



BREAKING THE WISHBONE.

HUMAN LIVES CRUSHED OUT

Wabash Railroad Passenger Trains in Collision. Orders are misread. Eighty Victims Dead and 25 more Will Die. Over a Hundred are Injured. Wreckage Takes Fire, as Usual, and Dead and Living are Incinerated.

Detroit, Nov. 28.—The latest estimate of the dead in the Wabash wreck, near Adrian, Mich., is that there are eighty dead and 125 injured. Of the latter it is said that twenty-five will die. Train loads of injured have been taken to Adrian, Mich., Montpelier, Ohio, and Peru, Ind. Of the dead fifty are Italian emigrants who were on the west-bound train, No. 13. It is estimated that there were fifty persons in the day car of train No. 4, east-bound, and of these thirty are dead.

Detroit, Nov. 28.—Two passenger trains on the Wabash railroad, one going west and the other east, met in a frightful collision while going at almost full speed, one mile east of Seneca, Mich., a village eleven miles west of Adrian, shortly after 7 o'clock last night. Both trains were wrecked in the dreadful impact entailing a tremendous loss of life, estimated from 80 to 100. The list of injured probably will reach 125.

The west-bound train was known as No. 13 and was a regular which, besides its regular coaches had several coaches filled with Italian emigrants going west from New York. The east-bound train was known as No. 4, the "Continental Limited." It was a vestibuled train consisting of a baggage car, combination coach and sleepers.

Orders Misread. The cause of the wreck was a misreading of orders by Engineer Strong of the "Continental Limited." The order, it is claimed, read: "Pass at Seneca," but Strong understood it to read "Sand Creek." The conductor of the train did not know that the engineer had misunderstood the order and supposed that his train was going on a siding. Finding that the train was running rapidly, the conductor put on the air brakes himself, but it was too late.

The two trains crashed together and the cars on the west-bound train were crumpled up in a heap of ruins. Engineer Strong stated in positive terms that his order directed him to pass trains numbers 13 and 3 (the latter closely followed No. 13 from Detroit) at Sand Creek. Said Strong: "I saw the headlight of No. 13 four or five miles before the collision occurred, but I supposed the train was side-tracked at Sand Creek waiting for us to pass. The glare of the powerful electric headlight made it impossible to see the exact location of the other train. My fireman and I both jumped from the right hand gangway. Strong and the fireman were both hurled 300 feet, but although scratched, cut and terribly jarred, they were not seriously injured. The immigrants and other passengers on train No. 13 were crushed be-

TO SEE CONGRESS

The Governor Will Carry the Fight to Washington in Person.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It is said that Governor Van Sant intends to visit Washington this winter, for the purpose of trying to encourage congress to take some sort of action looking to the prevention of gigantic railway corporations such as the Northern Securities company.

It is not known whether he will be in a position to suggest any special line of action, although his contact with the question is likely to make him very well informed. He may bring the attorney general of the state with him, it is said, for the purpose of securing all possible side lights of a legal nature.

The governor has been intending for several months to spend some time in Washington during the session of congress now about to begin. His visit will attract much more attention than otherwise would have been possible, owing to the advertising which he has had in the east and over the country generally as the prime mover in the fight against the big railway merger.

—W. W. Jernama.

STANDS BY VAN SANT

The Department of Justice Ready to Help Him.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It is becoming generally known that the department of justice stands ready to co-operate with Governor Van Sant and the state of Minnesota in an attempt to control the Northern Securities company. The department will make a full investigation as soon as charges and specifications from the governor or some other responsible official are laid before it. So far no steps have been taken, because there has been no request. The department knows nothing of the governor's co-operation with District Attorney Purdy, but assumes that Mr. Purdy will shortly make some sort of report covering his connection with the case.

The officers of the department here are busy looking up law and will be prepared to move as soon as formally requested to do so. Their investigations will cover the entire subject of trusts for the purpose, later on, of enlightening the president and congress, should a serious attempt be made to enact legislation. The Sherman law is being examined sentence by sentence in connection with the several decisions of the supreme court, and in like manner the interstate commerce law is being overhauled. Some of this work was done hurriedly several weeks ago for the benefit of President Roosevelt when he was working on his message, but it was no such job as that which is now on.

Doubt is expressed by some officials in the department of justice as to whether any case could be made against what is known as the steel trust in view of the supreme court decision in relation to the sugar trust some years ago, in which the latter was declared not to be a combination in restraint of trade, but a combination for producing an article for trade. It is held by some that the steel trust is in the same category, as it is a combination for production. It is admitted, however, that the combination of northwest iron railroads directly affects interstate commerce and an investigation as to whether it is in violation of the interstate commerce act or of the Sherman anti-trust law would be within the jurisdiction of the department of justice.

