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# The Morning Astorian.

VOL. 1.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899

NO. 164

## Now is the Time . . .

THE weather will be getting colder soon.  
Better buy your  
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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Yesterday we received notice from the publishers of the *Webster's Encyclopaedia Britannica*, that owing to the enormous increase in the price of paper within the past few weeks, they would shortly withdraw the sale of their Encyclopaedia at the present price. Our contract with the publishers enables us to make the same liberal offer as heretofore. Thirty large volumes of the Encyclopaedia, one guide to Systematic Reading of the Encyclopaedia, One Upright Oak Bookcase and One Large Webster's Encyclopaedia free of charge. All the above will be delivered upon the small payment of

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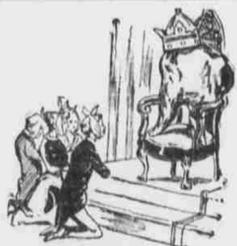
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## AGUINALDO IS STILL RUNNING

Supposed to Be Making For His Home in Cavite Province.

## REBELS ARE MENACING IMUS

Americans Active and Vigilant and Natives Prevented From uniting in Bodies of Any Large Size.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The expectation of catching Aguinaldo in the North has been practically abandoned and the probability now is that he will turn southward. If he is not already there, with his destination at Cavite Province, his home, where the insurrection began and where it still has its greatest strength.

The Filipino soldiers in that province have recently been showing increased enthusiasm and boldness and captured insurgents say that Aguinaldo is coming to join them with a large army. The same rumor prevails among the natives at Manila and elsewhere that Aguinaldo intends to make his headquarters in Cavite province.

There was 3,000 insurgents before Imus and Bacoor, keeping the Americans sleeping on their arms and nightly awaiting attacks. The Filipinos have several cannon. The first major of Imus under American regime, who ultimately deserted, is their leader in all assaults and is ambitious to take the town. Three soldiers of the Fourth Infantry have deserted and are now with the enemy.

Most of the inhabitants of Imus are so strong in their sympathy with the insurgents that it is necessary to use a part of the regiment to patrol the streets and to prevent shooting from houses whenever an attack begins. The American forces in the North have separated into many small commands and are pursuing bands of Filipinos.

General MacArthur is engaged in clearing the mountain country west of the Manila-Dagupan railroad. General Grant is moving from Angeles toward Subig with 500 men. Colonel Bell is sweeping south from Mangagaran. Thus far the American commanders have been unable to locate any large bodies of insurgents, although there were about 500 in San Clementine, nine miles south of Marikina early in the week.

Colonel Hood, with the Sixteenth regiment and cavalry and General Lawton with a force from San Isidro are operating against General Pilar in the San Mateo valley. Major Batchelor, with a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry is making a daring expedition. He left Bayombong, in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, a week ago to march through the Cagayan valley to the north coast of Luzon, intending to reach Aparri at the mouth of Cagayan river, the most northern sea port of the island.

## THE END IS NOT YET.

Heavy Rains are Seriously Interfering With the Philippine Campaign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Hope of ending the insurrection and halting military operations in the Philippines which seemed so bright a few days ago has again faded into the uncertain future.

Much has been accomplished. During the last few weeks the campaign has been almost phenomenal.

In dreadful weather, through a devastated country, across swollen rivers, along roads that were impassable for wagons, artillery and in some cases cavalry, the advances of the troops have been so rapid and in so many directions that they have often been beyond the military telegraph lines and operations have necessarily been independently conducted by the field commanders. The army is rightfully proud.

The insurgents have had a series of routs and disasters. The slaughter has been great. They have lost a large quantity of supplies and munitions of war, and more than 1,000 of their armed men have surrendered or been captured during their retreat in the last few weeks.

Their government has been scattered or captured. What of it is at liberty is in flight. A portion of Aguinaldo's family are in our lines. Aguinaldo himself is a fugitive.

Notwithstanding all these things there is no reason for an extreme optimistic view of the situation. Nothing more is heard of having the rebellion stamped out in the course of a few days. That sort of talk only slipped away last week. Field commanders now think that the end is still afar.

## PORTLAND TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The Steamer *Corario*, chartered by the government to bring a load of cattle from the island

of Manipulan to Do Ix, left Do Ix Monday and went ashore on the rocks near Manipulan. Her crew and passengers were saved and taken to Negros. The transport *Olympia* and *Pennsylvania* arrived today.

## YOUNG'S ARRIVAL AT VIGAN.

Insurgents Turned Loose Their Spanish Prisoners and Took to the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To the relief of the war department, General Young has been heard from after a week's absence in the interior of Luzon. General Otis called this morning as follows:

"Manila—General Young reports his arrival at Vigan on the evening of the 5th, having encountered a force of the enemy at Naratagan, 12 miles south of the city, whom he drove to the eastward into the San Quentin canyon. Troops are now pressing them back. The country is extremely rough and strongly entrenched. About 600 prisoners, who escaped, reported the insurgents allowed all but the American and prominent Spanish prisoners to escape from Bangue. Later, the insurgents were driven back to the mountains.

