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# The Daily Astorian.

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 143

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now while the advantage is so obviously  
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good values for twice what we ask.  
Laird, Schober Co.'s reduced from \$1.50  
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of the pudding is in the eating  
and the proof of liquors

## IS IN SAMPLING

That's an argument that's con-  
clusive—a demonstration.  
Ours will stand the test.

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Will Receive Special Attention.  
No. 22 Duane St., Astoria, Ore. W. J. COOK, Mgr.  
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## SEVENTEEN WERE LOST

British Ship Andalana Over-  
turned Yesterday in Ta-  
coma Harbor.

ALL ON BOARD DROWNED

Lost Mariners Are Captain Stall-  
ing, Mate Crowe and Fif-  
teen Seamen.

OCCURRED DURING A STORM

One of the Boom Logs Between Which  
the Vessel Was Moored Broke  
Loose, the Ship Capsizing.

TACOMA, Jan. 14.—During a heavy  
storm early this morning the British ship  
Andalana was caught by a squall and  
capsized in the harbor, sinking in 22  
fathoms of water. The accident occurred  
some time between the hours of 2 and  
4 o'clock, but was not discovered until  
daylight.

All on board were drowned. The crew,  
in command of Captain G. W. Stalling,  
consisted of 23 men all told. Eleven of  
these had been discharged yesterday, thus  
leaving the captain and 12 men to perish  
in the waves a few hundred yards from  
land.

The disaster is one of the most melan-  
choly ever recorded, and of much similar-  
ity to that which befell the British bark  
Blairmore in the harbor of San Francisco  
about four years ago, of which the details  
are still fresh in the memory of the pub-  
lic.

The Andalana arrived on the Sound  
from Shanghai December 23, in ballast.  
She was under charter to Eppinger &  
Co. to load wheat for the United King-  
dom, and four days ago was towed into  
the harbor at Tacoma and moored to a  
ballast buoy to have the hold cleared  
for the cargo. This was accomplished  
last evening, and it was the intention  
to have the vessel shifted to a dock this  
morning when loading would have been  
commenced.

As is usual when a vessel is lying light  
on open water ballast logs had been made  
fast on both sides to prevent an accident  
in case of a blow.

Late last night a strong wind com-  
menced sweeping over the bay and it  
steadily grew in fierceness until during  
the early part of this morning it had  
attained a velocity of from 70 to 115 miles  
an hour. It was a living gale bordering  
on a hurricane.

Although the ship was under bare poles,  
her high sides and lofty rigging caught  
the wind so much that the chains fasten-  
ing the ballast logs to the ship's side  
snapped. Thus without any support the  
vessel could not withstand the terrific  
squalls, but careened over on her beam  
end. As the ship was to have com-  
menced taking cargo this morning the  
hatches had been left open, thus allow-  
ing the water to pour into the hold in  
large volumes. What took place on board  
the ship from the time she capsized un-  
til she went to the bottom of course is  
not known, as not one of those on board  
remains to tell the tale, but the general  
opinion is that all the men were drowned  
in their bunks. It is estimated that the  
ship sank within 15 minutes after cap-  
sizing.

As soon as the accident had been dis-  
covered, tugs steamed up and rushed out  
in search of possible survivors. A lifeboat  
and much wreckage has come ashore  
and tugs are now searching Commence-  
ment bay for rafts, boats and dead  
bodies.

The ship to all accounts, was headed  
in a southerly direction, or toward the  
head of the bay, at the time the gale  
swept down the Sound. The heavy winds  
caused the ship to strain on the chains,  
making the log on the weather side taut  
and giving a tendency to lift the log from  
the water, but the strain was too great  
for one of the chains and it snapped. This  
released the towering craft from greater  
restraint on the weather side; she lifted  
with the wind, and, there being little  
restraint from the other end of the log,  
raised it enough to allow the right or  
mooring chain to slip off. Thus the ship,  
freed from ballast and floating like a  
chip, creaved over under the pressure  
of the heavy gale, slipping great quanti-  
ties of water, filling completely the hold  
and fore-castle, and causing her to cap-  
size and sink to the bottom, all in a  
very few minutes. The situation was fur-  
ther aggravated by the fact that the  
tides were just setting in at the time the  
ship is supposed to have gone down. This  
in all probability forced the stern of the  
vessel around and exposed the broadside  
to the gale's fury.

