

The Daily Astorian

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1899

NO. 79

WE ARE AGENTS FOR CROUSE & BRANDGEE'S CLOTHING

The Best on Earth

Why wear shoddy clothes or pay your tailor enormous prices, when we offer you clothing, equal in every respect to tailor-made goods; workmanship and quality the very finest; patterns and finish up-to-date and thoroughly desirable. Will out wear any other clothing on the market and retain shape and color as long as worn.

PRICES—\$7.50 to \$15 PER SUIT.

We have also a full line of swell herringbone box coats.

PHIL STOKES Com. & 12th Streets.

DONT CONDEMN...

All steel ranges because you unfortunately bought a cheap one. Buy a

"SUPERIOR"

They are warranted in every particular, by a firm 62 years in the business.

ECLIPSE Hardware Co.

505 BOND STREET



BOOKS...

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New Crape and Type-writing.

Waterman Fountain Pens

Box Decorated Paper and Envelopes—100c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Salmon Vegetable Fruit ...CANS... Spice and Syrup

Lithographing on Tin a Specialty.

San Francisco, Cal. Astoria, Ore. Fairhaven, Wash.

Write Up for Prices

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

BACK AGAIN IN THEIR OWN LAND

All Pittsburg and Surrounding Towns Honor the Returning Tenth Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

The Chief Executive Pays a Glowing Tribute to Their Valor in the Philippines--The Soldiers Presented With Beautiful Medals.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shrieking, flags waving and mighty cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats the brave Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers were welcomed today after more than a year of gallant service in the Philippines.

The reception rendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism that ever has taken place in this country. A fund of \$55,000, donated by the generous citizens of Pittsburg and the surrounding towns, permitted the committees who had the affair in charge to make lavish preparations for their home coming, and nothing was left undone that would show the "fighting tenth" how well their services for their country in a foreign land were appreciated by the residents of their native state. The only thing lacking to make the

day one of surpassing happiness was the absence of the brave and well-beloved Colonel Hawkins who led the boys in all their battles and shared in all their sufferings, but was denied the privilege of marching at their head when they returned home to receive the plaudits of a grateful people.

Good judges estimate the number of people along the line at not less than 500,000. This is not regarded as too high. Besides the fact that the soldiers, fresh from the scene of victory, were to be in the parade, which in itself was a memorial sight, it was also known that President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Major General Merritt, Major General Francis V. Greene and other prominent national and state officers were in the city. The arrangements which had been made for the parade could not have been improved upon. Although the people from the surrounding counties began literally "pouring" into the city soon after the dawn of day. The police had made such preparation that this influx did not create any thing so as to interfere with the line of march.

The reception of the Philippine heroes began early in the morning at New Brighton, Pa., where a committee of prominent Pennsylvanians welcomed them as soon as they had crossed the border of the state.

After brief exercises and a hearty breakfast was tendered by the citizens of New Brighton the regiment was rushed into Allegheny. It was 5 o'clock when the party reached Schanley Park. After reviewing the parade, President McKinley proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held.

At the conclusion of Governor Stone's address, President McKinley was introduced and addressed the regiment. Congressman John Daisell followed in an eloquent address, and on behalf of the citizens of western Pennsylvania presented each of the commissioned officers with a sword, the chaplain a loving cup and every man in the regiment a beautiful medal.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"Governor Stone and fellow citizens: I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

"You have earned the plaudits, not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your home coming and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

"But while we share in the joy that is ours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you, not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers gave his life to this country with many others of his comrades. The nation sorrowed with the bereaved. The heroes died for their country and there is no nobler death. Our troops repre-

sented the truth and conscience, the pure and the patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed their services, and they understood it was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exacted their victims.

"They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule, and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable destination. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do and so I am here to express it.

The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out with all of the regulars above 27,000 men when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought up the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of that legislation. It became our territory and is ours as much as the Louisiana purchase or Texas or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the island, disputed our lawful authority and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

"This was the situation in April, 1898, the date of the exchange of the ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executives, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico, or invalided at home after their severe campaigns in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said: 'We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport them to the seat of hostilities.'

"They did stay, cheerfully, uncompromisingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed; they fought and fell; they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority, and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and the city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed. Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag:

"First California, California artillery, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington, First Wyoming, Wyoming battery.

"To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under proclamation of April 11, 1899; the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eight corps and are still performing arduous duties in the field.

REBELS ARE COMING OVER

Philippine Tribesmen Take Field Under American Flag.

