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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 47

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Our Specialty: **STOVES AND RANGES**

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It cannot be equalled for Bread, Pastry or Cake.

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FOUR GREAT NATIONS MAY BECOME INVOLVED

Generally Believed in Paris that England and Russia, France and Germany Are About to Fight.

ALL THIS THE OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DREYFUS CASE

Thought that War Between Germany and France Cannot Be Avoided--Public Feeling Runs High in the French Capital--General Joseph Wheeler Gives Out a Statement, in Which He Says Conditions at Camp Wikoff Are Greatly Exaggerated, and That Soldiers Have Every Consideration Shown to Them--Government Gold Reserve Reaches the Highest Point in Its History--Oregon Wins at Cricket.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by steady quietude, which scandalizes the journal *Le Debat* and other papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis.

President M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at home.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow a revision of the Dreyfus affair will probably entail war, but they say that that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with possibilities of the agitation leading to civil strife.

GENERAL WHEELER'S STATEMENT.

Says Conditions Are Favorable at Camp Wikoff, and Commends Alger.

CAMP WIKOFF, Sept. 2.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the Associated Press today:

"Headquarters of the United States Forces, Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1.—The following is a sample of the letters which are constantly received regarding the soldiers in this camp:

"In regard to my regiment, we feel very uneasy about him on account of newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted upon privates. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted upon our soldiers, under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind; for I assure you I hear on all sides most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and of the administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill-treatment and starvation of our brave soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford."

"It will be seen that this letter says not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier, and, so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom they say the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat that can be produced by money, and, if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care. In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded it that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other disease, as well as the torrid

heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. The brave men who won victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them an opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that, in the hurried organization of the expedition by the government, which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection, and they will testify that, under the circumstances, conditions were much more perfect than anyone would have reason to expect, and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched these expeditions deserve high commendation."

RESERVE'S HIGHEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The gold reserve in the United States treasury reached the highest point in its history today, with a total reserve of \$219,253,572. The highest previous amount was \$219,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was established in 1873, with \$10,000,000. The lowest ever touched was \$4,500,000, in January, 1885.

THE BRITISHERS DEFEATED.

All-Oregon Team Won the First Series in the Cricket Match.

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—The international cricket match between the All-Oregon and British Columbia teams was played at Multnomah field and resulted in a victory for the home team by 21 runs.

The visitors won the toss and went to bat, but with the exception of Saunders, Malins and Captain Jukes, none of them made much of a stand against the bowling of Wilkinson, Lawrence and Wallie. The Britishers were finally disposed of for 58 runs.

The home team went in about 2 o'clock, and, before the first wicket fell, had placed 13 runs to their credit. The next six wickets fell for an average of less than six runs, and for a time, defeat seemed to stare the Oregonians in the face, but Astbury's excellent playing for 14 runs and the brilliant innings of Wallis and Gilman changed the apparent defeat into victory, and before the close of the innings the home team had won by five wickets.

CANNOT RECOVER.

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—In the matter of the libel of the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company against the steamers Gamecock and Slaghound, owned by the Yukon Transportation & Commerce Company, the exceptions to the libel were sustained by Judge Bellinger today, and the suit dismissed. The boats were insured in the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the premium not being paid, nor the policy delivered, when the boats were wrecked, shortly after going out of the Columbia. If they had been lost the insurance would have to be paid.

CHEERED THE TARS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—President McKinley was in the balcony of the Fifth Avenue hotel, fanning himself with his hat, when the naval reserves from the cruiser *Yankee* passed. He jumped to his feet and clapped his hands, and, when the tars presented arms, bowed in answer to their salute. The president and his

party left the city at 10:15 tonight for Camp Wikoff.

THE REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 2.—John Alan of MacLeod, who arrived here today from Dawson, brings an unconfirmed report that five men had been drowned while on their way to the Atlin lake gold fields.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

The Men Were Blasting Rock When a Dynamite Explosion Occurred.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—A special to the Sentinel from Bloomington, Ind., says:

A horrible accident occurred at Stitsville this afternoon in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion and many others seriously injured. The men were blasting rock for a mine when a terrible explosion of dynamite occurred, instantly killing the following: JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN GRUBB, BUCK WAMPLER, EDWARD WATTS, fatally injured. MILTON HIKE, seriously injured. WILLY LIFORD, seriously injured. The men killed and injured were well known citizens of this county. All had families.

RAFT WENT TO PIECES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—What was left of the big raft which was started down the coast for the Ribb Lumber Company, and which broke in two off Point Reyes a few days ago, was towed into port this morning. Almost 1,000,000 feet of lumber was lost, but the section saved will cover the loss and expenses.

MANY DEATHS AT WIKOFF.

CAMP WIKOFF, Sept. 2.—There were 49 deaths in the general hospital and six deaths in the detention hospital today. At the general hospital there are 1,270 sick; at detention hospital, 350. One hundred men were furloughed today.

