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THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not grip nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM

Demanded by General Aguinaldo, Who is Now Flush-ed With Victory.

DEWEY IS DISAPPOINTED

Troopships are Late, But He Still Hopes They Will Be There For the Fourth—Want Big Battleships.

AN IMPROVED FEELING THERE

Americans Confident They Can Take Care of Another Spanish Fleet, but Would Like Another Ves-sel or Two—Transports at Caroline Islands.

[Associated Press Dispatch.] LONDON, July 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Hong Kong declares that General Aguinaldo, flushed with victory, insists upon absolute independence for the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines.

DEWEY DISAPPOINTED. Still Hopes the Troops Will Arrive in Time for the Fourth.

[Associated Press Dispatch.] London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hong Kong, says: The nonarrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported Admiral von Diederichsen sent two vessels away on learning that Americans regarded his attitude as unfriendly.

A wholly improved feeling now exists. The American officers express confidence in their ability to dispose of any ships Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron the wish is expressed that the Americans had at least one battle ship. Last Thursday night the first attempt was made to drive the insurgents from their advanced positions instead of calmly awaiting General Aguinaldo's onslaught. The attempt for a time looked as though it would be renewed with success. The Spaniards numbered 1,300. They made a determined attack on the insurgents at Malibte. The latter met them with a well directed fire, but the Spaniards were reinforced and the insurgents began to fall back. This encouraged the Spaniards pressed forward but at the critical moment the insurgents made a spirited rally and poured such a steady fire into the Spanish ranks that the latter were compelled to retreat and failed to summon up courage to renew the attempt.

SITUATION UNCHANGED. Troopships Stopped to Take the Caroline and Marianne Islands.

[Associated Press Dispatch.] New York, July 2.—A Tribune dispatch from Hong Kong says that conditions at Manila are substantially unchanged. The insurgents have invested the city pretty completely on the landward side.

and Admiral Dewey securely holds the bay. The American ships and men are in good condition and are in readiness for an immediate movement upon the city as soon as the troops arrive. The theory is widely held that they have stopped for a few days on their way to take possession of the Caroline and Marianne Islands. In that case Admiral Dewey will feel amply repaid for the extra days of waiting he has to endure, and their belated arrival will be all the more welcome.

BAPTISM OF FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

our troops and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of the front on which they were situated. Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or wounded in the trenches. The main retreat was then carried with a rush. Two remaining batteries were then ordered up and with a rattle and clatter Captain Bates' battery went tearing up the road, covered as it was with a stream of wounded going to the rear. The battery got in position for the right of the main Spanish retreat at 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 Captain Bates sent the first shell, which went whizzing down the line of entrenchments of the enemy. The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hill until Captain Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED. At this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written, our ships again moved down forward and the Spanish began to retreat into the bay. The retreat also became a rout and at 5 o'clock an officer just from the front said the enemy are hopelessly beaten.

GRIMES' ATTACK. A few minutes before 3 o'clock Captain Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main retreat, situated on the center of the Spanish line of entrenchment directly before the city. The Spanish reply was immediate and wonderfully accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Captain Grimes' guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used sharpshooters. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and killed a sugar house behind which Colonel Woods' rough riders were waiting the forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German, and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

WE GOT WORRIED. Captain Grimes' shells, sent for a range of about 200 yards, slightly overshoot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder and in this, the first artillery duel, the Americans had the worst of it. Up to this time there had been no infantry fire except on the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being held pressed.

THE FIRST MODERN WAR BALLOON.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A dispatch to the Press from Siboney, June 30, says: For the first time in the history of the United States a war balloon was sent up this afternoon making observations of incalculable benefit to General Shafter's force in the field, occupied by the enemy, and of the city of Santiago. It was manned by two members of the signal corps. Of all the reconnaissances made inside the Spanish lines by spies from our army, no information brought back by them has been so valuable as that obtained by the observers in the balloon. Ever since the disembarking of the troops members of the signal corps have been anxious to try the balloon, and today permission was given. When everything was ready two members of the corps entered the car, the guy ropes were released and the balloon, looking like some monster endowed with life, shot up into the air while the soldiers cheered their comrades who were going on a mission full of peril. The balloon was sent up from an open elevated space not far from General Shafter's headquarters near Siboney. While it soared in the air, seeming to almost touch the cloudless sky, July 1, 800 feet above ground, it was in plain view of the American army and the men on the warships off the coast. They watched it with the greatest interest and no doubt it was with mixed feelings of wonder and fear that the officers and men in the Spanish army, in Cervera's fleet, and the people of Santiago viewed it, soaring overhead. Everything that could be desired was to be seen by the men in the balloon. In the harbor of Santiago were Cervera's ships placidly at anchor, and now and then the launches could be seen passing back and forth among them. With their telescopes the Spanish warships, the camps, and city were brought into close ranges, but all the information gained is in the possession of General Shafter and members of his staff. Sketches and maps were drawn, showing the enemy's location.

