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IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS

Dramatic Scenes at the Rennes Trial Yesterday.

THE COURT WAS EXCITED

Prisoner Rises to His Feet, Confronts and Denounces His Accusers With Thrilling Effect.

(Copyrighted 1899 by Associated Press) RENNES, Aug. 12.—This has been a tremendous day. M. Casimir Perier gave to the court martial the history of the Dreyfus case. He spoke in an emphatic manner, with strong emotion and often in a strong tone of indignation. He appeared to greater advantage than I ever remember to have seen him before and was honest and truthful, though not free from a pose unless when anger at lies being told about him made him quite natural. M. Casimir Perier declared that he would not leave the court until the imputations against him were cleared up. When the president of the court said: "Tell what you know of the Dreyfus affair," Mr. Casimir Perier seemed unable to speak. As a matter of fact the blood rushed to his heart whenever he is deeply moved, paralyzing for a short time the organs of speech. General Mercier was allowed to sit while giving his deposition, if long-winded, flat explanations and remarks can be called a deposition. He is quite of another type from M. Casimir Perier. He has the carriage and countenance of a trichster. Esterhazy is like a brigand; Mercier like a dishonest grocer who adulterates his wares. His cries are mere sills surrounded with puffy flesh. They reveal nothing that is going on behind them. Instincts of self preservation and small passion that minister to it are alone expressed in his withered countenance. He spoke for hours in a scarcely audible voice. There was hardly in his deposition beyond one capital admission that he sent the secret documents to Colonel Maruel with not a strict order, but the implied order to show them to the other judges of the 1894 court martial. Apart from this admission, his deposition like that of General Roget, before the court of cassation, was full of innuendous of "perhaps" and of "it is not impossible" or "it may be" and such verbal ambiguities. General Mercier's deposition was in such contrast to the graphic, power-

ful story of M. Casimir Perier, which had through the ring of truth, that the general was hooted as he left the stand. He and M. Casimir Perier will be confronted on Monday. I pity him. Monday's proceedings will be sensational; today were thrilling, a sign that the tide is on the turn. There were other depositions of great importance, though they were not sensational. Their importance lay in their covering the anti-Dreyfusites with confusion by nailing their lies to the counter. The officers who judged Dreyfus may have, for decency's sake to acquit him but they will do so reluctantly and with hearts filled with gall. They are not to be converted by the evidence but it may, and I believe it will, overbear them. (Signed) EMILY CRAWFORD. ARRAIGNED BY MERCIER.

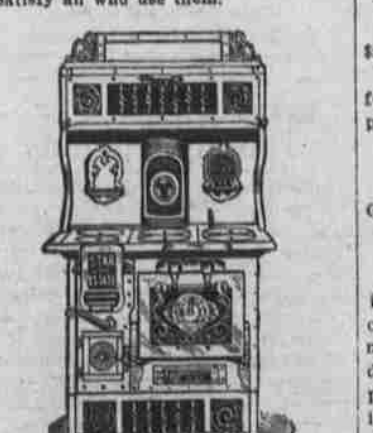
Dreyfus Mercilessly Denounced in a Speech Lasting Nearly Four Hours. RENNES, Aug. 12.—A trying scene closed today's session of the Dreyfus trial. General Mercier had spoken nearly four hours in a ruthless denunciation of Dreyfus, who had listened unmoved until Mercier concluded by saying if he had not been convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and if the latter conviction had not been fortified since 1894, he would admit he had been mistaken. Dreyfus jumped to his feet as though the words had galvanized him into life and shouted in a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note: "That is what you ought to say." The audience burst into wild cheers, whereupon ushers called for silence. When Mercier replied he would admit Dreyfus was innocent if there was any doubt, the prisoner shouted: "Why don't you then?" This was followed by another outburst of applause. Ex-president Casimir Perier then rose and dramatically demanded to be confronted with Mercier in order to deny some of his statements. Colonel Jouauste ordered the court to adjourn until Monday for confrontation, and as Mercier turned to leave the court the audience rose en masse and hissed and cursed him, those back of the court standing on chairs and benches in order to better hound him down. Gendarmes placed themselves before the audience and the general, who showed strong disposition to maltreat former minister of war. Mercier hurried out of the court room through the side door amid fierce denunciations of the audience. On going into the street the crowd outside cheered him and cried "Vive Barne."

"Ah" cried a spectator of the scene in court "if they had heard the inhuman monster speak they would not cheer him now."

"WORKING SATISFACTORILY." English Railway Superintendent's Reluctant Admission as to American Locomotives. LONDON, Aug. 12.—At a meeting of the Midland Railway Company the chairman announced that the locomotive superintendent had reported that, although the first ten American locomotives were by no means equal in finish to English locomotives, they were doing their work satisfactorily. It was the company's custom, he said, to run engines a thousand miles and then to overhaul them, charging any defects to the makers. The same rule would be applied to American locomotives and the company would be then better able to form a reliable opinion of their merits.