NEW RAILROAD.

Rumored That a Line Will Be Built From Gray's Harbor to Wallula Junction.

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—The Oregonian will say:

The newest rumor of a railroad for the northwest is to the effect that a line is to be built from Gray's Harbor easterly to Wallula Junction, there to connect with the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific. The proposed road, it is said, will cross the Cascade range at Natouch pass and tap a country of great resources in coal and timber.

The news appears to have come to Portland in a letter from a prominent New York broker, in which it was said that arrangements had been made for the selling of bonds for the Wallula and Gray's Harbor road, and all the preliminaries for the enterprise had been perfected up to the point of organizing the company through which to act.

Charles E. Ladd and L. Blumauer at this city were offered directorships in the new company. Mr. Ladd stated he received such a proposition, but declined it. Mr. Blumauer said he had received

a similar offer, but had taken no action in the matter yet.

ANOTHER "EMOTION" IN FRANCE

Henry's Confession and Suicide Will Result in Dreyfus Retrial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says:

Colonel Henry's confession of forging the famous document upon the authenticity of which General De Bois Deffer, chief of staff of the French army, in his impassioned appeal to the jury in the Zola trial staked his own reputation and the honor of the army, and Col. Henry's suicide in the fortress of Montvalden, have caused an emotion throughout France which has not been witnessed since the fall of the Sedan.

Col. Henry had no conception of the enormity of his crime until overwhelmed by its detection. This brave but infatuated chief of the intelligence department of the French army embodied the whole head and front of the Dreyfus conviction, of Zola's condemnation, of Esterhazy's apostasy and of Picquart's degradation and imprisonment.

Although the document which Colonel Henry forged in 1894 for the Dreyfus trial, which took place in 1894, it is nevertheless with consternation that today people are asking what sort of evidence could Dreyfus have been convicted on, if, in the judgment of Col. Henry, it was so flimsy that he thought it could not stand investigation without being propped up by official forgery.

M. Cavaignac, the minister of war, in his memorable speech in the chamber on July 7, based his declaration upon the authenticity of this formal document, which was printed and posted on the walls throughout France.

After conversing with representative Frenchmen of every class, and after mixing with excited groups in the streets and cafes, it is evident that the popular tide is at least turning in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus trial, no matter what the consequences may be.

It is significant that such newspapers as the *Courier*, the *Echo de Paris* and *Journaux*, which are known to be in close touch with the army, now declare that the feeling of military men is out and out for revision of the court martial, and many prominent officers insist that it is the honor of the army itself which necessitates such a revision.

General De Bois Deffer whose monstrous threat to resign with the whole general staff of the army if Zola was acquitted, has now, by his resignation, admitted that he was the blind dupe of a forger.

This inspires grave anxiety as to whether or not the general staff has been duped in other matters—that of national defense, for instance. Henri Rochefort, who still champions the validity of the Dreyfus condemnation, is authority for the statement that all the officers of the French general staff employed in Paris have applied to be relieved of their present duties and sent back to their respective regiments.

The minister of war is conscientiously subjecting all documentary evidence used in the Dreyfus and Zola trials to expert tests to ascertain whether any more forgeries exist. There is every indication that the army and people now demand that the prisoner on Devil's Island shall have a new and fair trial, but this cannot take place for many months.

Although firm confidence in the sincerity

and good faith of the minister of war is expressed on all sides, there is much comment on the fact that ex-ambassador Picquart is apparently the only person in France who was not completely astounded at the news of Henry's confession and suicide. When the news was communicated to him in his cell at La Sante prison this morning Picquart listened without manifesting the least surprise, and exclaimed:

"The poor, unfortunate devil. What a terrible and heart-rending blow to his young wife and to his little son!"

FORCING OUT THE SWISS.

Important Statistics Showing the Increase of American Watches in Japan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

There is a good deal in Consul Adolph L. Frankenthal's report from Bern concerning the Swiss and American watch trade in Japan to interest American manufacturers. His letter is dated July 12, and encloses the translation of the Swiss consul general's report to his government in which important admissions are made. In 1888 Switzerland's export was equal to the United States but in 1897 the latter gained. Mr. Frankenthal says that the reason was either that there was greater push on the part of the Americans or there was a considerable reduction in the price. The reason is possible either way as showing American ability in a field in which, a few years ago, the Swiss enjoyed prominence over all other nations.

Mr. Frankenthal admits, however, that while the United States takes the lead in the export of watches and other materials, Switzerland is far ahead in the manufacture of good watches. The consul general, Ritter, notes that the two Japanese factories, one at Osaka, which imports movements and rough cases from the United States, and another in Tokio, which is superintended by Japanese who learned the trade in Switzerland, and proposes to import parts of watches, are not likely to give competition.

TEN NEW FEVER CASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Marine hospital service was officially advised today of ten new cases of yellow fever at Orwood, Miss.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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Absolutely Pure

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Full Line of Fall and Winter Goods Now Arriving Daily

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