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PARIS ACTED WITH PRUDENCE

No Serious Rioting Marred Re-
 ception of Kruger.

ENGLAND IS GOOD-NATURED

No Irritation in London at French Anti-Brit-
 ish Demonstrations—German Press
 Applauds the Conduct
 of the French.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—While giving full vent to her pent up feelings of sympathy with and admiration for the Boer statesman's reception in France and arrangements have been made by the German committee to send a million postal cards, prettily illustrated, tendering Mr. Kruger the sympathy of the German nation, for distribution by the Transvaal counsel, General Harris.

While a few isolated instances of anti-British vociferations were unavoidable, never once throughout the day was there any semblance of organized demonstration against England to mar the reception. But especially reassuring was the character of the reception and it was with a feeling of relief that the authorities went to bed after the gloomy forebodings inspired by the unfortunate accident which had marked the previous welcomes given Mr. Kruger en route to the French capital.

It is true that M. Lepino Harris, prefect of police, displayed his iron hand in a way that rendered even the partial success of any discordant outbreak impossible, yet it is but fair to emphasize the fact that no disposition was even evinced to create trouble. The only difficulty experienced was in keeping the throngs from sweeping over the line of route in their eagerness to secure a glimpse of Oom Paul.

The most troublesome task was met with at the outside in front of the depot, when Mr. Kruger's landau, drawn by six horses decked with roses of the Boer colors and driven by a coachman wearing similar favors in his button-hole, started. Despite the double line of police and municipal guards aided by mounted republican guards, the crowd which was massed at the approaches to the station, numbering thousands, swept over the cordon and in a twinkling of the eye two thousand police and guards were mingled in indolgent confusion among the multitude.

M. Melne, who was preceding Mr. Kruger in a carriage, however, took in the situation and shouted to Mr. Kruger's coachman to break into a gallop and, escorted by mounted guards and a swarm of police on bicycles, he dashed ahead into the boulevard, where a hedge of municipal guards kept the crowd in a body.

Upon reaching the hotel five little boys struck up the Volkslied, Mr. Kruger stopped, bared his head and listened with tears in his eyes. He then passed to his apartment. The crowd immediately insisted upon his coming upon the balcony and chanted a French version of a song famous at the time of the Boulanger craze—"O Boulanger that we must have," substituting "Kruger" for "Boulanger."

The interview between President Loubet and Mr. Kruger was confined to mutual good wishes and congratulations without political allusions.

ENGLISH ARE AMUSED.
 LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Kruger's triumphant passage from Marseilles to Paris is regarded with curious and unexpected indifference in Great Britain. Every detail of the remarkable ovation has been read with interest, but the feeling here is more one of amusement than irritation.

What exercises Great Britain more than the progress of the war in South Africa and Mr. Kruger's visit to France is the illness of the czar. The shadow of the bear couchant is ever present as a source of dread and suspicion to the average British statesman. How much worse would he be feared if rampant is evidenced from the grave tone of the editorial articles of the London press.

When their writers contemplate what might happen should the hand of death remove the present pacific ruler of Russia the possibility of an avowedly anti-British regency with aggressive pro-

clivities looms up so keenly that it is doubted if the daily bulletins from Livadia are awaited any more keenly in Russia than in Great Britain.

ENTHUSIASM IN BERLIN.
 BERLIN, Nov. 24.—There is great Kruger enthusiasm here. The papers are commenting approvingly on the Boer statesman's reception in France and arrangements have been made by the German committee to send a million postal cards, prettily illustrated, tendering Mr. Kruger the sympathy of the German nation, for distribution by the Transvaal counsel, General Harris.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.
 Great Game at Yale—Multnomahs Defeat Chemawa Indians.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Victory long delayed perched upon the blue banner of old Yale today when the football team of Yale University smothered the crimson of Harvard in the annual contest played on the Yale field. For the first time since 1894 Yale scored a victory over Harvard and today she took sweet revenge for Harvard's merciless performance in New Haven two years ago, when the crimson rejoiced over the blue by a score of 17 to 0.