Late this afternoon the ill-fated ves-  
sel was located. She lies on the bottom  
of the sound on her broadside, under 23  
fathoms of water, close by the spot where  
she had been anchored.

The vessel will in all probability be  
raised and the bodies of dead sailors re-  
covered. No bodies have as yet been re-  
covered, although every effort is being  
made in that direction.

The sailors who went down with the  
ship are as follows, with the exception of  
two names:

Captain G. W. Stalling, Nova Scotia.  
First Mate E. H. Crowe, Nova Scotia.  
Second Mate E. G. Doe, Blackpool, Eng-  
land.  
Boatwain Charles Smith.  
Second Boatwain James Dally, Leth-  
bridge, England.

Steward Ernest Jonsin, Liverpool.  
Cook J. R. Brown, Barbados.  
Apprentice James D. Haeyer, Ostend.  
Apprentice Richard Hange, Ostend.  
Seaman Fred Lundstrom, August St.  
monson, Edward Letz, A. Johnson, John  
Nelson, E. Antrum, and two others  
whose names are unknown. All shipped  
at New York, May 7, 1898.

FUNCTIONS OF THE  
NEW HAVANA CABINET.  
Their Duties Are Limited to the Muni-  
cipal Administration of the City—  
Insurgents Given Preference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to  
the Tribune from Havana says: The  
most important nominations recently an-  
nounced here are those of Mario Menocal  
as chief of police, Perfecto La Costa as  
alcalde, or mayor, and Frederico as civil  
governor.

The latter is not so well known as the  
two former, but he is satisfactory to the  
cooperative Cubans and Spaniards. He  
was a member of the revolutionary junta  
in Havana during the insurrection. He  
was also commander of the insurgent  
troops in Havana and Matanzas  
provinces. His co-operation with the  
American military authorities has al-  
ready been noted. His place in reality  
will be more than that of chief of police  
in the city. He will advise with General  
Brooke and General Lee in the forma-  
tion of the rural police and in other  
matters of policy and administration.

Perfecto La Costa, who is named as  
alcalde, was the president of the Havana  
revolutionary junta, and now holds a  
similar place with the junta patriótica,  
which succeeds it.

The Teniente alcaldes have functions  
analogous to those of assistant mayor  
and aldermen. One of them, Juan Bar-  
reira, is a professor in the university.  
Others were deported by Weyler to the  
penal settlement in Africa. Several of  
the aldermen were also political exiles  
and some served in the insurgent army.

The reorganization of the city coun-  
cil was one of the most serious problems  
here. The body was in disfavor. Sev-  
eral of its members were willing to stay  
and give preference to those who  
were accepted. Under a rule made  
in Washington, it will have nothing to  
do with the granting of franchises; its  
functions will be limited to municipal  
administration and the military authori-  
ties are hopeful that their own abuses  
will be lightened. General Menocal and  
others of the insurgent troops first se-  
cured the consent of the assembly which  
represents the insurgent army, so that  
no friction can arise from that source.

The appointments show the sincerity  
of the purpose to recognize the Cubans  
and to give preference to those who  
fought in the insurrection or who were  
identified with it. The Spanish classes  
take them philosophically and say that  
most of the men named are worthy. The  
radical insurgents who are disappointed  
have to go to find fault with Menocal  
and their leaders instead of with the  
Americans.

