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The Daily Morning Astorian.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1897.

NO. 86.

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A HOT BATTLE ON THE GRIDIRON

Harvard and Yale Play Each Other to a Standstill.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT SHOWN BY THE LARGE CROWDS PRESENT—NO FEINTS DISPLAYED—OTHER GAMES PLAYED.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12.—Harvard and Yale played each other to a standstill this afternoon on the soldiers' field. For two thrilling halves the sturdy athletes struggled over the white-lined gridiron, desperately disputing every inch of territory and valiantly endeavoring to cross the coveted goal. The teams had each a strong defense and weak ground-gaining powers, and the logical outcome of the contest was that neither of the sides scored.

The game was disappointing. Each eleven was confident of victory and the expectation of neither was realized. Harvard should have won, she had more possibilities than her rival, and she had capabilities which she did not employ to the limit. Yale was but once within scoring distance of the Harvard goal. When Harvard put her to the test she was not found wanting, and by her resolute and determined defense prevented the Crimson from doing what Brown, West Point, Carleton and Chicago had already accomplished. It was an astonishingly bitter a football battle as was ever fought. Each play brought every bit of spirit and power possible into its inception, and it took the concentrated efforts of the eleven men to stop it. Both sides fought like man determined that their opponents should not gain an inch, and although the contest lacked the football pyrotechnics and dramatic incidents of out-time games, it was a hard fight from first to last. The game was unusually devoid of long, brilliant runs and hair-raising tackles, but the enormous crowd was kept at the intensest pitch of excitement over the final outcome.

A high wind was an important factor of the result. It made necessary a very difficult system of offense and defensive tactics for both teams, Yale winning the toss and securing the wind, thus having Harvard at great odds.

In the second half, when Harvard had a strong wind at her back, it was after she had been battered and buffeted about the gridiron for over an hour and was in no condition to skin the line with telling effect. Yale's supposed superiority by kicking did not materialize. Even when McBride and DeKulise had the wind at their backs, Haughton had narrowly held his own. At times Yale's backs made miserable attempts at punting. Four times they had their kicks blocked by Harvard forwards, once it turned to their own advantage, but once decidedly to Harvard's. Haughton was guilty of several bad but not costly fumbles, while Yale's backs seemed to neglect the punts and they were never sure on catches. At the end Yale seemed to be the fresher.

It was grand football weather and a tremendous crowd saw the struggle. The air had a tinge of winter, just enough to make the spectators cheer and stamp to keep warm and to put vim into the work of the players. The gridiron was in remarkably good condition after the heavy rains of yesterday, and the players were put to no discomfort on this score. Long before the game was called the grandstands were packed to overflowing with anxious enthusiasts. It was a great spectacle—the greatest throng that ever assembled at a football contest in Cambridge. Fully 25,000 persons surrounded the gridiron. Up the slopes there blazed and flickered a thousand dull red flags, except in the south stand, where in four sections there was a solid mass of waving blue, save for an occasional crimson flag. At first there seemed to be a mass of waving crimson everywhere, then a thousand banners of blue were snatched defiantly in the breeze.

MULTNOMAHS WIN.

Portland, Or., Nov. 13.—The Multnomah Club's football team today defeated the Chemawa Indian school eleven. Score: 28 to nothing.

OTHER SCORES.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Wisconsin, 15; Chicago, 6.
New York, Nov. 13.—Brown, 19; Christie, 14.

LATEST GOSSIP FROM LONDON

England "Marching Backward" in the Industrial Race.

TRUTH ON SPOILS SYSTEM

Mr Gladstone Gradually Breaking Down—A Compliment on New York's School Arrangements.

London, November 13.—(Copyrighted by 1897 by the Associated Press.)—A series of articles which is attracting much attention, headed "Marching Backward," has been appearing in the Daily Mail. The writer has shown that Great Britain is falling behind in the great industrial race and has demonstrated how the United States, France and Germany can show increases in imports to the amount of 25,000,000 pounds in the twelve years extending from 1885 to 1896. It is further proved that the imports of the United Kingdom in the same period decreased 43,000,000. Commenting upon this matter, the Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the main reason for this falling off in British trade is for want of business instinct and for want of genuine patriotism, "as evidenced by ship owners carrying foreigner goods at lower rates than Britishers."