Today Yale administered to Harvard a Waterloo to the tune of 28 to 0. It was Yale from the first kickoff and the warriors of the blue seemed bent on punishing Harvard to the limit.

In the first half Yale scored two touchdowns. In the second half she repeated this performance and in addition to tearing out two touchdowns Sharpe, Yale's half-back, lifted a field goal from the 25-yard line.

PORTLAND, Nov. 24.—Multnomah, 6; Chemawa Indians, 0.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Washington, 5; Carlisle Indians, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24.—Michigan, 9; Ohio State University, 0.

MADISON, Nov. 24.—Wisconsin, 25; Illinois, 0.

TWENTY-SIX DROWNED.
 Steamer Stolaf Wrecked in Lewis St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—The steamer Stolaf, coasting between this port and Esquimaux point in the lower St. Lawrence, has been wrecked off Seven Islands and all on board perished, nineteen of the crew and seven passengers.

The Stolaf left here Sunday morning last on her last trip to Esquimaux point carrying the government mail, passengers and a large cargo. The last news of the Stolaf until this morning was that she had left Sheldrake Wednesday. Shortly after this a signal station dispatch reported rough weather with gales of wind and snow and it is supposed that during one of these gales the Stolaf ran ashore on the rocks at the entrance of Seven Islands, as the dispatch states she was wrecked on Roulie island.

CANAL COMMISSION REPORT.
 Will Not Offer Any Suggestion as to Which Route Should Be Chosen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—There was an apparently well authenticated report in Washington last night, says a dispatch to the Times, that the Isthmian Canal Commission will make a report announcing the respective advantages of the Nicaraguan and Panama routes, but not offering any suggestion about which should be chosen.

It is understood that some members of the commission were in favor of presenting a report in favor of the Nicaragua route, but that others were as strongly in favor of Panama, and that the result is a compromise. The Isthmian Commission has never been of one mind regarding routes, even in Nicaragua. Hardly a route has been mentioned that has not been open to some objections and the members of the commission have never been strongly in favor of any of them.

NOTED DIETETIC DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—John Lawson Johnson, of Kingwood, Kent, a noted dietetic expert, died today at Cannes, France, of syncope. He was born in 1833.

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For the next sixty days our entire stock of furniture and carpets will be closed out at less than cost. Call early and avoid the rush.

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KAISER'S POLICY IS REPUDIATED

Every Party Leader Expresses
 Disapproval in the Reichstag.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR CHINA

Emperor and Empress Dowager Threatened
 With Death by Boxer Chief—Ter-
 rible Famine in Shen Si
 Province.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The reichstag debates this week on the China indemnity bill evolved a mass of interesting facts showing conclusively that Emperor William's personal China policy for the last six months is either wholly or partly disapproved by nearly the entire nation, as evidenced by the fact that every party leader has thus expressed himself, even the extreme conservatives. But now the reichstag, unless it is willing to precipitate the gravest kind of a conflict, which it is not, must needs appropriate a sum already expended.

Another even more noteworthy fact is that the reichstag for the first time since the empire's creation indulges in free and unrestricted criticism of the emperor's words and acts, every party sharing therein without once being interfered with by the president of the house. This is regarded by leading parliamentarians as an important gain for Germany.

DOWAGER EMPRESS WORSE

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that an official telegram from Sianan Fu confirms the report of the illness of the dowager empress and says her condition has become considerably worse.

EMPEROR IN DANGER

LONDON, Nov. 24.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, there is a grain of truth in the rumor of an expedition up the Yangtze. "Such a movement," he says, "would cause a conflagration among the Chinese, who would submit to British occupation but dread German interference."

Special dispatches from Shanghai describe the situation at Sianan Fu. General Tung Fu Hsiang's troops hold the city. The personal body guard of the emperor and empress dowager consists of only 150 men. General Tung enters the sacred precincts at will, salutes the imperials with scant courtesy and almost with insolence and declares his intention of emulating the notorious Wang Mang, who during the Hang dynasty prevented the court from coming to terms with the enemy and finally murdered the emperor and usurped the throne. According to the same dispatches, the only hope for the court is in General Ma, who has 5000 troops outside of Sianan Fu and has a blood feud with General Tung Fu Hsiang, who murdered Ma's cousin.