In the Cuban custom house the plan  
of recognizing the insurgents has gone so  
far that other Cubans complain that their  
applications are pigeon-holed without  
reading. Yesterday 22 officers of various  
grades in the insurgent army were given  
places under Collector Bliss. Most of  
them expected places corresponding to  
their rank. As the policy adopted by the  
custom house is to begin at the bottom of  
the ladder and acquire experience be-  
fore giving appointments as inspectors  
and appraisers, this could not be done.  
The insurgent officers complained and  
two or three of them failed to report  
for duty. The others, though grumbling,  
were at their posts.

Isolated instances of vandalism by  
American soldiers are causing complaint  
from keepers of cafes. They try to ob-  
serve General Ludlow's orders against  
selling alcoholic beverages to soldiers  
and are victims of resentment. All cases  
of this kind are vigorously punished, but  
the effect of a single case is bad.

While the American officials are getting  
along well with the Cuban they continue  
to have differences among themselves.  
The latest trouble is over the sanitation  
of the custom house. Colonel Bliss  
wants to go ahead and cleanse it, but  
after work was started it was stopped  
because the method was not in accord-  
ance with General Ludlow's general plan.

ARRANGING CONTRACTS FOR  
LAYING PHILIPPINE CABLE.

General Greely Expects His Ship to  
Leave San Francisco for Philippines  
in About a Month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—General Greely,  
the chief signal officer, has gone to  
New York to look after the execution of  
contracts for the supply of ocean cable  
for the Philippines.

The arrangements are coming along  
rapidly and General Greely expects that  
within one month his specially chartered  
cable ship will have started from San  
Francisco for the Philippines carrying  
the cable which is to connect the prin-  
cipal islands of the northern group with  
the American headquarters at Manila.

One of the first links to be supplied will  
be a line between Manila and Ilo Ilo. The  
islands first to be connected with Manila  
will be Mindoro, Masbate, Samar and  
Luzon. Later on the cable may be ex-  
tended to the Sulu archipelago.

CARLISTS PLOTTING A  
SPANISH UPRISING.

Secret Commission Operating in Mexico  
to Induce Spaniards to Place Don  
Carlos on the Throne.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A special to  
the Tribune from Washington, says: "Re-  
ports come from Mexico to the effect that  
a secret commission of Carlists have been  
operating for some time in Mexico, es-  
pecially among the Spanish residents.  
They have traveled extensively through  
the country, especially visiting the larger  
cities and towns, and inducing the Span-  
iards to aid in the cause of Don Carlos.  
They are said to have come direct  
from Spain and are well supplied with  
money. It is said that the Mexican  
headquarters have been established in the  
City of Mexico. Subscriptions have  
been secured to aid in placing Don Carlos  
on the throne of Spain and assurance  
given that when the uprising comes,  
further aid and sympathy can be had.  
The agents of the pretender have oper-  
ated largely among the Jesuits, who are,  
to a considerable extent, Spaniards, or of  
direct Spanish extraction."

## NO LONGER HEMMED IN

United States Entangled in  
the Policies of the Out-  
side World.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES

Refusal to Do So May Throw the  
World Into a Terri-  
ble War.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH

Relief to Know That He Did Not Voice  
the Sentiment of the President—  
The Week in London.

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LONDON, Jan. 14.—When the Ameri-  
can correspondent succeeded in impress-  
ing upon British minds that Senator For-  
aker, in his recent speech in the United  
States senate, spoke only for himself  
when he suggested that the United States  
might eventually withdraw from the  
Philippine islands, a distinct sigh of re-  
lief might have been read between the  
lines of the newspapers. Everyone here  
assumed that, because the senator was  
from the president's state, he spoke for  
the president, and the declaration made  
not only succeeded in giving British pub-  
lic officialdom an unpleasant shock, but  
it felt like a dash of cold water on the  
ardor of the British for an Anglo-Ameri-  
can understanding. They began to ques-  
tion what was the profit of this friend-  
ship if America did not propose to back  
up Great Britain's policy in the far east  
by retaining the most important base of  
operations in the event of war over Chi-  
na. The incident illustrated how deeply  
the late war has left the United States  
entangled in the world's policies, for one  
of the foremost arguments advanced  
against Senator Foraker's suggestion  
was that the United States owed it to  
the world not to disturb the balance of  
power, and not to furnish a possible sub-  
ject for war by throwing the Philippine  
islands into the field to be scrambled for  
by colonizing nations.

