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DEWEY SAILS INTO NEW YORK HARBOR

The Manila Hero Arrives Two Days Ahead of Time Off Sandy Hook and Comes Entirely Unexpected.

IS MIGHTY GLAD TO GET HOME.

Says It Almost Saddens Him to Know the Reception That Awaits Him and Prefers to Be a Sailor Rather Than a Politician.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Admiral Dewey arrived off New York at dawn and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook.

The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of pilot boat No. 7, 15 miles south of the Hook lighthouse. Marine observers along the coast sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock let loose 17 guns. The flagship replied with 21 and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored.

The admiral was in his own country again after 23 months' absence. He was returned "great with the arduous greatness of things done," and he scarcely seemed to realize it. The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the admiral in a cabin littered by the illustrated Dewey editions which together made hundreds of pages in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great admiral and the preparations to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," said he, "to see what my people are doing for me. My pride and gratification is immense and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive, until this morning, the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The governors of many states are coming to see me and troops from Florida, Georgia and other far away states are on their way to take part in receiving me."

The admiral stroked the head of the tawny haired dog, Chow, dog of Chinese breed that appears in illustrated interviews with the admiral.

"Bob, here," he said, "is not well. He yearns to be ashore. He is sick to get a little grass and to scamper around. I feel a good deal that way myself. I am mighty glad to get home. It is not good for a man any more than a dog to live on a shipboard for 23 months."

The admiral said he felt tired but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearing brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant. The admiral's whole presence is more of a man in his fullest powers. His manner is gentle and kind, but he is exceedingly wary and did not permit himself to wander off into politics or to express those positive views he no doubt holds about the Philippines and American affairs there. His attention was brought to interviews in which he is described as going rather fully into the affairs of the Filipinos and their capacity for self government.

"I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines. I disown any views ascribed to me on these subjects."

"I am sorry that I am ahead of schedule. The Olympia has been steaming at a uniform rate of 19 miles an hour since we left Gibraltar. Several days ago we knew we would arrive before Thursday unless we moderated our speed or went somewhere out of our course. Captain Lambertson, Lieutenant Erumby and I held a consultation. The propriety of running into Hampton roads or some other port in the South was spoken of but we concluded that we ought not to touch land first anywhere except at New York. It was suggested that we cruise some distance outside of New York harbor until Thursday, but we knew that if we did we would be discovered and reported. The weather looked a little squally and it seemed better to be inside the Hook than outside. But the consideration that really decided us to come into port was to give Captain Lambertson a chance to clean up ship before our voyage up the harbor. Captain Lambertson and I are very proud of the Olympia and we want enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and to make her look spick and span."

The Olympia looks as smart now as a yacht. The anchors were hardly down before the details of the crew were washing the ships white sides and touching up the stains with paint.

The admiral had a succession of notable callers this afternoon among them Sir Thomas Lipton and Rear Admiral Sampson.

As Sir Thomas and his friends left the Olympia a half hundred of the ships crew forward cheered the baronet.

"You could not stop 'em" cried out Admiral Dewey, waving his hand at Sir Thomas Lipton. "They had not any orders to do that."

The admiral returned Sir Thomas Lipton's visit. Lieutenant Erumby and the admiral's son, George G. Dewey, were with him. Sir Thomas met the admiral at the starboard gangway with his friends and the entire party went to the after cabin where the health of the admiral, the Shamrock, and, of course, the Columbia, were drunk amid enthusiasm.

The admiral remained on board for nearly half an hour and then started for the ship. The Erin's crew began to cheer and as his launch drew away, the entire ship's company of guests, officers, crew, and servants, led by Sir Thomas, with a hip-hip-hip, gave three honest cheers.

Admiral Dewey waved his gold braided cap like a schoolboy as he stood on the rail of his little white canopied launch, being given a hearty welcome in his own home waters by hundreds of foreigners. Admiral Dewey's purposes, unless his plans will be changed by the reception committee, is to bring the Olympia up to the lower bay and anchor inside the harbor with the squadron of United States warships off Tompkinsville, of which squadron he is now in superior command.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post prints an interview with Admiral Dewey. Speaking of the Filipinos, the admiral said, that General Luna was the best man they had.

"It was a plot to assassinate him," he said. "A crack swordsman was placed as sentry and when Luna appeared he simply stabbed him. But these fellows all," said the admiral, "are a queer lot. They were simply servants and stablemen and Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy yard. He is a pretty smart fellow. I know him pretty well. In fact we were great friends, and are now for that matter, but he has not brains. There are people behind him, some of them lawyers and able fellows who make a tool of Aguinaldo."

"I thought," said the admiral, "that this thing in the Philippines would be over long before this, as it should have been. I cannot imagine how they have stood out until now. Of course there was a rainy season and I suppose little was done. One great trouble out there has been that General Otis has tried to do too much. I told him so. He wants to be general, governor, judge and everything else to have hold of all reins. No man can do that. This is the great trouble. It is enough for a man to do one thing, to do everything and be everything it is easy to imagine the result."

