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An Advance

Must Be Made In The Near Future.

Raw Materials in some cases have Advanced over 100 per cent. Buy Stoves and Ranges Now. We still have some at the Old Prices.

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Harbingers of spring, the brightest, choicest gathering of filmy cotton beauty ever displayed in local circles so early—the paintings are peerless—color scheme entrancingly artistic. Would you have first choice? Then buy now.

New Wash Fabrics

The first word of momentous occasion this morning. We think we have surpassed our own best previous efforts—hence we are enthusiastic over the exhibit. You are invited to come and feast your eyes on the beauty—pieces from the shops of Paris and New York. We print no list of offerings or prices because printer's ink can do but scant justice to a showing such as this.

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All new shades in MASCOT GLOVES for Easter.
The Best Glove Made.

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OUR TROOPS AT MALOLOS

MacArthur's Division Within Four Miles of the Insurgent Capital.

MANY VILLAGES BURNED

Enemy Fled Before Our Troops, Destroying Taal, Ucat, Bulacan and Bigaa.

MADE STRONG RESISTANCE

Withstood the Musketry for a Time, but Hastily Retreated When the Artillery Fire Began.

MANILA, March 29.—At 10:30 p. m.—After a couple of hours' rest, General MacArthur's division pushed on across the rice fields and rivers, through the jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Taal, Ucat and Bigaa, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan, the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General MacArthur passed several miles to the right.

At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in the trenches half a mile beyond Guiguinto station, at the river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under a heavy fire and attacked the enemy's position. The rebels withstood the musketry fire for half an hour, but the artillery disconcerted them and, at the end of a 45-minute fight, the insurgents bolted toward the hills.

Our loss was two killed and 25 wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near Guiguinto station at 6:30 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS

Met Strong Resistance in the Jungle, but Pressed Steadily on.

MANILA, March 29.—At day-light MacArthur's division advanced from Marfao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left. Wheaton's brigade is in reserve.

The American forces met strong opposition in the jungle. First the Nebraska, then the Pennsylvania, and afterwards two men of the Montana regiment were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

REBELS BURNED THE VILLAGES AS THEY RETREATED IN HAD ORDER TOWARD MALOLOS.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in had order toward Malolos. The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places, and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans.

The rebels had not finished the trenches along the line of today's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance. It is believed, however, that there is to be hard fighting before Malolos is taken. The Minnesota regiment reinforced the division today, marching from the waterworks during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

The American army advanced at 5 o'clock this morning, sweeping onward three miles before 10 o'clock, and driving the rebels toward Boac, to the east of Bulacan, and on the railroad leading to Malolos. The troops met with but slight resistance.

THE FILIPINOS FROD VILLAGES YESTERDAY EVENING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRAWING THE AMERICAN FIRE AND DISCOVERING THE LOCALITY OF THE AMERICANS' POSITIONS.

The Filipinos frod villages yesterday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and discovering the locality of the Americans' positions. Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country around Marfao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps, and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere.

The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in their flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged people, who are too old and infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former homes and beg passersby for any kind of assistance. A majority of them are living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cower in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of rivers or resting in the jungle, where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them. The inhabitants who fled from Marfao and Moya, who were left in such a panic that on the tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables, and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value. This was the case of most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but Chinese, who slipped between the armies, are looting when they can, and have taken possession of several houses, over which they have raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

REBELS FLED PELL MELL

Nebraskans Chase Them for Over a Mile and a Half.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to

the Herald from Manila says: Information reaches here that indicates the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando. The array has not advanced today. The men are building bridges and waiting for supplies to come up.

The insurgents burned Bulacan this afternoon. Marines are patrolling Malabon.

The lines are being strengthened at Passy and some firing is going on in the vicinity of that place.

When MacArthur's forces encamped last night the Third artillery was across the bridge in Marfao and the Nebraska regiment was in the woods on the extreme right. The other troops had not come across the river.

At half past five o'clock the insurgents appeared on the edge of the woods a mile long and advanced, quickly swinging to the left to drive the Third artillery away from the bridge.

This was the first time in the first war that the insurgents had advanced in military order against our forces.

The Kansas volunteers promptly crossed the bridge in columns of fours to give support to the Third artillery. They lost two men killed and some wounded in their advance.

At the same time the First Montana regiment crossed the river on a position bridge and took position on the extreme left so as to be able to cut in back of the insurgents if the latter came far enough. They lost six men wounded in this movement while the Third artillery had two sergeants and one man killed and two wounded.

Mashed by the woods, the Nebraska volunteers were not seen by the enemy. They suddenly opened a flank fire on the insurgent line and left the trenches with a great shout.

At sight of them, the whole insurgent force, officers and men, fled pell mell. The eager Nebraska men chased them a mile and a half, but were finally drawn back by General MacArthur to preserve the line intact.

OTIS' LATEST REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following advice from Manila was received at the war department tonight:

Manila, March 30.—MacArthur advanced at 5 o'clock morning from Marfao, and took up the advance for Bigaa, and at 2:15 in the afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5 o'clock.

The casualties for the day number about 25. There was fierce fighting in the afternoon. The troops made the crossing of the river at Guiguinto by working the artillery over the railroad bridge by hand and swimming the mules against fierce resistance. The column went past the railroad to the extreme front. The railroad is nearly repaired and will supply the troops today.

VISITS THE INSURGENTS' LINES

An American Talks With the Rebel Leaders But Accomplishes Nothing.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: James McLeod, a representative of the Warner-Harnes Company, visited the insurgents near Pava Monday, intending to see the leaders and endeavor to arrange an amicable settlement.