THE WEEK IN LONDON.

Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 14.—The opening of the  
new year has been marked by most un-  
reasonable weather, accompanied by  
furious gales throughout the United  
Kingdom. The recent mild weather  
proved very unhealthy. The mortality  
from respiratory affections exceeded  
that of any week since May. Seventeen  
deaths were directly attributed to influ-  
enza in London, in which city the death  
rate is the highest for several months.  
Hurricanes have seriously interrupted  
communication with the continent. Dover  
harbor has been practically unusable  
in consequence of the so-called improve-  
ment works, and the continental mails  
have thus been badly delayed. The au-  
thorities of Folkestone tried pouring oil  
on the water at the entrance to the  
harbor. The experiment was very suc-  
cessful and the mail boats were able to  
approach with the greatest ease.

The leading ball of the winter season  
was given at the Duke and Duchess of  
Devonshire's seat, Chatsworth house,  
Derbyshire, on Thursday evening. Every-  
thing was on a gorgeous scale. The Duke  
and Duchess of Marlborough entertained  
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at  
Blenheim early in the week. There was  
an interesting ceremony at Osborne  
house, Isle of Wight, this week. Queen  
Victoria presented medals for distin-  
guished service in the field to a group  
of Omdurman warriors, most of them  
non-commissioned officers. Her majesty  
was wheeled into the green room, where  
the soldiers were drawn up and saluted  
her. Then each recipient knelt and the  
queen pinned a medal on his breast. She  
also questioned the wounded concerning  
their experiences. Colonel Mathias, the  
hero of Dargai, where, after a stirring  
appeal to his men, he led his Gordon  
Highlanders to storm the heights, has  
been given a banquet by the Caledonian  
Club, at which the Prince of Wales was  
present, and in a neat speech warmly  
endorsed the warm admiration expressed  
by Colonel Mathias for the Indian troops,  
saying he regretted never having had  
the privilege of serving with the Indian  
soldiers in active service, but had often  
seen them in large bodies and was con-  
fident that the queen had no finer sol-  
diers.

Truth this week compares the diplo-  
matic career of Sir Julian Pauncefote,  
British ambassador at Washington, with  
that of Sir Philip W. Currie, British am-  
bassador to Italy in connection with the  
latest elevation of the peerage, to the  
advantage of the former, and says it is

difficult to explain why a peerage should  
be conferred upon Sir Philip, while Sir  
Julian is ignored, adding: "Sir Julian  
Pauncefote has now held his present  
position nearly ten years, during all of  
which time he has exceptionally distin-  
guished himself."

The painful litigation involving Sir  
Tatton and Lady Sykes, which has so  
scandalized London, owing to the charges  
of forgery with which it bristled, has  
come to an end. The parties have agreed  
to a deed of separation, and Sir Tatton  
is about to leave England for Mexico.

Rear Admiral Lewis Anthony Beau-  
mont, director of naval intelligence, who  
married a Boston woman, will go out on  
the Warrumbie to relieve Admiral Henry  
St. Ledger Palmer, commander in  
chief of the Pacific station since 1895,  
whose time in the Pacific will be up on  
March 5.

Mr. Inskip, secretary of the Boot and  
Shoe Operatives' Union, who has re-  
turned from his official mission as a  
delegate to the Kansas City convention,  
thinks workers in Great Britain better  
off than in the United States. American  
workmen, in his opinion, have yet much  
to learn from their British conferees  
on organization. The feeling for trade  
unionism he found so strong in America,  
however, that he is convinced that  
eventually at least 90 per cent of the  
workers will enroll themselves.

It is announced that the British au-  
thorities have just concluded a series of  
trials of the use of American petroleum  
as fuel for warships, and the experiment  
has been a failure. Russian petroleum  
will now be tried.

