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The Daily Morning Astorian.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

NO. 97.

YOUR THANKSGIVING
AND CHRISTMAS TURKEYS WOULD BE
MUCH MORE PALATABLE IF
COOKED IN ONE OF
BRIDGE & BEACH MANUFACTURING
COMPANY'S

STEEL RANGES

TRY IT.
FOR SALE BY J. N. LAWS
AT E. R. HAWES' OLD STAND
MANUFACTURER OF
AIR-TIGHT STOVES OF ALL
STYLES

EMILE ZOLA DEFENDS DREYFUS

Scathing Letter From Paris on the Celebrated Case.

HIS VINDICATION OF KESTNER

"Truth is on the Way, and Now Nothing Can Stop It"—Frees Guilty of Fanning the Flame of the Folly.

New York, Nov. 26.—A World dispatch from Paris gives in detail the letter written by Emile Zola, the French author, in behalf of M. Dreyfus. The World says: All the world is ringing with the Dreyfus case. It is the one subject discussed everywhere. It seems certain that the whole subject will be reopened and the case retried. Zola does not champion Dreyfus' cause directly. He congratulates M. Schuerer-Kestner, vice-president of the senate, who has lately asserted that he is positive that Dreyfus is innocent and that an awful mistake has been made in branding him as a traitor, and sending him to prison for life on Devil's Island. He writes thus:

"What a thrilling shame! What magnificent characters! In the presence of the beauty of these characters furnished by real life my novelist's heart leaped in my bosom with passionate admiration! I know of nothing in the whole range of psychology which is on a higher level. I have no intention of speaking of the case. If circumstances had allowed me to study and come to a formal conclusion, I do not forget that an investigation has been opened; that courts have taken cognizance of the matter and that the honest thing to do is to wait without adding to the mass of wretched gossip which has obscured an affair itself so simple and so clear.

"But from now these persons belong to me—so me, simply a looker-on in life, who keeps his eyes open. And if the condensed time are to me sacred until justice has done its work, the chief character in this drama cannot suffer from the effect if one speaks one's mind honestly and bravely concerning him.

"This is what I have seen of Schuerer-Kestner, what I think and what I believe. Some day, perhaps, circumstances permitting, I may speak of two others. A life as clear as a crystal, as straightforward as loyal can be; not a stain not the slightest moment of weakness. An unchanging opinion faithfully followed. Without restless ambition; with an exalted political position, due alone to the respectful sympathy of his equals. Without a not a dreamer or a theorist. A manufacturer who has lived in his laboratory devoting himself to special study without counting the daily cares of a great business house under his care; and, let me add, fortune, wealth, honors, happiness. The crowning of a noble life entirely given up to work and faith; nothing to desire except to make a proper ending. So much for the man about to take part in the most tragic and abjecting of dramas. One day a doubt enters his mind, a doubt that was in the air and had already troubled more than one conscience; a court-martial for treason of a captain who, perhaps, is innocent. The punishment has been terrible—degradation in public confinement in a distant locality; all the execration of a nation wreaking its rage to destroy a wretch at its feet.

"But if he were innocent—Great God! What a shudder of unbounded pity; what a cold shiver of horror at the thought that there was no reparation possible. Doubt arose in the mind of M. Schuerer-Kestner at once as he himself had told. It tormented and haunted him as now facts were brought to his notice from time to time. He has a solid and logical brain which gradually became overpowered by the insatiable desire to learn the truth. Schuerer-Kestner at last held a certainty. He knew the truth and he determined to see justice done. That was the critical moment for a mind like his. I can imagine what that minute of anguish must have been. He well knew the storm he would raise. But truth and justice are above all; they alone assure the greatness of nations. It may be that present interest can obscure them for a time, but every nation which does not base its existence upon them is condemned at the bar of public opinion. The plea of Schuerer-Kestner while doing this work was to keep out of sight. He had decided to say to the government: 'Here are the facts; take the matter in hand, so that you yourself may have the merit of being just by repairing an error.' The outcome of every act of justice is a triumph. Circumstances to which I do not wish to allude at the present time prevented the ministers from listening to him. From that moment he knew no peace. It had been said that he clutched the truth and can be who holds it without proclaiming be other than a public enemy?

