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The

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VOLUME LVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1903.

NUMBER 33.

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DEFEAT OF TREATY IS PROBABLE

Controversy Between House and
Senate Over Introduction of
Measure Has Broken
Out Again.

Friction Develops at Conference
Between President and
Floor Leaders.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ

Document Urges Ratification of
Cuban Treaty as an Act
of Justice to the Isle
and Ourselves.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The president held a conference tonight with the leaders of both houses. The Cuban reciprocity treaty was the main topic. It developed that the old controversy between house and senate over the introduction of revenue legislation had broken out afresh. It now appears to be the contention of the house that it holds the prerogative of introducing all such measures, and it is admitted that the treaty will again fail.

IN TWO HOUSES.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The house was in session less than half an hour today, adjournment being taken out of respect to the memory of two deceased members. The president's message was read and referred to the committee on ways and means, the membership of which is yet to be announced. The message was also ordered printed.

The speaker announced the committee on rules and mileage. Aside from making provision for the payment of the mileage of members, no further business was transacted. The session of the senate was devoted exclusively to reading of the message and to routine business incident to its receipt.

THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Nov. 10.—At 10 o'clock today the joint committee of the senate and house called at the White House to notify the president that congress was organized and ready to receive any message he might have. After greeting the members, the president informed them that he would communicate with congress very soon in writing. The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:— I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot, with propriety, abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country.

It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy.

Situated as Cuba is, it would not be wise for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military powers. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assault of foreign foes and for the better safeguard of American interests in the water south of us.

These interests have been largely increased in consequence of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic.

The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations, above alluded to, is of the utmost importance, from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American inter-

est is sacrificed by the treaty, and a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is not demanded in consideration of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interests of the people as a whole, both from its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because, economically, it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guarantee of the good faith of our nation towards our young sister republic, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood, and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the congress which, by the terms of the treaty, is necessary to render it imperative, as failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

White House, November 10, 1903.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Seiger Was Easy For Jimmy Britt

Game New Yorker Took Terrific
Beating, While Californian
Did Not Get a Scratch.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Jimmy Britt the California lightweight, easily secured the decision over Charlie Seiger, of New York. There was no stage of the contest in which the issue was in doubt. In all but the 14th round Britt had a clear lead. He out-pointed, out-boxed and out-generated Seiger at every stage of the game.

Seiger put up a game fight and his ability to take punishment was marvelous. Time and time again he seemed on the verge of going out for good, but always came back and forced the fighting. Britt left the ring without a mark, while Seiger presented a pitiable appearance as he tottered from the ring. His mouth, nose and eyes were badly cut and his body plainly showed the effects of Britt's left hooks.

TWO FIGHTS AT MILWAUKEE
Milwaukee, Nov. 10.—Buddy Ryan, of Chicago, got the decision over Gus Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., at the end of a six-round bout tonight. Battling Nelson won from George Memic in the sixth round.

KELLY BEATS HANDLER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Jimmy Handler, of Newark, N. J., was beaten by Cyclone Kelly, of San Francisco, tonight in the third round of what was to have been a six-round go.

WALCOTT LOSES DECISION.
Boston, Nov. 10.—Sandy Ferguson got the decision over Joe Walcott tonight after 15 rounds of fast and clean fighting.

NEW RAILROAD TO BE BUILT
Will Run From Grants Pass to
Crescent City.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Articles of incorporation of the California & Oregon Railroad Company were filed today with the county clerk. It has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to build a railroad 191 miles long through Josephine and Curry counties, in southwestern Oregon, and Del Norte and Humboldt counties, in California. The route lies from Grants Pass via Wilderville, Selma and Kerby to Crescent City.

The directors are John Barth, of Milwaukee; B. V. Thomas, of New York; J. O. G. Gunn, F. W. M. Draper, H. H. Ludlow and M. S. Wilson, of San Francisco.

The railway company purposes to make connections with the proposed railway to Humboldt county from San Francisco.

TOY PISTOL LEGISLATION.
Chicago, Nov. 10.—The city council last night passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of toy pistols in Chicago. The measure provides a penalty of \$100 for anyone who shall sell, loan or furnish any toy gun in which explosives can be used.

MAY GOELET MARRIED TO ROXBURGHE

Wealthiest Girl in America Joined
in Wedlock to an English
Nobleman at St.
Thomas.

After Ceremony Informal Reception
Is Held at the Goelet
Residence.

DISORDER IN FIFTH AVENUE

Great Crowd of Curious Women
Congregated Near Church
and the Police Were
Powerless.

New York, Nov. 10.—The marriage of Miss May Goelet, the only daughter of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, to Henry John Innes-Ker, the eighth duke of Roxburghe, was solemnized today at St. Thomas' church in this city. Bishop William Crosswell Doane, assisted by Rev. Ernest M. Stires, performed the ceremony. After the wedding the duke and duchess went to the home of Mrs. Goelet, where an informal reception was held.

