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The Daily Astorian.

VOL. L. ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1899. 58

OUR Stoves and Tinware

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

Eclipse Hardware Co.

We Give Trading Stamps.



BOOKS...

Blank and
Miscellaneous.

PAPER...

New Crape and
Type-writing.

Waterman Fountain Pens

Box Decorated Paper
and Envelopes—100.

GRIFFIN & REED

RALSTON... HEALTH CLUB

Breakfast Food
Barley Food
Select Bran
Yeast
Cocoa

Acme Gluten Farina, Acme Wheat Flakes and Standard Rolled Oats

AT A. V. ALLEN'S

ASTORIA CASH GROCERY

Tenth and Duane Streets.

Look at the Following Prices.

Western Refinery Sugar, 18 pounds for	\$1.00.
Roast Coffee	10 "
Good Quality Tea	1 "
Roller Oats	8 "
Beans	10 "
Japan Rice	4 "
Good Quality Flour	1 Sack
Oysters	12 Cans
Tomatoes	14 "

Country Produce Bought.

Here Is a List

Of some High Grade Goods at moderate prices

- RALSTON HEALTH FOODS in great variety fresh from the mills.
- AROMATIC SPICES guaranteed the finest.
- TILLMANN'S PURE EXTRACTS.
- CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEES are unrivalled. Together with a host of other good things.

ROSS, HIGGINS & CO

New Zealand Fire Insurance Co

Of New Zealand.

W. P. Thomas, Mgr., San Francisco.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Subscribed Capital	\$5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	1,000,000
Assets	2,545,114
Assets in United States	300,000
Surplus to Policy Holders	1,718,792

Has been Underwriting on the Pacific Coast over Twenty-two years.

SAMUEL ELMORE & CO.,

Resident Agents, Astoria, Oregon

Sunday Dinner

Is looked forward to with pleasure by the busy man, whose week-day meals are swallowed in a rush, for it is the one meal when he has full leisure to enjoy the good things the thoughtful housewife has provided for her table.

Foard & Stokes

Will have this morning a selection of fresh fruits and vegetables, which came in by last night's train and this morning's steamer, that embraces everything afforded by the Oregon and California markets.

PEACHES—Ripe and delicious, fresh from Southern Oregon.

WATERMELONS—Big, red-meat, fat, luscious that would make a dandy thing to be "back down South."

SUGAR CORN—Fully matured and just as sweet as that raised in the states.

Nineteen other varieties of fruits and vegetables complete the list from which a selection can be made today.

Foard & Stokes Co. Astoria

Your Wife

Will like it; so will the cook.

Star Estate Range

Satisfy all who use them.



If your better half does the cooking, that is an additional reason why there should be a Star Estate Range in your kitchen. The use of them prevents worry and disappointment.

W. J. SCULLY, Agent,
411 Bond Street.

Andrew Lake

522 COMMERCIAL ST.

...Merchant Tailor...

Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Low Prices.
Repairing and Cleaning Neatly Done.

THE PROOF

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

IS IN SAMPLING

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

HUGHES & CO.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Established during the reign of Queen
Anne, A. D. 1714.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Subscribed Capital	\$2,500,000 00
Assets	15,401,450 00
Surplus to policy holders	4,961,235 00
Exclusive of paid up capital	

Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Co.

Subscribed or guaranteed capital	\$1,500,000 00
Capital paid up	1,326,800 00
Assets	2,128,000 00

Catton, Bell & Co.

General Agents, San Francisco, Cal.
Resident Agents, Astoria, Oregon.

FATALITIES IN PHILIPPINES

First Uncensored List of the Fallen in the Operations About Manila.

PREVALENCE OF OFFICERS

Otis Reports Capture of Calamba and the Release of Spanish Prisoners.

TACOMA WANTS THE UNION

Northern Pacific Offering Traffic Ar- rangements to Vanderbilts Over Its Tracks to the Sound.

SEATTLE, July 28.—The Times prints this afternoon what purports to be the full and uncensored list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 2. The list was furnished by Fred J. Etel, representative of the Manila Freedon, who claims to have obtained it from records in the surgeon general's office at Manila.

The total number of fatalities is 72; 23 officers, 69 privates and 11 civilians, attached to the army. A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease, proportionately, than privates.

Out of 23 officers dead, 18 were killed in action, two were drowned and five died of disease. Of 69 privates, 24 died of wounds received in action.

THE CAPTURE OF CALAMBA.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The war department this morning received its first official report of the capture of Calamba in the following cablegram from General Otis:

"I had with 1000 men, captured Calamba, an important strategic position, Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out 200 insurgents. The command was composed of portions of the Fourth cavalry, Twenty-first infantry and the Washington volunteers, who were transported in launches and cascos, a gunboat accompanying them.