"Stoically at first, for 15 days without end, he held to his promise to keep silent, always in hope that he would not be called to usurp the part of those whose duty alone is to act. I know nothing more sublime than the silence of Schuerer-Kestner during the three weeks, when a whole people, in despair, suspected and abused him. The loudest violent expressed doubt as to his sanity. Was he an old man in his second childhood—

of those whom justly gentle weakness causes to believe anything?

"Others, madmen and ruffians, simply said he had taken a bribe. Simple enough—the Jews had paid a million to buy conscience and to think that no universal traitor could be brighter than this stupidity. A judicial error is a thing much to be regretted, but always punishable. Judges are sometimes mistaken. And soldiers may make mistakes. How does that compromise the honor of the army?

"The only fine thing to do where a mistake has been made is to correct it, and therefore the fault would only be begun on the day when one would be obstinate in wishing not to have been mistaken, even from the presence in the decisive proofs. As a matter of fact the whole difficulty is there. Everything will be known as soon as one is willing to admit that one has possibly made a mistake and that one had hesitated to forego the annoyance of admitting it. Those who know will understand me. As for dangerous diplomatic complications, that is the scarecrow for sockeys. No neighboring power is concerned in the matter. We are in the presence of exasperation of public mind, irritated by the most odious of all newspaper campaigns. The press is a necessary power, and in my opinion does more good than evil, but yet certain newspapers are guilty of rendering some and terrorizing others living on scandal to triple their sales. Little little, little, little, the flame of this folly. I fancy in the broad silence of M. Schuerer-Kestner there is also a desire to wait until everyone had consulted his conscience before proceeding to act.

"When he spoke of his duty which even on the ruins of his high position fortune has commended him to do what is right as soon as he knew it, he uttered this admirable work, else he could not have lived well. That is what all honest men concerned in this affair should say—that they cannot live unless they see justice done.

"Truth is on the way and now nothing can stop it."

HAWAII'S ANNEXATION CERTAIN.

New York, Nov. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Hawaii will be annexed to the United States during the coming session of congress. This is one of the certainties of the session. Senators and representatives, both advocates and opponents, who have thus far arrived in Washington, are practically unanimous on this question.

President McKinley's message will probably urge upon the senators early ratification of the annexation treaty and it will be one of the first topics brought up in the executive session. Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who will oppose annexation in any form, said:

"I am radically opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the United States. I think it is foreign to the best policy we can pursue to extend the limits of our jurisdiction to other regions of the earth far remote from our national boundaries. All the acquisition of territory now included in the United States, excepting Alaska, was the natural result of powerful impulse to extend our dominion from ocean to ocean between the British possessions on the north and the Latin people on the south. Now that this has been accomplished and the entire included region amalgamated, with its population in intelligence, sympathy with the constitution and institutions which exist under it, the policy of territorial annexation should rest. I can see no reason or advantage in reaching out 200 miles into the Pacific to take in a little group of alien islands which are not geographically allied to this continent and the acquisition of which can do little for us beyond constituting an outlying naval station which we are already able to establish there without annexation. That their territorial extent is small does not prevent their annexation from constituting a dangerous precedent for the addition of alien people.

"Cuba is so much nearer to us than Hawaii that she is almost a part of us geographically but her people are as alien to us as if they lived in the Antipodes. The annexation of Hawaii would naturally serve as an argument for the acquisition of that island also. The annexation of Spanish America and more of Spanish America would then follow, all of which is foreign to our policy, as I understand it. I acknowledge the existence of a powerful element in the senate in favor of annexation of Hawaii, but can see no reason in following its leadership."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri is also opposed to the treaty, though he believes Hawaii will be annexed by legislation, probably during the next session. He said:

"I doubt very much if the necessary two-thirds of the senators will be found in favor of ratification of the treaty when the time comes to vote. I expect, rather, to see the islands become part of the United States by an act of congress in the same manner in which we acquired Texas. An annexation treaty could not be passed at that time, but legislation to annex the republic was easily passed. The conditions appear to me to be similar in the case of Hawaii. I do not know in what political status Hawaii may become a part of the union, but she would probably not be endowed with statehood immediately. Provisional government of some kind will probably be established at first."

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana said: "The ratification of the treaty will be accomplished during the coming session without serious opposition. The whole subject is thoroughly understood in all its phases, and there is a practical unanimity of feeling both here and in Hawaii in favor of annexation. I anticipate the speedy ratification of the treaty."