"Will send transportation with subsistence and medical supplies tomorrow to Vigan to bring the prisoners to Manila, and to supply Young's troops with necessary quartermaster's stores. Our casualties were one killed and 12 wounded, the wounds being mostly slight. The enemy left in the trenches 25 dead, a few rifles, several thousand rounds of small ammunition, and 49 sharpshooters. Young has sufficient troops to meet all difficulties."

## THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Democrats Will Not Agree to Its Early Consideration, and Reed Rules Will Be Invoked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Before the house met today the republican and democratic leaders attempted to perfect an agreement for the debate on the financial bill, which is to begin next Monday, but the negotiations failed. The republican leaders then decided to resort to a special rule to be brought in tomorrow. Overstreet (Indiana), who is to have charge of the bill, introduced a formal resolution for a special order, upon which the committee on rules will act. It provides for the consideration of the bill, beginning Monday, and continuing until a date to be decided upon by the committee on rules.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules, as follows: The speaker, Dalzell (Pa.), and Grosvenor (Ohio), republicans, and Richardson (Texas), and Bailey (Tex.), democrats.

## NONSENSE IN THE SENATE.

Chandler Introduces a Fool Bill Which Wastes Valuable Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the senate today a bill was introduced by Chandler to increase the efficiency of the physical training at the West Point and Annapolis academies and to pay less attention to higher mental training was the subject of an amusing colloquy between Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Hale, of Maine. Chandler asked that the measure be referred to the committee on education and labor. Hale took it, he said, to be a bill to encourage football and other similar games and he could hardly stand as sponsor for such a proposition.

In a facetious speech, Chandler replied that he thought athletic contests among college men ought to be encouraged.

"The proposition I present is," he said, "that athletic contests shall be regulated by law and that international and intercollegiate contests shall occur at different points."

## THE ANTI-TRUST QUESTION.

Members of the House Fortifying Themselves by Reading the Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—On motion of Grosvenor (Ohio) a motion was adopted today to print 5,000 copies of the supreme court decision in the case of the Addystone Pipe & Steel Company, appellant, vs the United States, for the use of the house. This is the anti-trust decision of the supreme court.

## NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, re-introduced in the house his bill of last congress to appropriate \$140,000,000 for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

## BULLER READY FOR ADVANCE

Preparations For Relief of Ladysmith Are Now Complete.

## GEN. METHUEN IN COMMAND

Battles Will Probably Be Fought Simultaneously at Natal and Spytfontein Shortly.

LOONDON, Dec. 8.—5 a. m.—General Buller's arrival at Pieter is held to indicate that all preparations for an advance to the relief of Ladysmith are complete and that stirring news will soon be received.

The fact that Lord Methuen is announced as resuming his command at almost the same moment, is interpreted in some quarters to mean that battles will be fought simultaneously in Natal and at Spytfontein.

It appears very doubtful, however, whether General Methuen's force is yet ready for what will evidently be a heavy encounter.

## CAVALRY FOR AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The government has decided to despatch to South Africa at the earliest possible moment a cavalry brigade of about 4,000 men.

## ACCOUNTING FOR DELAY.

London Military Circles Speculating as to Buller's Plan of Campaign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: General Clery is gradually preparing to turn the Boer position at Colenso and relieve Ladysmith, while Lord Methuen holds General Cronje's force at Spytfontein and Jacobsdal, and General Gatacre is playing with the Free State riders among the Dutch villages of the disaffected district of Cape Colony.

The variations of these three themes continue to occupy the attention of military writers for the London press. Evidence is found of General Buller's controlling mind in directing the British campaign for the expulsion of the Free Staters from Cape Colony and the relief of Kimberley.

The defeat of Cronje's army would release forces of considerable strength from operations remote from Natal and open the way for the concentration of a Dutch army at Bloemfontein, whence reinforcements could be sent to the Boer laagers between Colenso and Ladysmith. Premature action either at Modder river or on the southern frontier of the Free State would tend to diminish the pressure now brought to bear upon the enemy's camps around Ladysmith for a withdrawal of a portion of these commands to the passes of the Drakensberg range.

These are the best explanations offered by military men in London clubs for the continued inaction of both Lord Methuen and General Gatacre, and it is always easy to follow them up with the reflection that time is on the side of the British army, with its superior discipline and systematic arrangements for supplies, and heavily against the irregularly organized Dutch forces.

While theories like these are a poor substitute for war news, the veteran officers are glad to accept evidence that the generals are no longer in hot haste to attack the enemy in strongly fortified positions without maneuvering for protection for the infantry from a deadly fire directly in front.

The official news yesterday included the casualty list in the sortie from Kimberley on November 28, when the Boer laager was surprised and captured. This was a serious fight, for 22 were killed on the British side, and 31 wounded. South Africans readily identify two names in the list of killed. Major Scott Turner was a gallant rough rider who had seen much hard service in Matabel land and Rhodesia, under Forbes and Carrington. He was a fine horseman and a man utterly fearless, with an inborn love of adventure. Lieutenant Wright was famous as one of the coolies and most expert riflemen in South Africa, and a match for the best hunters among the Boers.