He met with an excellent reception from the native rank and file, but Pablo Arrella refused to receive him until informed whether he came officially as the representative of the American authorities. McLeod replied that he came in an unofficial capacity and as a mutual friend.

Finding that he could not approach the native leader without placing himself in a bad position, McLeod returned to the American lines without having accomplished anything.

He asked the natives on the outpost what grievances they had against the Americans. Nobody could tell him. Evidently they are obstinately awaiting instructions from Malolos. Several of the natives expressed a desire to restore their peaceful occupation.

Two Spanish officers from the Philippine army who were serving in the insurgent army, one with the rank of major, began to revile the Americans, but were instantly rebuked by the native commander.

As it is feared that the stoppage of the shipments of rice to the outpost would increase the natives against the foreigners, the British gunboat Pigmy visits isolated points to bring away supplies when necessary.

REBELS PROMISED AMNESTY

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington, says: As soon as General Otis achieves a decisive victory over Aguinaldo, the Philippine commission will issue a proclamation promising amnesty to all natives who lay down their arms and self rule to those who recognize the sovereignty of the United States.

This is the program which the state department understands has been adopted by the commission. As General Otis and Admiral Dewey are members of the commission, it is presumed here that they are responsible for the delay in issuing the proclamation, believing its effect will be greater if published after the insurgents have been subdued.

So long as Aguinaldo maintains his army organization it will be difficult to reach the natives and convince them, but with Aguinaldo a prisoner or a fugitive and the army disbanded, it is thought that the proclamation will receive attention from the natives and cause them to take advantage of its provisions.

The proclamation will be similar to those previously issued by General Otis, except that it will contain a general amnesty declaration and will reassert the friendly intention of the government.

ISLANDS OFFERED TO ENGLAND

LONDON, March 29.—The Birmingham Post today publishes a report "emanating from very well informed sources" to the effect that the United States at the beginning of February proposed to Sir Julian Pauncefote that Great Britain take over the Philippine islands upon certain conditions. It is added that this feeling has greatly altered since the heavy fighting, although it is said beyond doubt the United States would at one time have been very glad to exchange or otherwise disburden themselves of the permanent charge of the islands.

A man is known by the company he keeps away from.

SHELLED THE INSURGENTS

The Political Troubles in Samoa Have Resulted in Bloodshed.

NATIVE TOWNS FIRED ON

American and British Warships Bombarded Several Places, Killing Many Natives.

MATAAFA THE CAUSE OF IT

German Consul Ribbed Him Up to Ignore Orders—Trouble With Germany is Improbable.

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APIA, Samoa Islands, March 27. (via Auckland, N. Z.)—The troubles growing out of the election of the king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of the native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia. Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British soldiers and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to displace the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling on Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior. Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation, supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Mataafans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town. The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malleto prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government. The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 2,000 Malletoans took refuge. The rebels, the adherents of Mataafa, barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening, in case of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 12. This was ignored and the rebels commenced the attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment.

The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames. A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment of the shell struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed to the German consulate, smashing the crockery.

The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party; another was shot in the foot, and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel. Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, British and German subjects, have been arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was, for a time, very hot.

The British cruiser Tauranga, which it is understood, was intended to annex the Longa islands, a section of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific, was intercepted at Suva, the capital of the Fiji islands, by order of the home government.

RECRUITING GOES ON BRISKLY IN BOSTON.

Large Numbers Enlisting for Philippine Service and Assigned to the Ranks of Different Regiments.

BOSTON, March 29.—Recruiting for the Philippine service has been going on here at a rapid rate, an average of 20 men a day having been assigned to the Twenty First infantry, which is undergoing orders to go to Manila.

Major Quinton, recruiting officer, says six hundred men have been enlisted in this city for the Philippine. Besides those sent to the Twenty First infantry, large numbers of men have been enlisted in this city who are in the ranks of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth infantry and the Sixth artillery. The seventeenth is at present at the front in the Philippines. The Ninth is under way for Manila and the Thirteenth is at Buffalo, under orders for Asiatic service and will probably proceed to the front with the Twenty First at an early date. The Sixth artillery is also under moving orders for the Philippines, being at present located at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Nearly one hundred veterans of the Ninth Massachusetts have enlisted in the regiments, many of them being at present with the Seventeenth infantry at the front.

Major Quinton has also enlisted men from the Second and Sixth Massachusetts and discharged men from the Seventh regulars.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY MAY NOT BE ORGANIZED.

Men Who Want Official Places Make the Only Demand for It—Intention of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is stated at the war department that the subject of mustering in 25,000 volunteers as per the militia law reorganization bill has not been mentioned to the president. There is no intention of bringing forward the question at the present time, as with the troops already ordered to Manila, and which it will take some months to transport thither, General Otis has all the forces necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

It is stated at the war department that the greatest demand for the organization of 25,000 volunteers comes from the men and friends of the men who desire places as officers. There are already many applications on file, and not only men who served with the state troops, but those who served in staff positions, and those who were mustered out, are anxious to again enter the service. The authoritative announcement has been made that the president will not organize this provisional army unless it is needed.

GRATEFUL TO BUCHANNAN.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres, says: The Argentine government has resolved to send a note to W. L. Buchanan, the American minister, thanking him for his cooperation in the settlement of the Punta de Atacama question.

GENERAL FLAGLER DEAD.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A dispatch from Old Point, Va., says that Brigadier General Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States army, died at the Hygeia hotel this afternoon.

LONDON, March 29.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the

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