It is said at the department that nothing has been received from Governor Van Sant, but if the report is correct that he and Attorney General Douglas have discovered that the state laws are inadequate and the remedy lies in the federal courts, it is anticipated that the necessary move for federal interference will soon be made by Minnesota's executive. —W. W. Jernama.

LET HILL TRY

The Vanderbilt Consolidation Waits Outcome of His Effort.

Special to The Journal. New York, Nov. 28.—The rumors that a deal in the Vanderbilt roads is contemplated are premature. If a combine of all Vanderbilt properties has been considered the scheme will be allowed to lie dormant for a time.

Railway men, including the Vanderbilts, are paying a good deal of attention to the Northern Securities company. If that scheme stands the test of legislation and courts, it will open a way by which similar procedure can be taken in other cases. On the other hand, should the plan be found seriously faulty, it would show with equal distinctness a road that it was best not to take. Any Vanderbilt deal, which involves concentrating ownership would involve some of these problems, and the Vanderbilt family is quite willing to allow Mr. Hill to be the pioneer in breaking out this particular path.

WOULD LYNCH HIM

Phillipsburg, Mont., Stirred by Murder of ex-Sheriff Johnson.

Special to The Journal. Helena, Mont., Nov. 28.—Phillipsburg, the county seat of Granite county, is wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the killing of ex-Sheriff Levi Johnson and fears of his murderer being lynched are entertained.

Thomas Wilson, a stationary engineer in the employ of Johnson who operated a saw mill at Stone station, did the killing. The two had trouble and Wilson threatened to quit and Johnson assaulted him. Wilson procured a gun and killed his employer, then gave himself up, barely escaping lynching from a mob of the friends of the dead sheriff.

HARRISON HITCH

Former President's Family Skeleton Taken Out of the Closet Again.

Washington, Nov. 28.—E. F. Tibbetts, private secretary to Former President Harrison and a witness to his will, has arrived in Washington to press a bill to pension Mrs. Harrison the same as the wives of other ex-presidents at \$5,000 per annum. The bill will be introduced by Senator Fairbanks and will be strongly opposed by everybody whom Russell B. Harrison and the McKees can control.

The family skeleton is again to be taken out of the closet and exhibited to the gaze of the country. The point will be made by the disgruntled son and daughter that Mrs. Harrison was never the wife of a president and therefore is not entitled to a pension. Mr. Tibbetts says regarding General Harrison's understanding of the case: "Shortly after the will had been finished, General Harrison said to me that he assumed congress would pension Mrs. Harrison after his death in conformity to the usual custom; but that if he thought it wouldn't he would leave his entire estate to her during her lifetime. He was very sure, however, that a pension would be forthcoming and so divided the property. The \$5,000 when voted will be held for the benefit of his little daughter, this being his wish as expressed to me and to the child's mother. —W. W. Jernama.

COMING UP IN CONGRESS

What Will Be Attempted in Approaching Session.

THE POLITICAL RESULTS

Protectionists Don't Care if Republicans Lose the House.

WHAT LEGISLATION IS IN SIGHT

"Long Session" to Open Next Monday the Most Important for a Generation.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The first session of the fifty-seventh congress will begin its work on Monday of next week at noon. It will adjourn somewhere the middle of next summer, not earlier than July, and probably not later than the early days of August. It will be known as the "long session," in contradistinction to the second, or "short session," which will meet in December, 1902, and adjourn by limitation on the 4th of the following March. The session to open next Monday will probably be the most important in a generation, if a small part happens of all that has been outlined as likely to be done by it. It will be important politically, in that it will make the issues on which the next two campaigns will be fought; it will be important economically, because of the many new subjects of legislation which it will take up.

Politics of the Session.

First, as to the politics of the session. There is now no expectation that the republican party, at present in control of both branches of congress, will satisfy the demands of the middle west for tariff revision or reciprocity treaties. This failure to act will throw the political pendulum back to the other side of the arc, where it was last in and before 1892, during the discussion of the McKinley bill. It will make the tariff and related questions—reciprocity, Babcockism, wider markets for American products—the principal issue of the campaign next year; and, unless the results of that campaign are disappointing to tariff reformers, make them paramount, also, in the presidential campaign of 1904.

The ultra protection east, solidly republican, will take this position of inaction deliberately, with a full view of all the possible political consequences. Possibly it may throw a sop to the west in the way of lower sugar and tobacco duties on imports from Cuba, and it may try to prevent the tariff from appearing in politics by referring the tariff and reciprocity questions to a commission, as recommended by the recent reciprocity convention in this city; but it will do nothing substantial, or show that it seriously intends to satisfy western republican demands.

What Will the Harvest Be?

