

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

The Daily Astorian

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIX.

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1899.

121

OUR Stoves and Tinware

Are not made from the scrap-heap or in a kindergarten school.

Eclipse Hardware Co.
We Give Trading Stamps.



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Blank and Miscellaneous.

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New Crape and Type-writing.

Waterman Fountain Pens

Box Decorated Paper and Envelopes—10c.

GRIFFIN & REED

...Red Cross Savon Soap...

Is the Best.

75 cents a box at

Foard & Stokes Co

Larrowe's Pure H. O. Self-Rising BUCKWHEAT

Best N. O. Molasses, Honey and Maple Syrup, Etc....

A. V. ALLEN'S Grocery Store.

Columbian Soups, fine and Palatable, 15c a can.

New Made Cream Cheese, Creamery Butter.

Pyramid Washing Powder.

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FORWARD, MARCH! to the store of Shanahan Bros. for the best values for your money.

Ribbons.

New Plaid Ribbons, with draw string, in the new shades; No. 5, 7c; No. 7, 10c; yd. Great bargains in satin and taffeta Ribbons.

Ladies Skirts.

Large flounce skirt, trimmed with three rows of braid; taffeta lined; color, navy blue\$2.50
All wool camel's hair serge; full flounce; three rows satin ribbon round flounce; taffeta lined; black only\$5.00

Ties.

New Puff Ties, New String, New Bow Ties, in piques and all the latest shades, on sale at the lowest prices.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing the largest and most stylish line of shirt waists in the city, every one up to date, from 50 cents up.

See our new Piques and Welts; new, dainty patterns; you will want them for waists and summer suits.....15c

Boys' Clothing.

All wool, double-breasted Reffer Suits, ages 4 to 8; worth \$2.50 a suit, at.....\$1.95
Boys' Overalls; well made, of good quality denim; from 3 to 14 years25c
Boys' Knee Pants, all wool, mixed colors, ages 4 to 14 years.....50c

Domestics.

Best Apron Gingham; the best styles for.....5c
New Quilted Pannies; in light and dark patterns5c
36-inches wide unbleached heavy Muslin at.....4c
36-inches bleached Muslin.....5c
Fruit of the Loom, or Lonsdale Muslin.....8c
46-inches wide dotted Swiss; you will want them for curtains12 1/2c
New Figured Denims; new style patterns12 1/2c
36-inches wide Silkline; new patterns, for10c

For bargains see our Remnants of Mull Cord; this is where you get big values.

SWISS WATCH REPAIR SHOP

Victor Rost

Chronometers
Watches and
Nautical Instruments

Promptly fixed and repaired.

Alarm Clocks from \$1 up.
Warranted. 110 Eleventh St.
Next to Postal Telegraph.



WE STAND BACK OF EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.

Some people are harder upon their shoes than others. Some are apparently hardy upon them. That's when the shoe has something to do with it. It's easy to be hard on a poor shoe—hard to be hard on a good one. How much longer will one shoe (good) last than another (bad)?

Just twice in most cases. That perhaps surprises you. EXPERIMENT, TRY OURS against any others you can get in town. Compare in other respects—all respects too.

Petersen & Brown.

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.

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Carpenter and Builder
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THE REBELS EVACUATED

Oregon and Pennsylvania Troops Drove Them From Santa Maria.

THEY BURNED THE TOWN

Then Fled Toward the Mountains Destroying Villages as They Retreated.

FILIPINO "FLEET" CAPTURED

Flotilla Made Up of a Gunboat, Six Launches and Two Cascoes—Work of the Commission.

MANILA, April 12.—6:30 p. m.—General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank between the railroad and the foot of the mountain.

He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and one man was wounded, but the enemy boiled when shelled by the artillery, and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where 160 rebels were reported to have been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning villages behind the retreating force. Occasionally a few rebels dropped to the rear, and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. Finding these tactics ineffectual, these rebels scrambled after the main body.

The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened, and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in getting in the future as close quarters as they did yesterday, even if they return from the mountains.

General Wheaton has telegraphed to General Otis, saying: "They would not wait to be killed." General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two cascoes, comprising the Filipino fleet. The vessels were stuck in the mud of the river. Major General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot.

The United States Philippine commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The question put to all are: "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the towns?"

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the province?" "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?"