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THE SEASON IS TOO SHORT

Leading Cannerymen Advocate a Change in the Law.

RUN OF FISH GETTING LATER

At Least Five Days Should Be Added and More Fish Canned at the Mouth of the River.

With a view to ascertaining the impression relative to the 1899 pack as published Friday morning, and in addition, to get a consensus of opinion as to the feasibility of extending the present open season, an Astorian representative was detailed to interview some of the leading cannerymen yesterday. One of the first encountered by the reporter in his quest was the general governor of Oregon, who, in company with his father, Mr. H. J. Geer, is visiting friends in Astoria and vicinity. "Although you are not a canneryman, I am going to ask your opinion of the fishing situation, governor?" the reporter said. "I am pleased that you have put that question," was the answer. "There is a rumor current that I came here to personally act in enforcing the closing law, whereas there could be nothing further from the truth. The Fates facetiously decreed, I suppose, that I should arrive in Astoria at the identical period when the shut down was on. The truth is, I came with no object other than to whiff the ocean breeze, and find some relief from the broiling sun in the inland. Concerning the extension of time beyond August 10th, you may quote me as being most heartily in accord with it. I talked with the members of the Push club last night, and really, for the first time, was afforded an insight into the urevaline condition. They tell me it is an indisputable fact that the salmon are annually making a later run. Such being the case, the law by all means should be amended. In my capacity as the state's chief executive, I would support that proposition in every possible manner.

"Would your interest in the subject prompt you to summon the legislature in special session to accomplish it?" "It is true," replied the governor, "that another fishing season will elapse before the state legislature again convenes. Still to answer that question with due regard to its grave importance would require much thought and serious investigation. It should not be forgotten that another season may find conditions more favorable and the Columbia exempt from a prolonged freshet." C. H. Chutter, local manager of A. Booth & Co. said: "I have noticed the published estimate of the 1899 pack, and while in a few individual instances there may have been inaccuracies, I think, in the aggregate, the figures were reliable." "With reference to the time extension, judging from the prevailing conditions of the last two or three years, I think, five or even ten days should be added to the present closing date." Mr. Chutter was asked whether, in his opinion, the fish now coming into the river would move beyond the dallas before the opening of the fall season. "I very much doubt it," he said. Questioned as to their canning condition there as compared to this point, he replied: "The nearer to the ocean the fish are caught, the better they are. The longer they remain in the river, the more nearly worthless they become. As to the closing period, I might say definitely that I believe August 15th would meet any general emergency. However, the state of the river would still have a great deal to do with it. For instance, if the freshet should hang on, as it has this year, and which, in my mind, is the direct cause of the current late run, I believe the fish commissioner should be empowered to extend the season in keeping with the exigencies of the occasion. As a matter of fact, the freshet has continued this year later than has ever before been known. At least that is my impression. This has been the immediate cause of the fish not making their ordinary run."

Exports for July. A Larger Showing For That Month Than For Many Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products shows that the exports for July were as follows: Broadstuffs \$21,884,475, increase as compared with July, 1898, nearly \$4,500,000. Cattle and hogs, \$2,941,192, decrease \$9,000. Provisions, \$14,820,344, increase \$5,000,000. Cotton, \$5,442,995, increase \$2,614,000. Mineral oils, \$5,245,319, increase \$500,000. These show a larger total for July for these five articles than for any preceding July in many years.

TO CHEAPEN CIGARS. Government Will Admit Porto Rico Cigar Without Any Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The officials of the war department are now considering the question of the removal or material reduction of the duty on leaf tobacco grown in and shipped from Porto Rico to Cuba and the indications are that an order to this effect will be issued within a short time. Under the president's proclamation of December 3, 1883, the duty on this tobacco was fixed at \$5 per pound. This rate has been found to be prohibitive. The Porto Rican tobacco growers represent that the tobacco industry in the island will be ruined unless relief is soon afforded them.

TO CLOSE THE PORTS

Plans Being Considered to Shut Off Insurgent Supplies.

ATTEMPT TO STARVE MANILA

Agulnald's Decree Had This Purpose in View—Senator Stewart on Expansion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Serious consideration is being given by the authorities to the question of suppressing the illegal trading between the Filipino insurgents and the territory under their control and the outside world. The situation is complicated, according to advices received from General Otis by the action of Agulnald in interdicting traffic between the natives and seaports not under the control of the American forces and ships of American register. This interdiction, General Otis says, is in retaliation for his action in issuing licenses to persons in Manila to continue trading in the staple products of the islands. Military officers say the native inhabitants of Manila now rely largely upon their commercial trading transactions for their livelihood and they see in Agulnald's decree an attempt to stop the trade between Manila and other island ports in the hope of becoming a starving city upon General Otis' hands. Authorities are much exercised over the possibility of a general smuggling of hemp and rice. These articles have appreciated in value 300 per cent and the immense gain to be secured is a great temptation to smugglers. Rear-Admiral Watson is co-operating with the army to prevent the continuance of the illegal trading and in a dispatch to the navy department today he announced that on account of the necessity of preventing such trading he would be unable to send any of his ships north as advised by Acting Secretary Allen. At a conference held by Secretary of War Root with Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen, the advisability of proclaiming a blockade of certain ports was discussed, but on account of the status which such action would give to the struggle in the islands, it is doubtful if action of a formal character will be taken. Blockade, in fact, however, will exist, stronger in character than that now enforced.