Mr. William T. Stead's new paper, in-  
tended to be the mouthpiece of his dis-  
armament crusade, entitled "Dis-  
armament War," made its appearance to-  
day. It is not a very striking publica-  
tion, its chief feature being communi-  
cations from sympathizers, including  
some American public men. Mark Twain  
has written an article for the paper  
opening with characteristic humor. He  
says: "The case is in favor of disarmament  
and so am I. There ought to be  
no difficulty about the rest of the  
world."

Probably there has never been such an  
interest circling around African travel-  
ers and geographers since the time of  
Henry M. Stanley's expedition as has  
been caused by the arrival this week of  
a young and hitherto unknown English-  
man, Mr. Albert Bushnell Lloyd, from  
central Africa, after a record journey of  
three months from the heart of Africa  
to London, traveling over Stanley's  
route down the Congo to the west coast.  
His journey was in one respect more  
remarkable than Stanley's, inasmuch as  
Mr. Lloyd traveled quite alone so far as  
Europeans were concerned, and was ac-  
companied by only two native servants  
and a small number of carriers. More-  
over, although he marched three weeks  
in the pigmy forests, he did not meet  
the whole length of the Aruwitzi river,  
the banks of which are lined with war-  
like cannibals, he never once fired a  
shot in self defense. On the contrary,  
he was on cordial terms with both pig-  
mies and cannibals. Lloyd is al-  
ready coming to be a celebrity and has  
received a number of lecture offers.  
Possibly later on in the year, after the  
publication of a book based on his ex-  
periences, he will lecture in the United  
States. His journey west along the el-  
most untraveled path from Uganda to the  
sea, was most hazardous. His own friends  
to dissuade him, but he persisted, and on  
his arrival at Congo, the Belgians could  
scarcely believe that he had safely sur-  
vived the gauntlet of pigmies and cannibals.  
On entering the great primeval forest,  
Mr. Lloyd went west for five days with-  
out the sight of a pigmy. Suddenly he  
became aware of their presence by myr-  
sterious movements among the trees,  
which at first he attributed to the mon-  
keys. Finally he came to a clearing and  
stopped at an Arab village, where he  
met a great number of pigmies. They  
told him that Mr. Lloyd, that they had  
been watching him for five days, peering  
through the growth of the forest. They  
appeared very much frightened and even  
when speaking covered their faces. I  
asked a chief to allow me to photograph  
the dwarfs and he brought a dozen to-  
gether. I was able to secure a snap  
shot, but did not succeed in the time  
exposure, as the pigmies would not stand  
still. Then I tried to measure them  
and found them not over four feet in  
height. All were fully developed, the  
women somewhat shorter than the men.  
I was amazed at their sturdiness. The  
men had long beards, reaching half way  
down their chests. They were very timid  
and will not look a stranger in the face.  
Their headlike eyes are constantly shift-  
ing. They are, it struck me, fairly in-  
telligent. I had a long talk with a chief,  
who conversed intelligently about their  
customs in the forest and the number of  
tribesmen. Both men and women, ex-  
cept for a tiny strip of bark, were quite  
nude. They were armed with poisoned  
arrows. They just huddled together in  
hustly thrown up huts. Memories of  
a white traveler—Mr. Stanley of course—  
who crossed the forests years ago, still  
linger among them." Mr. Lloyd then  
proceeded through the cannibal coun-  
try to the coast. He found the cannibals  
warlike and fierce, but open and straight-  
forward, and had no difficulty with them.  
At one place he put together a bicycle he  
had with him and rode about their vil-  
lage. A remarkable scene followed,  
thousands of cannibals, men, women and  
children, turning out, dancing about  
and yelling at what they described as  
a "European riding a snake."

WILL RULE GUAM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary  
Long today ordered Captain Leary, at  
present commanding at San Francisco,  
to proceed to the island of Guam and  
assume the duties of naval governor in  
the new acquisition.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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