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize, theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkable unanimity in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos; endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable; but most of them favor self-government in the towns only, with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against predatory and extortionary practices which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural requisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of 100 men to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces. All in the Visayas islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare that the natives find Tagalo oppression worse than Spanish oppression, and that they will welcome the Americans. The case of the inhabitants of Guab, in the province of Sorogon, is cited as a typical instance. The Spanish taxes amounted to \$18,000, but the rebel Tagalos extort \$12,000 from the people of Guab.

General Luna, who retired from command of the Filipino forces, and who was editing a newspaper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that the Filipinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to his command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures.

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enemy. Only a small portion of the population of the north have returned to their homes. Only the diseased and aged remain in Santa Cruz.

Aguinaldo is reported to be in San Fernando, and still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capital and of Calumpit.

TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED.

The Second Oregon Engaged—Our Loss Five Killed and Fourteen Wounded. NEW YORK, April 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Lawton's command captured the villages of Pagagan and Lumban yesterday, after some resistance at the latter place. The mouth of the river, commanded by Lumban, was effectively blocked against the entrance of the gunboats.

Shells from the Laguna de Bay drove most of the insurgents in flight up the mountain side. A small force remained in an old church, offering resistance until it was rushed by the troops.

About 50 were captured and several killed. There was one casualty among the Americans, that being an arm wound. Six launches and two cascoes were captured in the river. The mouth was dredged today and the obstructions removed.

Santa Cruz and Pagagan are now guarded by the men of the Fourth cavalry. Most of the Fourteenth cavalry with General Lawton are at Lumban. A body of insurgents attacked the rear of McArthur's division between Magdad and Bocue this morning. The telegraph line was cut.

Our loss was five killed and 14 wounded, all in company M, of the Second Oregon regiment, and companies C and D, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

The insurgents loosened some rails on the railroad track, but the damage was quickly repaired.

More troops are needed out here. The fighting has only just begun.

VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP ALARCON TO THE VATICAN.

Said to Relate to Persistent Attacks by Clerical Papers on This Country—Controlled by Spaniards.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12.—Archbishop Alarcon, primate of Mexico, leaves this city tonight for Rome via the United States. This is a customary visit to Rome made at stated times, but it is rumored in clerical circles that there is much anxiety felt at the Vatican regarding the outrageous and persistent attacks on the United States and the American people by the clerical papers in this country, which tends to harm the Catholic church in broad and continental interests.

One would think upon reading the clerical papers in this country that the American people were a horde of barbarians, but the clerical papers are often controlled by Spaniards, and the reason for this persistent misrepresentation of everything American can be clearly seen.

If the church authorities here took action they would modify the tone of these papers, which do not represent the real feelings of the Mexican people, for the great liberal party organs here are very friendly toward the United States and continually record the progress of the American people in flattering terms.

All the papers here opposed to President Diaz's administration are hostile to the United States, but they represent only a minority of the Mexican people.

Another influence hostile to the United States is European sentiment here, which naturally has commercial reasons for influencing public opinion for trade with the United States is increasing yearly.

Hon. Joseph Manley, of Augusta, Me., has gone to Puebla. He is being received by prominent Mexican people and the impression has got out that he is a candidate for president of the United States.

It is said here that Huntington has not bought the iron mountains at Durango.

BONDS AND STOCKS DEPOSITED.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Speyer & Company announce that over 91 per cent of the bonds and 99 per cent of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been deposited under the plan announced by the company dated February 1, 1899. Further deposits will only be accepted upon a cash payment of one per cent of the par value of bonds and an additional cash payment of 51 per share of stock deposited until and including April 29, after which date no further deposits will be accepted, except in each instance in their discretion and upon such terms and additional payments as may be imposed.

APPOINTED OFFICIAL ORGANIST.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Clarence Eddy has received the appointment of official organist for the United States to the Paris exposition. Mr. Eddy for many years was prominent as teacher, organist and concert player in Chicago and the west, but for the last four years has made his home in Europe, latterly having chosen Paris for his home. He has made concert tours through Germany, England, France and Italy.

His familiarity with the French music and his extended acquaintance with French composers and musicians especially qualify him for the position at the Paris exposition, to which he has been appointed.

CLEPPER REUCE ARRIVES.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Yankee clipper Reuce, which has just arrived here from Hong Kong, made the voyage of more than 16,000 miles in 96 days an average of more than 163 miles a day. She left Hong Kong on January 4 and was loaded with 7,000 cases of fire cracker for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL.

NEW YORK, April 12.—In the city election at Newark, N. J., the republicans were successful on the city ticket, but the democrats retain control of the board of aldermen and the board of education will be a tie.

