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The Daily Morning Astorian.

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ALL KINDS OF CANNED MEATS
Guaranteed the Best in the Market
CORNER FOURTH AND OLIVAN STREETS - PORTLAND, OREGON

TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR VICTORY

Astoria's Opportunity Is Now Pre- sented to Her.

HOLDS KEY TO THE SITUATION

San Francisco and the Cramps Would Join Astoria and Portland Combined to Down Seattle's Increasing Prestige.

"Hotter than the railroad!" This was the assertion made yesterday by one of Astoria's business men in regard to the line of steamers to be run by the Cramps of Philadelphia, between San Francisco and Alaska. "That is why the chamber of commerce and the Astoria Progressive Commercial Association are justified in an attempt to have the Cramps make this a part of call, but we cannot accomplish it alone—Portland and San Francisco must help in the scheme."

There is an opportunity here to form a triple alliance that will out rival the celebrated tripartite agreement back in the eighties between the Union Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways, of which E. P. Vining, now Huntington's San Francisco street car manager, was the chief executive officer.

During the past few days the western world has watched with bated breath the growing fight between San Francisco and Seattle for supremacy in the tremendous Alaskan traffic that will take place next spring, and from all appearances continue indefinitely. Seattle leads all ports of departure, at the present, for the land of gold. How did she get the prestige? While Portland, Astoria and San Francisco were asleep she advertised. She advertised night and day. She sent the first newspaper men north. The first Associated Press reports of the riches in the frozen zone were given to the world through Seattle by Seattle men. Her merchants immediately trimmed their sails. Constant telegraphic matter was sent to the east. Klondike editions of the home papers were issued and sent east. Embassies were dispatched to carry the news to the Atlantic that Seattle could outfit the world and had special steamer lines to carry the people north. It mattered not that some of the tubs had to be taken from the toneyard and have their holes plugged. Everything went. A stream of people and gold began to flow into Seattle, and she had the edge on the game.

Portland and San Francisco finally awakened to the fact that they were losing a rich thing and put on a few good tubs. Where Seattle can spend \$1, San Francisco will throw thousands to the wind—she has gold mines of her own—in the determination to capture, even at this late day, the trade of Alaska. She will possess every advantage save that alone of being first to enter the race. The great shipbuilders of Philadelphia, the Cramps, were called upon, because San Francisco's almost as great Union Iron Works was not equal to the emergency, and half a dozen Atlantic greyhounds were contracted to run between San Francisco and Alaska, stopping on the Sound to make the transcontinental business terminating there. San Francisco alone cannot furnish all the business necessary to support such a line of steamers, although she is the terminus of four transcontinental roads. Therefore they must stop at Seattle, because a big business is already there, having comparatively poor shipping facilities.

Now where does the triple alliance come in? There is San Francisco 70 miles to the south of Astoria, on the coast, and here is Astoria at the mouth of the great Columbia river, possessing the finest harbor in the world, and over there, 110 miles to the east, is Portland, the terminus of the O. R. & N., U. P. line, O. R. & N., P. & G. line, O. R. & N., Great Northern line and the Northern Pacific line; all transcontinental railroads, the latter reaching Portland via Seattle and Tacoma. Portland cannot hope by herself to get any share of the Cramp line business because the steamers could not afford to make the long and dangerous trip up the crooked channel of the Columbia to call at that city. Astoria cannot by herself expect to get these big steamers to call here, because she has nothing to offer them when they get here. But here is the solution of the problem. Hammond's splendid 15-pound steel railroad between Portland and Astoria is almost completed. When finished it will furnish an outlet to Astoria, through the O. R. & N., and Portland, for every railroad tapping Seattle and San Francisco. The railroad will bring to Astoria all, and more traffic than, the Cramp steamers could get at Seattle at a cost of many days' delay in making the side trip of 40 miles up Puget Sounding return. To inaugurate one of the gigantic schemes of the age it is only necessary for A. B. Hammond to guarantee the completion and operation of his railroad before spring and for Portland and the Oregonian to put their hands to the plow with Astoria. San Francisco will stand in, because by so doing she can wipe Seattle off the map as a competitor. Portland and Astoria will make a packing of clean nuts which otherwise will fall into another's basket, and the Cramps would jump at the chance to take as Astoria a larger tonnage than could be had at Seattle and at the same time save 40 miles steaming.

With the triple alliance between Astoria, Portland and San Francisco, and the Cramps in force, the tubs running out of Seattle would not be in the race. Portland merchants will pick up a trade they cannot hope to secure otherwise. Portland railroads will gain immensely more in traffic than they can now make by running comparatively small steamers to Alaska. Astoria will simply gain a fortune better than gold mines and far overshadowing the wheat business which she soon expects to handle, even if every vessel coming to the Columbia and the Sound put together were loaded here. Klondike has come to stay. Alaska will be developed as the fondest dreamer could not realize. Besides the mines, farming and other industries will be carried on as in other far northern countries. San Francisco and California will develop a traffic the like of which has never been known on this part of the continent.