LORD SALISBURY A PAST MASTER

IS SAYING NOTHING IN MANY SOOTHING WORDS.

The Monte Carlo Suicide Mill—Reports for the Year Show Falling Off in Profits.

London, Nov. 13.—(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)—The speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall on Tuesday last, Lord Mayor's Day, again proved him to be a past-master of saying nothing in many soothing words. It was essentially a peace speech and did not contain a single intimation as to how far the government is prepared to go in the Indian, Egyptian, Sudan, or Niger affairs, beyond the general "What can be done will be done." Even the supposed menace to France has since been explained and was not intended to excite French feeling, but was merely to give the English public an opinion of mild satisfaction from the pretended bluff.

The budget of Monte Carlo shows that the profits of the year were 5,000,000 francs below those of the previous year. No reason is assigned for this falling off. The bank's outlay includes 2,000,000 francs to the Prince of Monaco, police and grounds, 1,500,000 francs salaries, 1,000,000 francs architects, and about 800,000 francs payment to raised gamblers, 100,000 francs and for the prevention of suicide, 100,000 francs. The number of suicides during the year totalled 25 persons.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE.

Dr. Darrin is continually receiving expressions of gratitude from the numerous patients that he has restored to health and happiness. Some of these cures are given below. The doctor's thorough knowledge of the wonderful curative power of electricity, judiciously combined with the proper medicine, when, over occasion demands, enables him to overcome disease where other doctors fail to give the slightest relief. Dr. Darrin can be consulted free of charge at 63 Bond Street, Astoria, until December 1. The following cures explain themselves:

Wm. M. Colwell, Skamokawa, Wash., sciatic rheumatism and liver complaint, restored to health; also his brother, Geo. L. Colwell, Skamokawa, Wash., was cured of a numbness of the arm.

Judge O. P. Mason, Portland, Oregon, deafness 20 years, cured.

J. J. Kern, editor of the northwest German paper of Portland, Oregon, deafness for years, restored.

Wm. Lackstrom, North Bend, Or., deafness for three years, cured in ten minutes.

Most cases can be treated at home after one visit to the doctor's office. Inquiries answered, directions and question blank sent free.

All business relations with Dr. Darrin are strictly confidential.

BANK FRAUD.

Antigo, Wis., Nov. 13.—The Bank of Antigo closed its doors today by order of the directors on account of irregularities in the books as found by the bank examiner.

THE HAWAIIANS AND ANNEXATION

Topic of Discussion at the Massachusetts Reform Club.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

One Hundred Guests Listen to the Expression of Views on Both Sides of the Case.

Boston, Nov. 12.—The Hawaiian question was discussed at the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club at Young's. There were about one hundred members present, and Edward Atkinson presided. Captain Julius Palmer, formerly secretary to Queen Liliuokalani, and Hon. Morfield Storey, who spoke in opposition to annexation, and P. F. Hollis, of Harvard University and George Gilman, congressional agent of Hawaii, in favor of it. Captain Palmer said:

"We do not mean Pearl Harbor. They have needed Pearl Harbor to us, but it is of no use. Now I would like my naval friends to explain what they call strategic importance. I cannot see how, if we were at war with Spain, the Azores would be of any advantage to us. The Hawaiian Islands should be neutral ground. They are neutral ground at this moment, by the guarantee of four great nations. By our treaty of reciprocity the islands agreed to allow us other power to assume a protectorate. Now if we propose to assume control in Hawaii we should involve all the great powers. We want not to touch land-getting, but to touch them the principles of Christian religion."

Morfield Storey said:

"The question of Hawaiian annexation is perhaps as important a question as the country has ever called upon to pass for a long time."