Fifth avenue in the vicinity of the church was the scene, before and during the ceremony, of excitement and disorder unparalleled at any of the previous great weddings in the American metropolis. From the church to the Goelet residence, a distance of five blocks, the avenue contained a surging mob numbering fully 16,000 persons. This vast throng was made up almost entirely of women, whose curiosity had prompted them to gather near the church to catch a glimpse of the bride and the duke. First arrangements included a police guard of 50 men, but this number was increased to 200. Despite this force of bluecoats, the crowd was utterly beyond control, and scenes of disorder and excitement, obnoxious alike to bride, bridegroom and guests at the ceremony, were enacted.

The duke and duchess left the Goelet residence in a carriage and drove to the Grand Central station, where they entered a private car attached to the 5 o'clock express for Newport. The bride is the richest girl in America, her fortune being in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. She is a remarkably attractive young woman, and it is said that her marriage with the duke is the outcome of a real love affair. The duke is by no means a pauper, and is highly regarded at home and abroad. The presents received by the couple were valued at considerably more than \$1,000,000.

A WEEK AT NEWPORT.
Newport, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived here tonight and will spend the first week of their honeymoon at Oehre Court, the home of the bride's mother.

ZOO'S RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—"Zoological gardens are relics of barbarism and the custom of keeping animals confined is barbarous and inhuman," said Mrs. Herman J. Hall, in an address at Sinai Temple last night.

Mrs. Hall, who is vice president of the National Park and Outdoor Art Association spoke on "Municipal Art." "In the zoological gardens in New York," she said, "there are hundreds of birds dying of tuberculosis and communicating it to human beings. What possible good can come of taking the liberty of these creatures?"

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR REIGNS.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Horace C. Butterworth, physical director of Northwestern University, has tendered his resignation to Dr. O. F. Long, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of the University. Mr. Butterworth will not retire at once, but will continue his work during the remainder of the college year. Mr. Butterworth last night said: "The atmosphere at Northwestern is inimical to my frame of mind," and refused to give any other reason for resigning. He declined to talk of his plans for the future.

Governor Calls an Extra Session

Twenty Thousand Men Will Return
to Work in Montana
as a Consequence.

Helena, Nov. 10.—Governor Toole this afternoon called a special session of the state legislature to meet on December 1 at Helena.

JOY AT BUTTE.

Butte, Nov. 10.—The news that Governor Toole had called an extra session was received with the blowing of whistles at several of the mines and brass works were also hoisted. In accordance with the promise of William Scanlon, president of the Anaconda Company, Amalgamated properties will resume tomorrow and several thousand men will go to work.

John Gillis, superintendent of the Amalgamated property in Butte, issued the order this afternoon. The governor's action followed the presentation of petitions to him from practically every labor organization and business men's association in Montana. The resumption of Amalgamated properties means the return to work of approximately 20,000 men and the averting of an industrial crisis in Montana. In Butte alone it restores a payroll of about \$25,000 a day.

TO REJECT PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

New Republic of Panama Will
Refuse to Listen to Over-
tures of the Colom-
bian Officials.

President Marroquin Would Save
National Honor, but Ef-
fort Is Futile.

PROMISES THE CANAL BILL

Sends General Reyes to Negoti-
ate, but Republic Officials
Head Off Meeting
With Message.

Colon, Nov. 10.—The steam launch sent to Bocas Del Toro Thursday last to capture the place in the name of the new republic of Panama has returned here and the officers report the place captured and the flag hoisted without a shot being fired.

The provisional government of Panama has received a telegram from President Marroquin, of the republic of Colombia, giving assurances that the Panama canal bill would most certainly pass congress next August, and that General Reyes was on his way to the isthmus to make proposals looking to peace and the saving of the national honor. The provisional government has sent a letter to General Reyes, advising him that his mission is a hopeless one.

MARROQUIN WAS TOO SLOW.

New York, Nov. 10.—Delayed cable advices from Bogota, just received from the Panama correspondent of the Herald say that President Marroquin and his government had not given up hope for a canal across the isthmus, November 2. The Bogota advices under that date say:

"President Marroquin and his cabinet have issued a manifesto to the nation regarding the canal situation. It is stated that the senate having suspended indefinitely the canal project, which is of such vital interest to Colombia, and especially Panama, the decisions of congress have been sent to Dr. Hertran, the Colombian minister at Washington, so he might inform the American government and also announce that public opinion was in favor of the canal.

"It is stated that Dr. Hertran has also been instructed to arrange new negotiations on a basis which would be acceptable to the next Colombian congress.

"If Washington still persists—"

(Continued on Page Four.)

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