by General Chaffee and General Lawton. About 3:30 a balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew the first volley from the Spanish entrenchments. Though volley followed volley, the daring officer made a reconnaissance and got down safely, having obtained complete details of the dispositions of the enemy. The advances of the cavalry and General Kent's division immediately began along the line of the main road to Santiago. It was about two hours later before our advance began breaking through the covering of the Spanish trenches. They met with a hail from the Mauser rifles, which temporarily stayed the forward movement. The Spaniards had their range and their practice was good. Our men lay on their breasts and poured volley after volley into them at a range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each other's eyes. Captain Grimes then reopened with his battery and in the second duel with the Spanish artillery did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first main retreat and silencing two guns.

THE DOOMED CITY. The Battle as Seen by the Associated Press Corps of Reporters.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juruga, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Saturday, July 2, 5 a. m.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)—The battle of Santiago has raged all day and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American

troops were in possession of the city. The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro castle, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops, who are guarding Daiquiri and Juruga, the entire army is engaged, together with 400 of General Garcia's Cuban troops.

STRONGHOLDS TAKEN.

The battle began just at daylight at a point about 8 miles from Juruga and 4 miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for the advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night and at midnight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The new put the troops in a fever of excitement and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being "There'll be a hot time in Santiago tomorrow."

THE BUGLES SOUNDED.

This morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille and before sunrise the great line was complete. To the extreme left was Duffield, with the Thirty-Third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next to the northeast was General Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by the cavalry division, which until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner. Owing to General Young's illness Colonel Wood, of the rough riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First volunteers and the Tenth regulars and ten battalions of the ninth cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right under General Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea.

It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores, in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First artillery under the command of Captain Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and ammunition to march, and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 8:45 a. m. by Captain Capron. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued twenty minutes without response. Meantime the cavalry had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by the light battery of the Second artillery under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and the steep hill. Under the musketry of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the

Advertisement for Gold Dust Washing Powder. 'THE POWER THE BEHIND BRUSH'. 'What is it—brain or brawn? Do you clean by main strength or do you use labor savers? Do you use the best labor saver? If you are undecided which is best try GOLD DUST Washing Powder'. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Advertisement for Grand Ball. 'GRAND BALL JULY 4th, 1898'. 'FOARD & STOKES HALL GIVEN BY THE Astoria Emergency Corps'. 'TICKETS, \$1.00'. 'Remember the cause! TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BUSINESS HOUSES.'

away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hill top with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hill top and fell in the ravine beyond. Here several detachments of the Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposing batteries were less than two miles apart.

Colonel Woods' command behaved with great bravery, firing steadily and with deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screaming and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries.

CANEY TAKEN.

Away to the left General Lawton's divi-

THE HARDEST FIGHTING.

The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at the other points on the line and General Chaffee's brigade was first to cross the Little San Juan river close to the line of the outer fortifications.

At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed past and were ready at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General Shafter, whose headquarters had been three miles in the rear, went forward to assume personal control of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, but the siege guns are still on the beach at Daiquiri, and he decided yesterday that they were unnecessary and determined to strike at once. The only movement not successful was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the village of Aguadores.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

"Relief" Sails to Take Care of Shafter's Wounded—More Reinforcements.

Washington, July 2.—The hospital ship Relief, which left New York today was given orders before sailing to stop on her way south at Fortress Monroe, where an extra force of surgeons will board her. She will reach Fortress Monroe tomorrow and take aboard the physicians and then proceed forward to the wounded of Shafter's command.

Surgeon General Sternburg of the army was unable to make arrangements today for all the medical assistance which General Shafter asked for. After considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen physicians, and these, with surgeons already aboard the vessel, will approximate about twenty in all. These General Sternburg hopes, will be enough to supply the pressing wants of the army. The relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed, they will be sent. General Sternburg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk about the middle of next week with a large detachment of General Garrettsen's brigade as reinforcements for Shafter.

BATTLE RESUMED.

Guantanamo, July 2.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)—The fighting in front of Santiago was resumed at daylight this morning. The advance was ordered along the entire line.

THE MEN REST.

Siboney, July 2, 12 noon, via Playa del Este.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)—At this hour the firing is light. Work on the entrenchments is being pressed and the soldiers are allowed to rest. The fleet did some firing, but did not engage the batteries generally.

OUR SHIPS NOT DAMAGED.

Siboney, July 2, 2 p. m., via Playa del Este and Guantanamo, July 2.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)—The bombardment of the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor was resumed early this morning and lasted over an hour. The east corner of Morro castle was knocked to pieces and the flag was shot down. The shore batteries to the west of the entrance and to the east of Morro castle were also damaged. The return fire was light, except from Cayo Smith, inside the harbor. No damage was done to the ships. The batteries fired at the ships as they retired.