The speaker said the present government to Hawaii is in power simply through a revolutionary act which depended for its success on the support offered by American bayonets. So far no vote has been cast in the matter. We have no right to steal it. If we need the islands it is in the case of war, the statesmen who now threaten our peace are not of foreign governments—the preachers of war are all to be found under the dome of our own capitol. If we take the islands we shall have to begin by spending generous sums for better features. I think the opinion of a naval officer on the subject expressed the situation. He said to me: 'If we do not have the islands, and we have a big fleet, we can take them. If we have them and no fleet, we cannot keep them.' The officers of Hawaii are not fit to be admitted to citizenship in the United States. Annexation means introduction to our body politic corrupting elements. It is a crime for us to consider it."

Prof. Hollis said:

"I do not believe either, that the Sandwich Islands are governed by a lot of unmitigated liars, nor do I believe that the United States are governed by a set of scoundrels."

The speaker drew a picture of the inhabitants and said their discovery was by Captain Cook only in the last century. The Sandwich Islands have come to be almost a part of the United States, and I believe it is for the best interests of the islands to be annexed. The only salvation of the natives depends upon the United States alone. The islands are right in the way of Pacific commerce and are sure to become very important, and I believe that when it becomes necessary for this nation to take control, no international guaranty will stand in the way.

Discussion was closed by Mr. Gilman, who took the ground that there was but one solution of the Hawaiian question, and that is the annexation of the islands.

GETTING CATTLE INTO DAWSON

EFFORT BEING MADE TO DISCOVER THE RICH COPPER RIVER FIELDS.

Transportation Express and Telephone Companies Will Soon Be in Full Operation.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived here this afternoon from Juneau and Skagway. Among her passengers was Ashton Stewart, who was with the Thompson party. He left his associates eight days ago. They had just reached Lake Bennett with thirty-six head of cattle. The lake and river were freezing rapidly and by the time the cattle were butchered and skins built, it was thought the river would be sufficiently frozen to permit the party starting for Dawson City with the frozen beef. Waechter and Stuber, of Spokane, had also reached Lake Bennett with their herd of cattle.

John McArthur, of Seattle, who went to Cook's Inlet last spring in the interest of the Alaska gold syndicate was also a passenger. He made extensive explorations in the country tributary to Cook's Inlet and discovered 12 rivers which had never previously been located. He described it as a rough mountainous country which he thinks is very rich in quartz ledges. McArthur says that a party of 20 men are now camped at Khuk Arm, at the mouth of the Maimanaka river, awaiting the arrival of Copper River Indians, who come down to trade at Cook's Inlet. The intention of the men is to follow the Indians back, and if possible locate the field from which they procure the gold that is brought out by them on their trading expeditions.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 2, per steamer City of Seattle, Seattle, Nov. 11.—Work has commenced on the construction of a wagon road between this place and Lake Bennett. Three iron bridges have been ordered from the Portland Bridge Company, of Portland, Oregon, the first of which will arrive here about November 14th. The company undertaking the building of this highway is the Skagway and Yukon Transportation and Improvement Company organized under the state laws of Washington, with its head office in Seattle. Reasonable tolls will be charged over the bridges and the maximum charge will not exceed 4 cents per pound. It is proposed to have the bridges completed not later than March next. The wagon road proper will be macadamized. The company is capitalized at \$500,000.

Work is also being actively pushed on the Skagway and Lake Bennett tramway, about three miles being completed. The Colorado and Alaska Transportation Company has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the express business between Skagway and Dawson City. Posts will be established every 10 or 15 miles. For the last week or so the weather has been very mild. The lakes are still open. There is now about 10 inches of snow on White Pass and about two feet on Chilkoot. People are still packing over both routes. The telephone line from Dena to the lakes has been completed as far as Sheep's camp.

The so-called "baronets' trade union," in other words, the movement of the baronets to protect their rights and seek redress for their grievances, in view of the recent decision accorded children during the legal life of peer the title of "Honorable" and giving them precedence after the younger children of

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