There certainly is no present and but little future prospect of change."

BIG DEALS IN STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—This was the largest week on record for transactions in stocks and bonds, sales of stocks being above four and a quarter million shares and those of bonds nearly \$40,000,000.
STEAMSHIP LINE FROM HAVANA TO NEW ORLEANS.
Reported That the Illinois Central Company Will Put a Fleet of Steamers on the Run.
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Chronicle says: Within the next few days it will be decided whether the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which operates the Morgan line, will put on an entirely new fleet of steamers between New Orleans and Havana, or whether the Illinois Central Company will do so. It is this condition that has warranted a foreign government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here. The borrower is supposed to be Russia.
Negotiations have been pending in regard to this enlarged service ever since the end of the war, and the reopening of Cuban ports to our commerce. Vice President Harahan, of the Illinois Central Company, is now in New Orleans looking after the interests that up to September have been confided by his company to the Southern Pacific officials. The latter have resumed their weekly steamship sailings from New Orleans to Havana, which were interrupted by the war, but nothing less than a semi-weekly or tri-weekly service will satisfy the Illinois Central Company as soon as the export trade to Cuba is again in full swing.
Traffic Manager T. J. Hudson, of the Illinois Central, had a conference in the east recently with a representative of the Southern Pacific Company and received the assurance of the latter that a fleet of new vessels would be put on the coast between New Orleans and Havana as soon as trade conditions warranted it. Mr. Hudson says that unless this promise was promptly redeemed the Illinois Central would, though reluctant to go into the steamship business, be compelled to put a fleet of its own steamers in the service.
The inauguration of a first-class line between New Orleans and Havana is said to be of vital importance to Chicago and the large exporters of a breakfast, and later forming a martial share of the cross exports to Cuba.

GOMEZ SAID TO BE DEAD.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—A report has been received from Havana, that General Gomez is dead, his command-in-chief of the Cuban forces, is dead.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The report that General Gomez is dead, according to a dispatch from Madrid, was received there from Havana, cannot be confirmed here, though the rumor of his death has been in circulation in this city for several days past.

OREGON AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 17.—The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived here today, enroute to Callao and Honolulu.

COMING OF AMERICANS

Havana Is at the Half-Way Stage of the Spanish Evacuation.

THE CITY LOOKS LONELY
Many Spanish Families Have Left but Tradesmen Do Not Grudge This.

A PERIOD OF INACTIVITY
Trade Is Not Brisk at Present, but Merchants Expect Improvement When New Tariff Takes Effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Havana is at the half-way stage between the departure of the Spaniards and the coming of the Americans. The city looks lonesome. It is not desolate, because hopefulness and desolation do not go together, and every body is hopeful of the future. Trade is not brisk, because, except in breadstuffs, there are no imports. That will be changed as soon as the new tariff goes into effect. In the retail districts occupied by the middle classes, a fair amount of business is done. A walk through these sections shows more activity than there was a month ago.
This is due to the return of so many Cuban families. In what would be called the shopping districts of the city, such as Obispo street, which is the Fifth avenue of Havana, nothing is done. Nevertheless, the Spanish shopkeepers are complacent. They prefer a period of dullness for a single reason. The families of the Spanish officers and officials were good customers, but were not good pay. So the shopkeepers are content with the present dullness in trade.
The city resists the departure of so many Spanish families in a way. They helped to give it life. A few weeks ago it was almost impossible to rent a house in any respectable quarter of the city.
Cubans, chiefly provisional ones, returning from their exile in the United States and Europe, had leased them. Now in the suburbs the number of houses which are closed and barred gives these places the appearance of a deserted town. They have been occupied by both military and civil officials who are returning to Spain.
The deserted appearance will not last long. American officers whose duties will keep them in Havana for some time, and who have been looking in vain for homes, will take advantage of the opportunity as will a number of business men from the United States, who are likely to change a short stay into a period of permanent residence. Some of the Spanish officers are anxious to secure their discharges and return to Cuba. They have property which they do not want to sacrifice. It would not do to inquire too closely how they became possessed of it. That was under the system by which they all profited. As Spain will not have need of a large army in the future it is presumed that these officers will succeed in securing their discharges. Some of them have Carlist connections and this will be an additional reason for enabling them to return to Cuba.
Civilian classes who are going back to Spain are taking their property with them or are arranging to have it converted into cash and forwarded to them. They have plucked it to the last feather and all of them return.
To assume otherwise would be to assume that they have not taken advantage of their opportunities. No Spanish official, whether he served under the old regime or under the regime of autonomy, cares to be placed in that category. Whether he was in the custom house or some other branch of the public service he would consider it a reflection upon his ability.
The effect of the departure of so many officers and army camp followers on the cafes of Havana was a few weeks ago the subject of interesting speculation. It was thought most of them would be compelled to close for lack of patronage. This will happen in some parts of the city, where the barracks were located. But in the section which is the center of social life, the neighborhood of the Parque Central, the theaters and the clubs, this will not be so. The proprietors have met the new conditions by leasing their places to "enterprising" Americans, who are converting the cafes into bar rooms, with all the glitzy attractions which go with these institutions in the states.
The bar rooms have annexes, where gambling of all kinds can be indulged in after the most approved American methods. The annexes are, in fact, the main concern. Their managers expect to do a rushing business. One of the leading backers is understood to be the proprietor of the game which is patronized by wealthy New Yorkers who go to Long Branch or Saratoga in summer. The Spanish proprietors were at first doubtful about putting their places in the hands of the Americans. They thought trouble might arise with the military authorities after the flag was hoisted from Morro Castle. They were assured that all this had been "arranged." The first business of the American military commander of Havana will be to show that it has not been "arranged."