STEWART'S EXPANSION VIEWS. No Longer a Question Whether or Not We Are in Favor of It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the Times from Washington, says: In reply to a question concerning his views on expansion, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said today: "We have expanded and it is no longer a question whether or not we are in favor of it. It makes no difference whether the United States had a right to buy those islands or whether Spain had a title to dispose of them. The facts remain that we did buy them and we are there now to give the natives an opportunity to rule themselves. "Maybe our arguments are rather strong, but that is apparently the only way to deal with these people. We cannot sell them. If we should, then it would be to some monarchy and the people of the United States would stamp with unanimous disapproval the sale of a country and its people. "The policy of the United States in the Philippines has not been aggressive enough. I believe a more vigorous campaign will be waged in the future."

PROTRACTED ARBITRATION. LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times in an editorial this morning on the Venezuela boundary arbitration complains that the proceedings are unnecessarily protracted and expressed a fear that the example thus set will "operate to prejudice the arbitral mode of settling differences."

feet the seining at that point, nor whether our commissioner could go over there and stop their work on the Washington side. I met Mr. McGowan last night and he stated that he would not receive any fish today. Personally, I have notified all of my trap men that purchases were closed on our part." Mr. Lornstein, secretary of the Columbia River Fisherman's Protective Union, said: "The close season here is a humbug. I don't believe that we should have any. As to the fish getting above The Dalls by September 10th, they don't begin to. If they did, they would be black and entirely faded out. Another thing; the wheels should be taken out of the river. A good plan might be to establish a line across the river, and let all the fish that get beyond it go Scott free. Pay no attention to them after they get above high water. There is no question but that the present season has been aggravatingly late; and when the summer or spring is late, the fish are invariably backward. Their spawn is deficient besides. When the season develops early, however, the spawn is always in normal condition." Asked if fishing was being prosecuted on the Washington side, a well-known fisherman who was in the office at the time, said: "They were running a sein off of Tongue Point this morning. It could be seen very distinctly. They were fishing up at Miller's Sands, too, and got in ten tons that I know of." Mr. N. W. Tallant discussed the subject as follows: "I had a talk with Governor Geer today and told him that I should certainly advise extending the open season, at least, five days and shorten, in turn, the spring season five days. He acquiesced with me concerning the fish now entering the river running above the dallas, it is my opinion that they do not try to do so. Their spawning grounds are up in Cathlamet bay beyond Tongue Point, and from there along to Oak Point and in the various sloughs in that vicinity. Of course, there may be a few that would reach the dalls, but not many, and the few that did so would have their fat and strength entirely exhausted." Continuing, Mr. Tallant said: "It is very evident that the salmon of today are quite superior to the salmon we had ten years ago the first of August. I think there is more than two weeks' difference in them, much of which is attributed to the condition of the river. This year the river has been very high. If the water had slackened, the fish would have come in earlier." Mr. Tallant stated that he had heard the fishing on the Washington side was to close down for a couple of days and then start again. He also said that the river was higher today than at any time for the same period in fifteen years. "In speaking of the published estimate of the 1899 pack, Mr. T. B. McGovern said: 'The report might have been a trifle inaccurate by reason of the cannerymen in some instances counting four dozen cases of half-pounds as full cases. I consider it as trustworthy as it was possible to make it at the time. Regarding an extension of time, Mr. McGovern held the following opinion: 'I think the close season should extend until the first of May and that the open season should continue from that time until August 15th. The regular salmon have been coming in later for the last three years, and I believe it is natural for the hatchery fish to come in later.' In conclusion he said: 'This season demonstrates that the pack on the river cannot be depended upon. We are likely to have short seasons, and in view of this, the entire Columbia river pack ought to be put up and sold only as strictly fancy goods and at a price that such goods should naturally bring. There is an increasing demand east for this quality of salmon, which can be obtained no where else in the world than right at the mouth of the Columbia river. For this reason, it would behoove the cannerymen to join in a concerted action looking to this end. It has been the aim of the Columbia River Packers Association to carry this idea into effect. It certainly would not only benefit the cannerymen, but every fisherman as well.' Mr. William M. Barker's views coincided in the main with those of Mr. McGovern. Mr. Barker thought that the estimate of the Association was lower than it really was. He said that during the last few days there was quite a run of salmon which should have added materially to the showing. Regarding the close season, he thought it was a farce. For years, they had been propagating August

Continued on page three.

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