"The casualties were: Privates Chas. Gleason, of the Fourth and McDuffy, company H, of the Twenty-first, were killed.

"Corporal Thomas Tottel, company G, of the Fourth, was mortally wounded. "Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey and Napoleon White, company K, of the Twenty-first, were seriously wounded.

"Privates Hinds and Plummer, company G, and Sanson, company C, of the Fourth; Phillips, of the Fourth; Christie and Hollister, company G, and Ashland, of the Twenty-first were slightly wounded.

"The insurgent's casualties are unknown. Forty Spanish prisoners were released.

"A Spanish gunboat, in poor condition, long sought for in the bay, was captured. This town was the directed objective of Lawson when he captured Santa Cruz in April, but we were unable to reach the town by boats then on account of shoal water."

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The Northern and Union Pacific to Use the Same Track from Portland to Tacoma.

TACOMA, July 28.—President C. S. Melton, of the Northern Pacific railway, in talking today of the railroad situation on the coast said:

"We have offered to let the O. R. & N., which is the Union Pacific system, run into Tacoma over our tracks from Portland, and to give them terminals here, so far as we have to say in the matter, at very reasonable terms. They may accept our proposition. The terms are entirely satisfactory. If they are not we will make them satisfactory. It would be to our interest, as well as to theirs, to let them run in over our tracks rather than build an additional line. We would rather divide the cost and expense

of maintaining one line than to pay all the cost ourselves. Traffic between here and Portland for many years can all be done over one line and not be crowded. As for terms, we will make terms that are satisfactory.

"War between the Northern and Union is mostly in the newspapers. Many of the stockholders are owners in both roads and where we can save money by such an agreement it will be made. And I have no doubt this arrangement will be made, as soon as the Union gets around to take the matter up. They will have their own terminals here, and be entirely independent of us, both roads using the same tracks."

TO USE NATIVE TROOPS.

The War Department Considering the Proposition to Replace American Soldiers With Natives in Cuba and Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The suggestion heard at the war department that it would be a wise thing to raise some troops in Cuba to relieve the American troops now on duty there, and provide them with American officers in part, does not meet with the most cordial support from men who are acquainted with the conditions that would have to be met. Later, it is said, when fewer of the Cubans are to be at once colonized, such a program may be advisable.

According to all accounts the experiment of using native troops in Porto Rico has been successful. When Adjutant General Corbin was asked today what he had heard about them, he answered as once "General Davis, you may have observed, has not attracted much attention since he took command in Porto Rico. That is a good sign, for with the slightest dissatisfaction we should be hearing a great deal. He has a battalion of Puerto Ricans in service at San Juan, and Major Carson, who has seen them on duty, tells me that they are fine men, under admirable discipline, proud of their uniforms and their government, and with many implements of their own race and language are quite contented and useful.

"I hope that this attempt to make use of the natives in Porto Rico may be extended and that in other ways they may be encouraged to protect and provide for themselves. When the time comes for Cuba to follow in the same path, we shall be glad to withdraw our troops and afford them opportunity to show their capacity for preserving order."

SETTLED AGAINST PORTLAND.

Oregon Troops Will Be Mustered Out in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Efforts of the people of Portland to get the Second Oregon regiment back before they are mustered out have been fruitless. The mustering out process is going on here as rapidly as possible. Officers and men have each put in their appropriate share for a special train to convey them to Portland. The contract is just about to be closed and on the morning of August 3 the Oregonians, no longer a regiment in law, although still so in feeling and organization, will start for home. There are no cases of serious illness in the regiment.

WANT TO GO BACK.

Oregon Volunteers Willing to Enlist for Another Try at the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieutenant Colonel Plummer, who is organizing the Thirty-fourth infantry, telegraphed the war department today that a number of men from the Second Oregon desired to enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines if they can be granted 30 days' furlough. The furlough has been authorized by the war department to such men as desire to enlist.

PINGREE AND ALGER.

DETROIT, July 28.—Governor Pingree this afternoon issued a proclamation to "the people of the state of Michigan," which says:

"On Wednesday, August 2, Hon. Russell A. Alger will return to his home in Detroit from Washington. Upon request of the citizens and mayor and common council of Detroit, I extend to you an earnest invitation to join in giving him a hearty reception and greeting. It is fitting that the state recognize the worth and value to the nation of the services of General Alger as secretary of war.

"You are cordially invited to attend the reception."

"All Michigan railroads have decided to make half fare rates to Detroit for Alger's reception."

CANADIAN CONTENTION

Sir Charles Tupper Bases Her Claim on an Old Rus- sian Treaty.

WAR IS NOT WANTED

United States Committed to Ar- bitration by Venezuelan Dispute.