APPLIED TO GENERAL BATES

Permission Granted and Warm Battle Issues at Zamboanga—British Gunboat's Good Work.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—7:30 p. m.—A report received here from Cebu says: Dato Mundi with his tribesmen have taken the war path against the insurgents at Zamboanga and has given them a warm battle. Mundi welcomed General Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given the American flag.

General Bates will return to the Sulu archipelago to arrange for establishing an American garrison there.

RUSSIANS BACK DOWN.

Attempt to Drive Out British Workmen Checked by Gunboat Woodlark.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—Advices received here today from Hankow on the Yang Tze Kiang, show that the Russians who had attempted to eject workmen employed by the British concern of Jardine, Matheson & Company, from property which they had been instructed to fence in, and who were checked by the prompt action of the British consul and the captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, have refrained from further interference and the party of blackjacks that was landed from the Woodlark to guard the property has been withdrawn.

INDIAN TRIBESMEN ARE ONE THE WAR PATH.

Three Apaches Murdered by New Mexico Tribe in Arizona—Furious Outbreak Expected to Follow.

JEROME, Aug. 28.—Jerome was thrown into a fever of excitement today by the sudden appearance of a band of Apaches in war paint. The leaders of the tribe stopped and purchased a large supply of ammunition and hastily left for Red Rock. The band was composed exclusively of bucks.

A mounted correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted to accompany them on their journey of twenty miles over the roughest country imaginable. In a canyon were the remains of a camp fire and nearby a wigwam. In front of the wigwam was the body of a squaw and papoose, while a few rods in front lay a buck. All three had been horribly mutilated and scalped. The hands and feet were cut off. The Indians formed a circle about the body and on the dismembered bodies swore to wreak awful vengeance. The name Zuni occurred many times. The bodies were buried near the scene of the crime and the band took a trail to the north. The Zunis are a New Mexico tribe, while the Apaches are of Arizona. Bitter enmity has existed for years between the tribes, but a truce had put an end to hostilities for a long time. The three murdered Indians had left their reservation near Camp Verde and were surprised by the band of Zunis.

The Apaches took a trail in the direction of New Mexico and old settlers fear that a furious outbreak will follow and end in the extermination of one of the tribes. There are no soldiers within reach and the settlers are not disposed to interfere with the expected outbreak.

TRANSVAAL FORTS INEFFICIENT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The St. James gazette today says that it learns that the inspection by General Joubert, commander in chief of the Transvaal force disclosed the fact that nine-tenths of the reserve shells and cartridges in the Pretoria forts were inefficient and that an immediate order to renew the supply was placed in Europe.

IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS

Writing Expert Says Dreyfus Is Not Author of Bordereau.

WRITTEN BY ESTERHAZY

Confession of an Error Which Was Made in 1894—Deposition of Du Clam to Be Taken.

RENNES, Aug. 28.—The balance of the evidence today, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him. The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Hand Writing Expert Charvay, who had come to declare that he had changed entirely his opinion, which, in 1894 was against, and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who, he today affirmed was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in the court which became a discreet applause, in spite of Colonel Jouanster's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added:

"I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Colonel Jouanster's accusation to Major Carrier and the request that the rogatory committee be instructed to take Colonel Paty du Clam's deposition.

The initiative came purely from the government commissary, M. Labori and Demange having no faith in such measures because Paty du Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Major Carrier will simply prepare a list of questions which the examining magistrate will put to Paty du Clam at his residence, and nobody supposes that the witness will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatories.

DEWEY AT NICE.

Makes a Pleasure Trip Through City the Guest of American Consul.

NICE, Aug. 28.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieutenant Brumby and Chadwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States vice consul's invitation, the admiral drove to Point Ansee, stopping at Grotto. Thence he ascended Falicon, from which there is a superb view. The party continued on to Cimines, skirting the heights over the town, and returning to the city. In spite of the warm weather and the fact that this was his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed his admiration at all he saw. The American officers returned to Ville, France after dinner.

PRESIDENT LEAVES PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—President McKinley left Pittsburg tonight at 9 o'clock for East Liverpool, Ohio.

TEMPORARY AGREEMENT ON ALASKA DISPUTE.

Plan has been Sketched Out and Practically Agreed on by American and Canadian Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

In spite of the apparent abandonment of the negotiations with Canada, it is learned on the authority of an official whose connection with the boundary question has been constant and confidential, that a secret agreement had been reached as the result of which a temporary arrangement will be accomplished before congress meets in December.

As the result of negotiations conducted in the utmost secrecy, assurances have been given the American commissioners, it is said, that if they will allow matters to rest until after the Canadian elections in October, a temporary agreement will be readily reached. It is suggested that the basis of the new modus vivendi has been sketched out and practically agreed.

Continued on page three.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Continued on page three.