tion were first arranged, some anxiety was felt lest a large number of the Spanish commercial and industrial classes should also repatriate themselves. This fear has not been realized. Whatever doubts the Spanish business men may have had about the security of life and property under the new order were very quickly dissipated.

They found the guarantee of the United States sufficient and they considered that the transition period is fraught with less disturbance than might have been naturally expected. In a few places in the interior, where the Spanish were few in number, they dread to remain in the midst of Cubans who show an unfriendly spirit. Some are coming to Havana and others are going back to Spain.
At Manzanillo the greater part of the Spanish colony is said to be starting for Mexico. But these are exceptional instances. As a rule wherever a Spanish commercial house is closing up its business the most important of the great number of officers who were always in Havana on staff duty. The disproportion to those who in any circumstances were seeing active service in the field was marked. Since the officers have gone the void created by their departure gives even a stronger impression of their numbers. They were literally the only class of the population which was too numerous to be counted. The void is one which will not be filled. The American garrison will be kept out of Havana. American officers will not be quartered in the city and spread over it like a cloud of locusts.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.
Society Harmonizes Have Attracted a Great Deal of Attention—Queen's Health Is Excellent.
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LONDON, Dec. 17.—Queen Victoria on Friday transferred the court from Windsor to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The anniversary of the death of the Prince consort, who died December 14, 1861, was scrupulously observed on last Wednesday. The memorial service at the Frogmore mausoleum was attended by the queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the entire royal family, each one placing a wreath on Prince Albert's sarcophagus.

The queen is enjoying particularly good health at present. She has been busy buying Christmas gifts, which were taken to Windsor Castle for her selection. Her majesty makes it a point, in choosing presents, to see that her gifts are peculiarly suitable to each of her innumerable relatives or friends. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, have been visiting the stores in the west end of London, and have frequently been seen gazing in store windows and choosing Christmas purchases.

Society is already discussing the spring drawing rooms. The queen will personally hold one or two and the others will be presided over by the Princess Christian and the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess of Wales not being available, owing to the fact that she is in Copenhagen. Princess Margaret of Connaught, who will be 17 years of age in January, will be the only royal debutante. Prince Malik Mansur Mirza Shua, second son of the shah of Persia, a young man about 19 years of age, is coming to Europe in January. His visit has not aroused particular enthusiasm in view of the experiences resulting from previous visits from Persian royalties. The manners of Prince Manlik, who is described as a diminutive, weakly youth, are, however, said to be pleasant and he is fairly cultured.

There has been a great deal of talk recently of the need of some widespread action to cope with the ravages of Great Britain's national disease, consumption. The Prince of Wales has now summoned a private meeting at Marlborough House to promote a war against tuberculosis. The Marquis of Salisbury and a number of prominent medical men will take part in it. It is hoped the outcome will be something more successful than the Prince of Wales' wonderful stamp scheme to assist the London hospitals, which proved more or less a fiasco, collectors refusing to touch the stamps, as they were not available for postage. The last issue was thrown almost entirely upon the hands of the organizers of the scheme.

It is announced that Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, the father-in-law of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has now succeeded in India, paid for the Indian outfit of Lord and Lady Curzon, who started for India under the happiest auspices and after a splendid send-off from their friends.

Lady Curzon enters upon her duties as viceroy with a vicereine of unprecedented magnificence, while Mr. Leiter presented Lord Curzon with three official Durbar (conference) cloaks of the finest velvet and gold, in pale blue, ruby and white, each with a star of India, in gold and diamonds.

The question was recently broached of placing a status of Washington in West.

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.