A terrible famine exists in the province of Shen Si and the government granaries are empty.

FISCAL REORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, the attitude of the state department in favor of a moderate indemnity to be paid by China for recent outrages is governed by the belief that a prompt settlement upon such a basis will prevent quarrels among the powers, leading up perhaps to the partition of China or armed conflicts between those having the strongest military forces.

The Chinese revenues are not well organized, except the customs under Sir Robert Hart, and the meeting of an excessive indemnity would require reorganization. If this cannot be escaped the United States will not be the sufferer in the long run, for their citizens are likely to play an important part in reorganization. If the other powers continue to insist upon an indemnity which is obviously beyond the power of China to pay in principal, the United States may find it advisable to support a plan of fiscal reorganization in China at once.

It is felt that it might be better in some contingencies to provide in advance for an international board of fiscal control than leave the matter to future conflicts among the powers. If provision is made at the present time, it may be possible to provide for a proper balance of power and for a policy which will be acceptable to the Chinese imperial government. Several projects for international control of Chinese finances have been laid before the state department but have not fallen within the scope of the policy which has thus far been supported by the administration.

If it proves impracticable to bring the other powers to a basis of moderation which will limit the indemnity to an amount which can be paid in full

within a few years, it may then be necessary to take up the subject of fiscal control of the internal taxes of China as well as the customs.

ENGLAND ALSO PESSIMISTIC.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The pessimism reflected by the Washington specialists dealing with China finds a less echo in Great Britain's cabinet. The gloomy foreboding that the United States will be compelled to withdraw from the concert of the powers is only one of the causes of this feeling, for the British ministers are now inclined to believe the present line of negotiation cannot result satisfactorily.

"The United States," said an official of the foreign office to a representative of The Associated Press, "cannot be any more anxious than England to get out of the China muddle. The cabinet ministers are reluctantly coming to believe that the endeavors to compel China to punish individual offenders are merely waste of time. Death by edict is a farce and fairy tale. The powers' forces now in China are utterly inadequate to overrun the country and enforce their demands. England has no intention of augmenting her troops to such an extent as will be necessary if the Europeans themselves undertake to inflict punishment. It looks very much as if we shall all have to climb down. The only question is how can it be done with the best dignity and under circumstances giving the most satisfactory results."

"The policy of indefinite declination which the American journals seem to attribute to Germany is not shared in the slightest by Great Britain. This view is not of a majority of the British press who, without taking pains to find out the inner opinion of the cabinet generally, condemn what they are pleased to call the weak-kneed policy of America."

SPEECH BY M'KINLEY.

Tells Union League Club of Philadelphia What Election Meant.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—President McKinley today paid his first visit to this city since his election and met with an enthusiastic reception. He came as the guest of the Union League Club, having been invited to attend the "Founders' Day" banquet of that organization.

The president was accompanied by all the members of his cabinet with the exception of Secretary Root, who is in Cuba. In the banquet room covers were laid for 344 persons.

President McKinley in his speech said: "We cannot over estimate the great importance and far-reaching consequences of the electoral contest which ended on the 6th of November. It records an unquestioned endorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocity in trade, the open door in China, inviolability of the public faith, independence and authority of the judiciary and peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines."

"American creeds are unimpaired, the honor of the American flag unassailed and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated. The Republican party has had placed upon it tremendous responsibilities. The party could ask for no higher expression of confidence. Liberty has not lost but gained in strength. Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the Republic."

The president returned to Washington tonight. Vice-President-Elect Roosevelt followed McKinley. He said:

"Gentlemen, I am sure that I state your views when I say that every rational effort for the betterment of the condition of either the wage-earner or tiller of the soil will have the heartiest support of the Republican party; that we realize that the welfare of the Nation depends ultimately more than all else upon the welfare of the wage-earner and of the man who tills the soil."