GREER APPOINTS REED.

SALBEM, April 12.—Governor Geer today appointed F. C. Reed, of Astoria, to be state fish commissioner, to succeed the late H. D. McGuire.

AMBUSCADE NEAR APIA

Eight Hundred Matafians Set Upon British and American Marines.

SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED

Two Were American Officers, One a British Officer and the Others Marines.

FORTY REBELS WERE SLAIN

Marines Pluckily Stood Their Ground, Inflicting Heavy Loss—How the News Is Regarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The Call this morning prints the following special copyrighted cablegram:

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—On April 11 800 of Matafa's men ambuscaded 100 bluejackets near Apia. The fighting was terrific, the American and British troops repeatedly beating back their assailants, who sought to overwhelm them by force of numbers. Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia and Lieutenant Freeman of the British gunboat Tauranga were killed.

After the rebels had been driven off the bodies of these 3 officers were recovered. They had been decapitated by the savage Samoan warriors.

Four marines were killed. Matafa's loss was 60 killed and a number wounded, these being carried off the field by the bodies of Lansdale, Monaghan and Freeman, as well as those of the unfortunate marines, were buried with military honors at Mulino.

There is constant fighting with the natives around Apia and the life of the European in the islands is safe.

Lieutenant Philip Van Horne Lansdale was born in the District of Columbia on February 15, 1868, and entered the naval academy June 8, 1887. He graduated in June, 1891, and was promoted ensign in 1891 and after duty at the Washington navy yard was ordered to the Philadelphia in June, 1892. He was in charge of caravels at the world's fair in Chicago, and after receiving his full lieutenantcy was for a time on the battleship Massachusetts. In June, 1898, he was ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign John R. Monaghan was appointed to the naval academy as a cadet from the state of Washington, entering Annapolis on September 7, 1891. He graduated and was ensign in July, 1897, being assigned to the Philadelphia, to which vessel he was attached up to the time of his death.

Details of the trouble.

Combined Forces Surprised and Seven Men Killed by the Rebels.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—9 a. m.—Further advices from Apia, Samoa, say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia, the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Matafa a last chance, and that the British private also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded.

On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Mafua, and machine guns and a seven-pounder were also used. The friendly allies attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat, and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly forces carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the king and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

The German consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if the two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity and the decree of the supreme court. The admiral replied, agreeing with the consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that had the German consul upheld the decree of the supreme court of January there would have been no bloodshed. That the consul was an old Samoan one, but was first made known to the world 10 years ago, when the heads of honest German sailors were cut off by a barbarous chief named Matafa, whose representatives the great Christian nation Germany is now supporting.

Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Matafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by 100 Samoans. About 40 of Matafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In the meantime flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

On April 1 a force of 800 British and American and 100 friendly natives surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vassalo. The rebel force opened fire on the Anglo-American force. The 800 on the rear, the left flank and in friendly bolts, but the marines and blue jackets stood their ground, the Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder. A Colt automatic gun with the landing party began jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels; but "re-treat" was sounded three times before the marines and blue jackets returned. Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied forces, was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., suffered a shattered leg, while endeavoring to fix a jammed gun. Seaman Hunt, of the British ship Porpoise, had an extra cap. He remained with Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The bluejacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear and were turning him over in order to cut off his left ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst on the battle-field, scoring the rebels, and Hunt escaped to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot. The same night friendly forces found the bodies of all the officers slain. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulino Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests, and the graves were re-opened and the heads buried with the bodies. Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers.

The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat. Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gaunt's brigade was also absent on duty. The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably 50 rebels were killed and many wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the Philadelphia, were killed. Priests buried the rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Matafians had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the cocoanut trees, bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing men behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of cocoanut palms.

The rebels opened fire near town last evening. It is proposed to summon another warship to distribute more arms among the friendly and to import additional friendly forces from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, N. S. W. If a sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained about 2000 friendly could be used against the Matafians, but they are not brave and have not shown fighting qualities, excepting those with Gaunt's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much.

Admiral Kautz, Captain White of the Philadelphia, and the American officers generally have earned golden opinions, as have Captains Stuart and Sturdee, of the British navy. They are doing everything possible, and every one recognizes that better men could not be handling the situation.

The Samoans say Matafa on three occasions had resolved to surrender, but the German consul there, Herr Rose, advised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give in, but will fight to the death.

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