Each member of the alliance will depend upon and aid the others, and each will share in the benefits in proportion to work and capital invested. The Cramps will advertise the route throughout the east, and their agents will sell tickets on the Atlantic coast for the entire journey.

Now is the time for Astoria and Portland to distinguish themselves. Time is the essence of commerce. Time is what the Cramps want to save and time saved in outlying a competitor is what San Francisco will tie up. Will Portland sit by and see the Cramps help Seattle still further beat the Columbia river? No!

It is time now to lay aside all petty differences between Astoria and Portland, and look arming on the triple alliance that will bring success and riches

to Oregon and California. Astoria holds the key to the situation with her magnificent harbor and new railroad.

Let Portland remember that in helping Astoria to make it, she will make it herself. Astorians know they cannot get along without Portland. Then why not stop the quarreling that will only lose the done both are contending for and by agreement make two blades of grass grow where was only one? The Astoria Progressive Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, joined with the Portland Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club and live railroad men, such as A. L. Mohler, B. Campbell, J. G. Woodworth, R. W. Baxter, S. G. Fulton, William Harder, C. H. Markham, and others, can soon set the ball to rolling. Where is the leader?

FOOTBALL IN BOSTON.

The Subject Discussed Favorably in the Pulpit on Sunday.

Boston, November 15.—Football and college athletics were discussed in several pulpits yesterday and in every one the American-Rugby game was endorsed. Two notable preachers who took this topic for their discourse was Rev. Dr. George Perrin, pastor of the Every Day church, and Rev. Dr. Brady, pastor of the People's Temple, the leading Methodist church.

Dr. Perrin said:
"To my mind the great popular interest practically settles the question of the future of the games in this country for some years to come. It is idle to talk of abolishing any out door sport in which there is much popular interest."
Dr. Brady said:
"If our universities would take this game in hand and have the rules revised so that their worst quality would be wiped out, the game would be helpful in the development of manly vigor."

AFTER ILLEGAL HOMESTEADERS.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Suits have been begun in the United States court by the United States to recover some 200 acres of land located in the Blackfoot land district, which the government claims was illegally proved up on by those entering in. This is the first step towards gaining possession of several large tracts of land in that district which are alleged to have been proved up on in the grossest misrepresentation. It is claimed that parties residents of other states, many of Colorado and Utah, took up land under the desert land act of 1877. In the year 1890 and in the following year represented to the receiver and register of the Blackfoot land office that water had been supplied the land in sufficient quantities to irrigate the whole of it. The complaint in the case asserts that the land has never had water upon it and that it is yet un reclaimed. There are seven suits already begun.

SOVEREIGN'S AMBITION.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—J. R. Sovereign, retiring general master workman of the Knights of Labor, resigned his position in order that he might push his candidacy for president of the United States in 1900. Delegates to the general assembly openly acknowledge this to be true and the movement to make him "field worker" is the initial step taken by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor to launch Sovereign's boom. Mr. Sovereign will spend all his time in disseminating his views and in the general agitation of all the principles which the Knights of Labor advocate.

A MAN'S STEAM

Can be wasted. It is often thrown away by foolishness. Nature made man a great deal on the same principle that man makes a steam engine. She supplies him with steam to work the vital pulsations. The steam runs the heart, the stomach, the nerves, the brain, keeps the blood circulating, and supplies him with vital energy to feed these functions in their daily use. But sometimes they are overworked; the steam is exhausted. You have to fire up. Nature does it with electricity. Charge the system with a strong electric current, and soon the power will begin to work again; the new life will warm up the nerves, and in a few weeks everything is running smoothly; strength and manhood are on top. Dr. Darrin, at 49 Bond street, Astoria, to December 1st, is doing wonderful cures, as the names of people right in our midst will show, with electricity, as you have read of his many cures here in your city and vicinity of late. Call soon as his time is limited. The poor treated free, except medicines.

CROKER HAS RECRUITED.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 15.—The Croker party started for home last night. Mr. Croker was the liveliest member of the party. He has been greatly benefitted by his stay here, and returns to New York in comparatively good health.

CHIVALRY RECOGNIZED

Delgado, Hero of the Insurg- ent Army.

MAKES A BRILLIANT CHARGE

After Hand to Hand Battle Cap- tures 16 Spaniards.

BINDS UP HIS PRISONERS' WOUNDS

Then Returns Them to Spanish Com- mander—Another Battle— Plantations Burn.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

The chivalry of a Cuban leader, Juan Delgado, has illumined this barbarous war. Delgado and his forces had a hard fight with the Spanish regulars in the Hambre hills, near Managua. In a brilliant charge, and after a hand-to-hand battle, Delgado captured a Spanish captain and 14 soldiers. Most of them were severely wounded by machetes. While Weyler was here scores of wounded Cubans were stabbed to death with bayonets or shot to death as they lay stretched on the field. It fared differently with Delgado's prisoners. His surgeons were not too busy with their own wounded to dress the wounds of their enemies. Then, while the fight was still raging, Delgado hoisted a flag of truce and under it returned to their command the 15 men with their wounds staunch, and they had a chance for their lives. The splendid chivalry of this act touched the Spanish commander, who retired, sending word back to Delgado by the wounded men's escort:

"I will fight no longer today with an enemy who has treated wounded Spanish soldiers so nobly."