An official bulletin also came from General Buller respecting the losses of the enemy, which he estimated at 800 killed and wounded before Ladysmith on November 2, and 130 in Hildyard's fight at Willow Grange. These casualties were accompanied by a general charge that the enemy did not admit more than one-tenth of the losses suffered.

As General Methuen had telegraphed in a similar way respecting the Boer losses at Modder river, it was evident that the war office had suggested that something should be said by him and General Buller to counteract the effect of the publication of the heavy casualty lists on the British side.

Cues for the reports had come from London, where the officials were annoyed by Leyd's Brussels bulletins,

showing insignificant Dutch losses as an offset to the terrible havoc wrought among the British battalions.

## ROBERTS'S GALL.

In Spite of His Exclusion From the Oath of Office he Occupies a Seat in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Roberts, the Mormon representative, despite the adoption of Taylor's resolution which in terms deprives him of his seat during the pendency of his case in the committee, was in the hall today throughout the session and occupied a seat he selected Monday.

## ROBERTS ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, who was not allowed to be sworn in as a representative in congress from that state has issued an address to the American people. It contains much that was said by Roberts on the floor of the house and by Richardson, who opposed the resolution.

## FOR PURCHASE OF HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Stewart today introduced a bill in the senate appropriating \$175,000 for the purchase of the submarine boat *Holland*.

## REVOLUTION IN COLUMBIA.

Report Received by the State Department of a Naval Engagement on the Magdalena River.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The government has received through one of its agents a most interesting account, dated the latter part of November, of the inception and growth of the present revolutionary movement in Columbia.

The revolution, according to this statement, is an attempt on the part of the liberals to oust the conservatives who have been in power for many years. The principal engagement so far has been a naval one. It took place on the night of October 24, at Losbipiso some 300 miles up the Magdalena river, below Puerto Nacconal.

The revolutionists were embarking on seven river steamers which they had seized and were coming down the river. The government troops were on two side wheel steamers which had been protected by plating and railway iron and were armed with gatlings and one Hotchkiss gun. The two fleets met in the dark. The government vessels, *Hercules* and *Columbia*, were charged by the *Helena* and others of the insurgent force, and the *Hercules* was rammed by the *Helena*, but the blow did no material damage. The general on the *Helena* then ordered his pilot to ram another vessel, which the pilot assured him was one of his own squadron, but with a revolver to the man's head, the general insisted on his command being obeyed.

The result was that the *Crisobol* Colon, a steam dredge and his best ship, was struck amid ships and went down, carrying with her 250 men.

This loss so disheartened the insurgents that they put about and ran their vessels along the shore and deserted them. The general's pilot was promptly shot to cover the mistake of his superior.

## END OF N. P. RECEIVERSHIP.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—The receivership of the Northern Pacific railroad company was formally closed up in the United States court here today.

## KENTUCKY BOARD FAVORS TAYLOR

Probable That He Will Be Given Certificate of Election.

## THE DECISION ON SATURDAY

Goebel Exerts Tremendous Pressure on Commission and Will Contest in the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 7.—The decision of the state board of election commissioners, covering the gubernatorial contest, will be handed down Saturday morning. There is a strong probability that the certificate of election will be given to William S. Taylor, the republican candidate for governor and to the other republican candidates for other offices on the state ticket. The vote will probably be two for the republican and one for the democratic state ticket.

The three members of the commission have been placed in a most unenviable position. Their best friends, even their relatives have pleaded with them on both sides of the question, some for Taylor, some for Goebel. No matter which way they decide the case it means much to their friends. The pressure against them has been something stupendous throughout the entire canvass and during the argument. It is possible, in case the decision is given to Taylor, that the democrats may secure an injunction restraining him from taking his seat, and in this manner inaugurate a fight that will be carried into the legislature and fought out there to the bitter end.

## CUBAN INCENDIARIES.

Attempt Made at Tampa to Start Another Insurrection in the Unhappy Isle.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 7.—The Cubans here are much excited over certain speeches which were made in cigar factories today by Cubans whose names will not be revealed. The speakers were bitter and incendiary in their language regarding the American occupation of Cuba and advocated the use of force and dynamite to rid the island of all Americans.

There are several thousand Cubans in Tampa, and it is believed these orators have come from Cuba to excite the colony and raise money later on to carry out some plan of insurrection.

## FATAL FIRE AT READING.

One Factory Girl Burned to Death and Many Injured by Jumping From Windows.

READING, Pa., Dec. 7.—One of the most appalling fires that has ever visited this city occurred today when the extensive hosiery mill of the *Nellis & Horst* Company took fire, destroying the plant, causing the death of one person and injuring 57 employes of the company.

(Continued on page 4)

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