"The fight in the Philippines should be easily ended. The people have been so badly treated for such a length of time by the Spaniards that they are distrustful. This is the great difficulty in dealing with them. Where we have met them and they have been in such contact with us as to learn that we mean to treat them well, where they have seen that we mean what we say, there is no trouble. They stand by us all the time. All of them will learn this in time. They will get from under the influence of Aguinaldo, or rather those people who are behind Aguinaldo, who, as I said before, is a mere tool."

"Do I think the Filipinos are fit for self government? Well, no, not just now. They probably will be in a little time. They are a very queer people—very queer mixture. Many of them are quite civilized and good people, but I do not think they are fit for self-government just yet. But when I say that, I must add at the same time, that it is my candid opinion that they are better fitted for it than the Cubans."

"That the Cubans are better people than the Cubans in every way. I do wish, however, that the whole business was settled and I think that after a little the Filipinos will take kindly to us."

It was suggested to the admiral that the democratic state had been settled with Admiral Dewey for the presidency and General Wheeler for the vice-presidency.

"Well," said the admiral, "we would make a pretty mess of it."

General Wheeler, of course, has had some training in the political school, but then he is a West Pointer. I had forgotten that. He would want to run everything as he would a regiment and, of course, would make a splendid mess of it. You cannot run a government as you would a regiment."

"Well, admiral," suggested the reporter, "it would not be such a change from the ship Olympia to the ship of state."

"Yes," said the admiral, "it would be a very great change. I am not a politician. I am a sailor. My training has been all that way. I am home on board my ship. I know my business, or at least should know it, and I do not want to mix up in affairs of the government. I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor who tries to do his duty. I am not a politician. I cannot make a speech, even if I wish I could, but I have to be content with my lot."

Some one said just then to the admiral that his son was reported to have made a statement to the effect that his father was a dyed-in-the-wool republican. The admiral laughed outright and turning around pointed to a piece of wood laying on the deck at the same time saying: "My son knows as much what my politics as that piece of stick."

HE ARRIVED UNEXPECTEDLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Much to the surprise of every one in this city the Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived off Sandy Hook lighthouse at 5:55 this morning. The Olympia sailed from Gibraltar September 10th. There was a heavy mist on the sea, and at first the marine observers were inclined the vessel sighted might be the Chicago. Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, hardly believing that Dewey would arrive two days ahead of time. The doubt was soon cleared away, however, and as passing vessels recognized the flagship from Manila bay, there was a continuous blowing of whistles in salute.

One of the first large vessels to sight the Olympia was the passenger steamer Sandy Hook of the Sandy Hook line, which left Atlantic Highlands shortly after 7 o'clock, for her New York dock. Just as she got well under way, a war vessel was seen through the fog and the passengers and crew, headed by the Sandy Hook's captain, gathered at the rail to read the newcomer's name. To get near enough to do this the Sandy Hook changed her course and headed directly for the Olympia, blowing her whistle in salute as she did so. As soon as the name was made out the Sandy Hook's passengers cheered with all their might, and in a few moments an answering cheer came over the water from the warship's sailors, many of whom were gathered on deck.

The flagship came up to the lower bay and anchored inside Sandy Hook. As soon as the anchor was dropped, an orderly was sent ashore with dispatches from the admiral and other officers. He said that the ship had had a pleasant trip across the Atlantic, and all on board were well and glad to be home again. The Olympia's crew were put to work immediately cleaning ship. Many small vessels began sailing around the flagship and the number was augmented constantly.

The admiral's early arrival was a matter of great concern to the city authorities, who are arranging for New York's official welcome. The secretary of the reception committee went to the City Hall early, and at once issued a call for a meeting of the committee. Secretary Foster said he could not forecast the committee's action, but thought it probable that it would go down to the Olympia this afternoon and meet the admiral.

Mayor Van Wyck hurried to his office, where he found the following telegram: "Olympia arrived this morning. Will go to Tompkinsville tomorrow."

The mayor authorized calling together of all of the city's committees, and telegrams were sent out calling on members of the plan and scope committee, and various other committees to meet as quickly as possible at the City Hall.

The Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth passed the Olympia early this morning, and those on board of her were the first to see Dewey. One of the Monmouth's passengers said: "We saw Admiral Dewey quite plainly. He stood alone on the quarter deck of the warship. Fifteen feet behind him stood eight of his officers in uniform. The admiral alone, of all the men on board the ship acknowledged the cheers of the passengers and crew of the Monmouth. He raised his hat, continually bowing and smiling. The ship looked in fine, trim condition after her long voyage, but the exterior of her hull was seamed with a rusty streak."

ADMIRAL'S SALUTE FIRED.

Seventeen Guns Heard Again in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Today for the first time in many years, an admiral's salute with 17 guns when the Olympia passed, coming in. When the Olympia reaches the upper bay Admiral Dewey will find that the quarantine station is decorated with 1500 red, white and blue electric lights. On the terrace are letters nine feet high spelling "welcome home."