Alexandro Rodriguez, the Cuban leader, captured 20 Spanish guerrillas near San Felipe. Strong forces were sent after Rodriguez. It is now announced that the Spaniards killed 20 of Rodriguez's soldiers near Managua on the 10th.

A plot is on foot to capture or kill Basilio Aranga and Nestor Aranguerin, two Cuban leaders who have been so active in the vicinity of Havana. Besides harassing the Spaniards, their presence so near this city utterly confounds the official statements about "pacification," the "subsidence of the rebellion," and such Spanish twaddle. The best efforts of the Spanish have failed to kill or capture Aranga and Aranguerin on the field, so this plot was put on foot to buy their followers to betray them.

Just so General Cusillo was betrayed by a false friend into the hands of the civil guards. The man who betrayed Castillo clanked Spanish coin in his pocket and openly boasted of his perfidy in this city.

Those in the plot against Aranga and Aranguerin are the alleged autonomists, Rafael Hernandez, Hernandez Velasco, who aspires to be an officer in the guerrillas, and a certain Canjily, a friend of Aranguerin's surgeon. But the Cuban leaders know of this plot, too. Three days ago Felix Goveatt was sent by the government as an emissary to Aranguerin, who promptly hanged him. Two others sent by the government have not yet returned or been heard of.

Key West, Fla., November 15.—General Valderamas has been attacked again by the forces under Juan Delgado at Pecos Seco. The battle lasted several hours and the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss, losing 20 killed and many wounded.

A revolutionary club has been formed at Havana and named the "Public Salvation Club." Its object is to avenger all Cubans who have been murdered, as Maceo, Castillo and Zayas.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:
The two men on whom all eyes in Spain will shortly be fixed are General Weyler and Senor Robledo. Of these it is impossible to interview the former, as he is at this moment on the high seas. Senor Robledo says to the Herald correspondent:

"General Weyler is at this moment the one man in all Spain upon whom the scrutiny of every Spaniard is expectantly fixed. In spite of what has been said against him in the United States, he

represents the type and embodiment of Spanish national honor. All the parties in Spain, republicans, Carlists, and all, know this quite well, and are endeavoring to secure him for their own and making relative efforts to win him over to their side. It is impossible to predict which party he will favor and it is all the harder to make an approximate prediction, because Weyler is essentially a soldier and very little of a politician. I am inclined to think, however, that he will favor the party of which I am a champion. My only grounds for thinking this are that such political ideas as he is known to profess would best chime to with the ideas of my party. General Weyler represents the essence of the Spanish liberal character. Especially is this noticeable with regard to the army. Of course even in the army he has enemies. But the large majority of the army is at his back and devoted to him. Therefore, as I say, he is destined to play a most important part in the subsequent affairs in the peninsula.

"I should never trust the United States and I have no doubt whatever as to the nature of their designs on Cuba."

Senor Robledo believes that there will soon be an overthrowing of the cabinet, if nothing serious, soon after General Weyler's return.

New York, November 15.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

General Pando, chief of Captain-General Blanco's military staff, says:

"I am identified with the government and with the illustrious General Blanco, because both represent tolerance without debility, and energy without cruelty. I have always believed that policy is a factor in the plans of every general-in-chief, and the policy of Galey incompatible with an energetic military action consists in being generous with the repentant and inflexible with the impatient traitors. This is the policy of the government and of General Blanco, which I propose to follow, seconding it with the loyalty which has characterized my public actions. I cannot, nor do I wish to, concur with the foolishness of making declarations, but without wishing that it should be taken as a profession of faith, I should say that I have always been inspired with sympathy toward administrative autonomy of our province. This opinion is not new because in the Spanish cortex I have always favored the greatest decentralization in administrative colonial functions."

"It is a very grave error to suppose that the political concessions of the Spanish government have been given to an enemy to secure peace. They are given to the loyal and to the repentant, for the incendiaries and the dynamites. Spain reserves the action of force, energetic and without temporizing measures. Cuba, then, to avoid being a chaos or theater of blood, ought to remain Spanish, because only by belonging to Spain can she be guaranteed its commercial relations with the civilized world, and especially so when the states of Spanish America shall no longer be an isthmus or the two oceans joined in some other manner. The United States is more interested than any nation in Cuba remaining under the Spanish flag, because they prefer to assure the prosperity of their commerce to making enemies of Europe. About independence, let us not speak, because no person of sane judgment ought to take into consideration that hypothesis."

New York, November 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Much credulity is expressed as to the ability of the government to persuade or compel the grantees to resume planting and afford protection. The action of the insurgents does not seem to have been taken into consideration and without their consent in exchange for tribute, no amount of government protection can suffice to prevent the burning of cane. Already the work of incineration is said to have begun. Smoke has been seen rising to the southwest of Havana, distant apparently about 20 miles, and it is reported that the rebels are burning plantations. Even assuming

(Continued on third page.)

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