ANXIETY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, July 2.—In the absence of any official dispatch giving the details of the attack on Santiago de Cuba, the newspapers here express great anxiety, which is increased by the report that no reinforcements have reached the besieged city from Manzanillo or Holguin.

ENTER THE SUEZ CANAL.

Washington, July 2.—The following was posted at the state department in regard to Camara's fleet: "The Spanish ships Colon and Corcojona entered the Suez canal yesterday, the rest, with the exception of one remaining, left the harbor, coaling from their transports."

WATTS.

Watts, the sender of the telegram, is the deputy consul at Cairo, who has been at Port Said for several days observing the operations of the Spanish fleet. The two ships reported as having engaged the rest of the fleet, of such consequence as fighting machines.

Advertisement for Art. 'COPIOUS DISPLAY OF ART'. 'Every article excites the curiosity of American people. If you never saw our goods it will be a treat to inspect them. If you have seen them, remember there are plenty of curious designs to follow that are just as interesting. Our stock of Chino-Japanese goods comprise many articles of general use and are rendered the more striking by their quaint design and curious finish. Unlimited variety parlor ornaments and house furnishings, toys and fancy articles.' 'Fire Works Flags in abundance; very cheap Other articles too numerous to mention.' 'Chinese, Japanese and American—Prices very low.' 'WING LEE & CO. Astoria, Or.'

Advertisement for New Goods. 'NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED'. 'Four Hundred Different Patterns'. 'Wah Sing & Co., Merchant Tailors, were never better prepared to serve the public in their line. Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Suits made to order quickly. Large stock ready-made goods. Cleaning and repairing. Remember, Prices Talk.' 'WAH SING & CO 626 Com'rc'l St.'

Advertisement for Fireworks. 'FIREWORKS'. 'Chas. Kan & Co., 367 Commercial St.'. 'We carry the largest and best assortment of FIREWORKS that was ever shown in Astoria. We are selling them much cheaper than elsewhere. Come in and get prices before buying your fireworks.'

Advertisement for Cure Dyspepsia. 'To Cure Dyspepsia'. 'Eat regularly. Have food prepared by competent cooks. Eat where you relish the victuals. Eat at the Model Restaurant where you are assured of the above conditions.' 'First Class White Help All Hours'. 'DAN BARBER, Proprietor, 579 Commercial Street.'

Advertisement for The Imperial Hotel. 'The IMPERIAL Hotel'. 'THOS. GUINEAN, Proprietor'. 'Seventh and Washington Sts. Portland, Or.'

Advertisement for Gunther's Celebrated Chocolates and Ice Cream. 'Gunther's Celebrated Chocolates and Ice Cream With Crushed Strawberries at the Parlor...'. 'OUR ICE CREAM IS PURELY RICHNESS AND FLAVOR'.

Table for Astoria and Columbia River Railroad. Columns: Leave, ASTORIA (Daily), Arrive. Rows: 8:40 a.m. Portland and Astoria express trains; 7:15 a.m. Astoria express trains; 8:50 a.m. Astoria, Seaside and New Astoria passenger trains.

Advertisement for Fisher Brothers. 'LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY'. 'Fisher Brothers ASTORIA...'. 'SHIP CHANDLERY HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL COAL GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS FLOUR AND MILL FEED PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES LOGGERS' SUPPLIES FAIRBANK'S SCALES DOORS AND WINDOWS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WAGONS AND VEHICLES'.

First-class trains leave Warrenton for Flavel and New Astoria at 7:45 9:15 and 10:30 a. m., and 12:45, 2:15 and 3:20 p. m., and returning arrive at Warrenton at 9:05, 9:30, 11:35 a. m., and 1:07, 3:35 and 5:40 p. m. J. C. MAYO, G. F. & P. A. Manager.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership now and heretofore existing between George Johnson and J. M. Hughes, attorneys at law, and known under the firm name and style of Johnson & Hughes, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Johnson will continue the business, Mr. Hughes retiring therefrom on assuming the duties of justice of the peace. GEORGE JOHNSON, J. M. HUGHES, Astoria, July 2, 1898.

A CHILD ENJOYS The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious, the most gratifying result follows its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION RATE. The White Collar Line will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets between Astoria and Portland and all way points at one fare for the round trip. Tickets sold July 2, 3, and 4 good returning up to July 6, inclusive.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed assignee of Rebecca Strauss, an insolvent debtor. Creditors of the said assignor are hereby notified to present their claims under oath to the undersigned within three months from this date at this place of business at No. 978 Commercial street, Astoria, Oregon. Dated this 11th day of December, 1897. Assignee of Rebecca Strauss, an insolvent debtor.

Advertisement for Chicago Barber. 'JIM WEST, Chicago Barber'. 'Master of the Tonsorial Art'. 'Shop 1841 Franklin Ave.'. 'If you want a good cigar, go there.'