When the arrival of the Olympia was made known this morning the reception committee immediately communicated, with Rear Admiral Phillips, at Brooklyn navy yard, and requested him to have all mail which was waiting the crew and officers of the Olympia conveyed to that vessel. Admiral Phillips detailed Lieutenant Dewey, nephew of the admiral, and attached to the receiving ship Vermont, to go upon the navy yard tug Traffic, and proceed to Sandy Hook to meet the admiral. The tug carried besides the mail the Manila medals for the officers and crew, and the silver service for officers, presented by the town of Olympia, Wash., and the Dewey shield for the battleship.

Admiral Sampson, upon receiving the news off Tompkinsville, detailed his chief of staff, Captain Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, to go down to Sandy Hook, meet Admiral Dewey and confer with him as to what plans he had in view on account of his unexpected arrival before the day set for his reception. Admiral Phillips gave it as his opinion that there will be no change in the original plans for the naval parade, or its attending ceremonies. After many conferences between different members of the "plan and scope" committee in the city hall, President Guggenheimer, of the municipal council, telephoned each member of the reception committee to meet in the council chamber at 2:30 o'clock to arrange for a reception to Dewey later in the day. The legislative committee which had in charge the arrangements for the state's part in the Dewey celebration met this morning and completed arrangements.

The state department will be in the naval parade on the state steamer Monmouth. The boat will carry 1500 people, including the governor and staff, United States senators of the state, commander of the state militia and part of his staff, members of the state legislature, assembly judges of the court of appeals and the supreme court, New York members of congress, heads of the state department and deputies and other state officers, and the democratic and republican state committees.

Soon after noon a health officer left quarantine on a tug to board and inspect the Olympia. Many vessels put-

ting to sea steered close to the flagship and saluted. Among them was the Cunard liner Aurania.

Just after the Aurania passed, a launch from the Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton on board, went alongside the Olympia, and the dispatch boat Dolphin with Rear Admiral Sampson, or his representative on board hailed Dewey's ship shortly after 11 o'clock and fired the admiral's salute of 17 guns. By noon many tugs and launches were around the Olympia.

Some of the crew of the Olympia who came ashore at Sandy Hook asked: "How is Teddy Roosevelt?" and on being informed that he was in good health they expressed their satisfaction. The crew spoke in the highest terms of the admiral and said he was very kind to his men.

Dewey slept restlessly last night, and at 2 o'clock this morning his servant told him that the lights of Jersey coast were in sight. The admiral got up and looked through a port at the rays of brightness, his first view in 23 months of American shores. The Olympia slowed up to one-quarter speed, and at dawn a pilot was spoken and put aboard. The flagship dropped anchor inside of Sandy Hook about half past seven, within 200 yards of the ship channel, and not far from the moorings of the Shamrock and other craft of Sir Thomas Lipton's squadron.

REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Manila to the war department states that General Snyder attacked the position of the insurgents five miles west of Cebu and destroyed seven fortifications and quite a number of smooth-bore cannon. The insurgents were utterly routed, and General Snyder returned with his force to Cebu. The Tennessee regiment was already aboard the transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 40.

Following is the text of General Otis' telegram:

"Manila, Sept. 25.—Adjutant-General, Washington—On September 22 and 23 Snyder attacked a strong insurgent position about five miles west of Cebu with 265 officers and men, the Tennessee regiment and 311 officers and men of the Twenty-third infantry and the Sixth artillery, driving the enemy from the works and capturing seven forts, including a smooth-bore cannon mounted therein, and 14 entrenched and fortified places.

"Our loss was private William M. Hanley, of company A, Sixth infantry, killed, and four wounded. The enemy's loss is stated at 40.

"The insurgents retreated to new fortifications far to the southwest.

"Snyder returned to Cebu with the Tennessee troops, who had disembarked from the transport Indiana to participate in the action. Two companies of the Nineteenth infantry hold an important position in the mountains.

"OTIS."

WALLA WALLA FRUIT FAIR.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 25.—The third session of the Walla Walla valley fruit fair opened this afternoon. The pavilion, 150 feet square, was alive with people. Wagner's first regiment band, from Seattle, called a mass of spectators together before the grandstand with a new march for the occasion, "The Washington Volunteer."

Mayor Jacob Betz delivered the address of welcome, and Dr. N. G. Blacklock, a pioneer of extensive fruit culture in the Northwest, stated the real objects of the fair were to encourage intelligent fruit culture and promote social intercourse among the people.

WILL VISIT THE WEST.

The President and Mrs. McKinley to Start October 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President McKinley today decided to leave on his Western trip October 4. The president will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and members of the cabinet.

They will leave here October 4, the morning after the Dewey dinner at the White House, and will be gone about two weeks. They go first to Galena, Ill., thence to Chicago, and on to St. Paul, Sioux City and Aberdeen, S. D.

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