DOLLAR WHEAT AGAIN REACHED

Shorts Make a Rush to Get Out of the Storm.

ALL RECORDS ARE SURPASSED

Excess of Exports Over Imports \$60,000,000 for the Month—Heavy Exports of Cereals.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—About two minutes after the opening December wheat began to advance slowly at first, but very soon, with the gathering impetus of the advancing storm it rose from 95 1/2 to 97 1/2, without causing May to go above the price it opened at, but when December made a spasmodic jump that took it to 98 1/2 and another series of leaps that landed it at 99, May responded in a suitable manner by advancing to 93 1/2.

It was all a matter of the shorts covering. There was hardly a bushel of wheat for sale until the market had reached 91, when the anxious ones were furnished with so much that a sudden drop to 97 1/2 resulted. But shorts were too badly demoralized to wait any longer to get under cover and the price shot up again. May, after reaching a little from its first bulge to 98 1/2, became stronger than before, and reached 92 1/2 before its close. It wound up at 93 1/2. December got to 97 1/2 and closed at that.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 26.—After several weeks of unsatisfactory markets "dollar wheat" in the speculative acceptance of the term was realized on change today. December options early attained that and soon passed 81, reaching 80 1/2 in the afternoon, which was also the final price. A bad squeeze of shorts was chiefly responsible for the local strength, although higher cables had much to do with the early advancing tendency of the local markets.

PORTLAND WHEAT.

Portland, Or., Nov. 26.—The local wheat market moved up again in response to advices from Europe, and exporters opened the market today at 76 for Walla Walla and at the close it was going a cent higher. Bluestem, 75; Valley, 80. Three ships cleared here today for Queenstown, carrying a total of 32,971 bushels of wheat.

HEAVY EXPORTS.

New York, Nov. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in its issue of tomorrow:

The heavy exports of wheat with recent advance in the price, is the most interesting and important feature of the week's events. Since August, when the extent of the foreign deficiency became realized, the exports have been larger than in the corresponding weeks of any previous year.

Cotton exports also have become very heavy, and the output of corn falls but little below last year's unprecedented record, while in the exports of manufactured products, especially machinery, all

REVOLUTION IS THREATENED

Disorders in the Austrian Reichsrath Cause Serious Trouble.

AN ATTACK ON THE POLICE

The Premier Threatened With the Guillotine—Mark Twain Expelled From the Lower House.

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The disorder in the lower house of the reichsrath was so accentuated today that a strong detachment of police had to be called in to preserve order.

After 9 o'clock this evening the aspect of the streets became more threatening. It is estimated that a crowd of 10,000 people, including a very large number of students, assembled and threatened the government with revolution and Count Badini, the premier, with the guillotine.

An attempt was made to attack Count Badini's police. The police repeatedly charged the crowd. The students resisted with sticks. One police inspector was severely injured by a kick from a horse and so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove him to a hospital. A few citizens and students received slight injuries. Today's edition of the evening newspapers has been confiscated.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was among those expelled from the gallery of the unterhaus today.

ALASKA'S TRADE.

The Rothschilds, of London, Building Steamers to Frisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The Rothschilds, through the San Francisco house of Liebes & Co., are about to enter the Alaska trade. Four steamers are being built in sections by W. H. Brick & Co., owners of the California Machine Works. When this contract is filled the machinery and timber will be sent to Dutch harbor to be set up. The firm will then build nine barges in sections to follow the material for steamboat building, and the barges will likewise be put together at Dutch harbor.

All of this work is being done for the Alaskan Exploration Co., which was incorporated about four months ago, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Mr. Liebes, in speaking of this project said that it is proposed to have the steamers and barges ready for business when the ice breaks in the Yukon in June. He said the Rothschilds are interested in the venture, which was arranged in London five months ago, and they have practically unlimited capital behind it. Besides doing a general transportation business the company will establish trading stations and thoroughly explore the country.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS FAIL.

Portland, Or., Nov. 25.—M. W. Hender, son was appointed receiver of the Willamette Iron Works today. The deficit of the corporation amounts to \$50,000, besides the capital stock, which is \$200,000. James Lotan is manager of the company.

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