ENGLAND TOO LENIENT

Anglo-Saxon Entente Cordial in the Way, and This Country Taking Advantage of It.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Herald's correspondent at Ottawa has interviewed Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition and Senator David Mills, minister of justice on the Alaska boundary question. Senator Mills went to great length to show that the Canadian contention was supported not only by American precedents but by the language of the treaty.

"The settlement of the question," he said, "in accordance with our intention, is a matter of great importance to Canada, because it gives us easy and decisive ingress to our own territory, whereas, if the United States win, it will be a great detriment to us and of little benefit to them. I recall a boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain in which the American authorities contended their views ought to prevail because the colonization was of great advantage to them without being seriously injurious to England."

After detailing the Canadian contention that the line was to follow the winding "of the coast" and cross the mouths of inlets and estuaries from headland to headland without following the sinuosities of these arms of the sea, Senator Mills made this statement:

"Just why the Americans refused to arbitrate or to compromise except on conditions impossible to us is shown in the treaty of 1825. By the seventh article of that treaty, the vessels of Russia and England or those belonging to their subjects, were to be at liberty without hindrance whatever to enter all the inland seas, gulfs, havens and creeks for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives. By article 10, the British and Russian vessels navigating the Pacific ocean, if compelled by storm or accident, were allowed to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties and were at liberty to rest there."

"Now is it not too clear to admit of question that the contracting parties assured that under the provision of this treaty there were ports and estuaries along the coast that were under the sovereignty of each? Yet of the United States contention is correct, there were no ports and waters remaining to Great Britain.

"As a matter of fact, if the treaty is followed, the Lynn canal will be found to be entirely within Canadian territory. This point was made in the commission. Of that Canada would have won. That is why there is no arbitration."

Sir Charles Tupper said: "The situation is this: In a treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, the boundary between the Russian possessions and the British possessions was defined. The United States have come into possession of all the rights of Russia and it was proposed some years ago that that boundary should be determined. Persons were appointed at the request of Great Britain

and the United States to explore, survey and report in order that the question might be taken up and settled.

"When Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Shackville and myself were appointed in 1879 to negotiate with the United States for the settlement of matters affecting Canada we were charged with the settlement of the Alaska boundary line in conjunction with a commission consisting of Senator Bayard, Judge Parnum and Professor Angello. Mr. Bayard took the ground that we had not sufficient information and must get more as to the topography of the country before we could submit it to settlement, as the question was postponed and the discussion went on.

"This subject has acquired additional importance owing to the discovery of gold in the Canadian Yukon territory.

"All that Canada asks—all that she has ever asked—is that if the United States and Great Britain are not agreed upon the meaning of the treaty providing for the delimitation of the boundary, the matter should be dealt with as all matters of a similar character are dealt with, by the appointment of an international commission to settle the question just as the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana is being settled today in Paris.

"Canada proposed in the commission that in reference to such a board of experts, the reference should be in such express terms as the Venezuelan matter was presented and accepted by Great Britain.

"The United States refused the terms proposed by Canada and Great Britain and decided that it would agree to a commission of three on each side without any umpire at all. The United States stipulated that it would not have arbitration at all, unless it was previously agreed that the case the arbitrators found that the existing settlement at Sitka and Fort Dye were in British or Canadian territory, it should be agreed that the United States should retain them.

"I have arrived at the conclusion that as under existing regulations these avenues to the Canadian Yukon are in the possession of the United States, and that as from the last step, it is evident the United States has no confidence in the result of an arbitration, that country has determined that there shall be no settlement of the question and that it shall enjoy the position that the absence of the demarcation of the boundary gives it to monopolize communication with the Yukon, where at least 60 per cent of the miners are Americans, and which it is in a position to secure for coast cities.

"While the United States has determined that there shall be no settlement of the question until it ceases to be important by the exhaustion of the gold fields of the Canadian Yukon and recognizing the difficulties that lay in the way of an ultimatum on the part of Great Britain such as would undoubtedly be resorted to in dealing with any other country than the United States, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining a solution by the demarcation of the boundary line, I have proposed a new remedy.

"It is not that there shall not be a resort to war or any collision between the United States and Great Britain, but that Canada shall protect her undoubted rights and interests by constructing a railroad from Kitimat, in British Columbia, to Dawson city, in the same direction I recommend that another act shall be passed adopting the mining laws of the United States to such an extent as will prevent any but British subjects procuring mining leases or being able to carry on mining in the Canadian Yukon. These laws should contain a clause whereby they would only come into operation by a British proclamation by the governor general in council. Of course all existing claims of Americans would be respected and the laws would only take effect in reference to matters arising after the proclamation."

"You design those as coercive measures to drive the United States to arbitration?" the correspondent asked?

"No. The United States could still do as it pleased," replied Sir Charles, "but the effect of these two laws would be to show your country that no advantage could arise to them from refusing to have this boundary line ascertained and settled."

(Continued on Page Three.)

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.