ELECTRIC MILL DESTROYED.

Dam Broke at Hobsonville, N. ar Tillamook, Yesterday.

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Nov. 24.—The dam of the electric saw mill near Tillamook broke at 4 o'clock this morning. The mill was situated in a gulch and when the dam broke above the mill an immense body of water went down, a number of trees with it, and struck the saw mill and carried it a quarter of a mile below, completely demolishing it and covering it with debris, near the bunk house. The dynamo and power house just escaped as the gulch widens there. Had this occurred during the daytime the mill hands would have been swept down as well.

M'KINLEY A GUEST.

Attended Wedding of Daughter of Ex-Postmaster-General Gary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—President McKinley was a guest at the wedding of Miss Lillian Gary, daughter of the former postmaster-general, to Robert Coleman Taylor, of New York, which took place here today.

OUR GOVERNMENT WILL RETALIATE

Turkey's Refusal to Grant Exequatur Calls for Reprisals.

OUR CONSUL NOT WANTED

Station to Which He Was to Be Sent is Where American Missionary Property Was Destroyed During Armenian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Turkish authorities having refused to grant the exequatur to Dr. Thomas S. Norton to act as United States consul at Harpoot, indications point to some retaliatory measures on the part of our government in the near future.

EXEQUATUR AGAIN REFUSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 23.—United States Charge d'Affaires Griscom called upon Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday to urge a settlement of the difficulty in relation to the granting of an exequatur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who some time ago was appointed by the president to establish a consulate at Harpoot. The Porte, however, is firm in its refusal to grant the request for an exequatur.

REASON FOR REFUSAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Oscar S. Strauss, minister to Turkey, declines to say anything about the Porte's action in refusing an exequatur for the United States consul at Harpoot, declaring that all comment should come from the state department. Another American who has spent years in the diplomatic service said:

"The Turkish authorities look with jealousy upon the appointment of consuls to interior points in the empire and especially when, as in the present instance, the United States wishes to send a consul to a point where it has not had a consul before."

"The reason perhaps why the Turkish authorities more specifically object to the appointment of a consul at Harpoot is that it was at Harpoot the American missionary property was destroyed during the Armenian troubles, on the loss of which our claims for indemnity are based."

"America has no commerce at Harpoot. Its interests there are only missionary, as in that city is located the college besides several mission schools and it is a center for the American missionaries, but it can be reasonably claimed by our government, even if we have little or no commerce there now, that we may want to cultivate it and especially as a number of our citizens are resident there. Heretofore such consular business as the United States had at Harpoot has been conducted by the British vice-consul there."

NO NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Trustworthy information has been received from Constantinople, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, that the reports that the American battleship Kentucky will call at Smyrna on her way back to the far East and that there will be something like a naval demonstration for the purpose of influencing the Turk are unfounded and no menace of this kind is intended.

It is expected in official circles at Constantinople that the American claim for indemnities for damages to mission stations in Armenia will be settled by the Turkish government as soon as a practical method is found of discharging those liabilities without establishing a precedent for other countries. The Turkish government is anxious to get rid of the American claims, but it is bent upon doing it without committing itself to the general principle of responsibility for the outrages which occurred in Armenia and elsewhere. An adjustment of the American claims will be brought about in the course of next year, it seems, and no naval demonstration will be required for enforcing it.

News comes also from Constantinople that an agent of the Gramps has been attempting to negotiate a contract for the construction of a Turkish warship in an American shipyard and that Mr. Carnegie's firm has not failed in obtaining a large contract for the projected road from Syria to Medina and Mecca.

DAVIS BARELY ALIVE.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 24.—The fight of his tremendous will against physical disease has alone kept Senator Davis alive for the past twenty-four hours.

CZAR REPORTED DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A news agency here says it is reported that the Prince of Wales informed the Marlborough Club that the czar is dead. There is no confirmation of the rumor.