What the ultimate effect of this policy will be cannot be measured at this time. In 1892, and while McKinley was an important member of the west, therefore relying on republican support from its political moorings; some states gave democratic majorities for the first time in many years; the rest considerably reduced their republican majorities. Everywhere there was unrest and discontent. Subsequent events sustained the contentions of the McKinley policy, in the main, but so this unfriendly feeling did not become permanent. In 1894 the larger number of the middle west states came back to their republican allegiance, and with the beginning of the free silver craze, 1896, became more strongly republican than before. In 1900 this attitude was practically unchanged, save that it was slightly intensified; the middle west giving the largest republican majorities and pluralities in its history.

But silver is now dead. Bryan as a political factor has died with it, and the democratic party is coming back into the hands of its mid-time leaders, the men who controlled it during the days of Cleveland's political ascendancy. These men are naturally free traders, and every campaign which they have directed has been directed to a principal issue. Next year they will take advantage of republican inaction and make the tariff again an issue. They will present the case seductively, and the middle west is again in danger of going astray. Indeed, there are not wanting expert politicians in both parties who pretend to see a condition of affairs which will be much worse than the 1892 condition. They pretend to believe that there is danger that the middle west will cut away from New England and the east, splitting the republican party in twain. Without saying that there is any likelihood that such a state of affairs will result from congressional inaction this winter, it is very evident that middle west conditions are very unsatisfactory from the orthodox republican point of view, and are tending in the direction indicated.

Proposed Legislation.

Now, as to the proposed legislation of the session. To begin with, the days of the expenditures are to be radically reformed. The first steps will probably be taken along several new lines. Among the several items of proposed increased expenditure are: the Pacific cable, the Panama canal, ship subsidy, irrigation, rural free delivery. The most likely to fall in this list is the ship subsidy. A start will be made towards building the canal, whose total cost will be almost \$200,000,000. This enormous sum will not all be appropriated in one year, but the canal will appear regularly for years in appropriation bills for sums varying from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The appropriations will be larger than that, if it is really the intent of the government to finish the work in ten years. The Pacific cable appropriations will also stretch over a series of years. The initiation of an irrigation policy will mean a steady drain on the national treasury of millions a year for just as long a time as the public will consent. Rural free delivery is still, but last not least, the "experimental" stage, but last

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WRETCHED DAY FOR IOWA

Michigan Team Vanquishes Hawkeye Players.

50 TO 0 IS THE SCORE

Iowa City Men Struggle Heroically but Vainly.

BADGERS "DO" THE CHICAGO 11

U. of Wisconsin Scores 6 to Nothing in the First Six Minutes of Play.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The unbeaten Michigan football team met the University of Iowa eleven on the gridiron in the National League baseball park at 11 a. m. today. The teams came on the field within a few minutes of each other and were vociferously cheered by their admirers, many of them having journeyed from Michigan and Iowa to be present at the game. The Iowa mascot, a hawk, was on the side lines. The Iowa contingent was confident that Coach Knipe's men would make Michigan work to maintain her record of a goal line uncrossed this season. Michigan wished to wipe out the humiliation of last season, when Iowa beat her, 28 to 5. The line-up: Michigan—Position. Iowa—Graves, left-end-right; Walters White, left-tackle-right; Burrier McGugin, left-guard-right; Smith Gregory, center-right; Briggs Wilson, right-guard-left; Hollenbeck Shorts, right-tackle-left; Coulthard Weeks, left-tackle-right; Silberts Weeks, quarterback; Terrill Heston, left-half-right; Wilkins Sweeney, right-half-right; Grimsley Snow, fullback; Howell Referee, Hoglund; umpire, Rhinehart; timekeeper, Hollenbeck.

Eight thousand people were on the grounds when play began. Michigan won the toss and Wilkins kicked off for Iowa. The wind blew across the gridiron, leaving nothing to choose in the matter of sides. The air was crisp and the grounds in good shape. Iowa got the ball on fumble in the middle of the field and battered Michigan for fifteen yards. Wilkins tried for a field goal from the 30-yard line and missed. Michigan was hampered by the slippery ground in the diamond. Michigan got the ball in the middle of the field and smashed Iowa back to the 10-yard line. Heston ran around left end for a touchdown. Shorts missed goal. Score, Michigan 5, Iowa 0.

For the next ten minutes the ball was in Michigan's possession. At the end of the time, Iowa's defense was desperate, and although succeeding occasionally in getting the ball, could not advance materially. Heston, Shorts, Snow, Hornstein and Sweeney carried the ball for the Wolverines and gradually forced Iowa to the latter's 10-yard line. Two more smashes sent the ball over for the second touchdown. The punt out failed. Score: Michigan 10, Iowa 0.

Iowa kicked off again, but in less than three minutes Michigan rushed the ball for the third touchdown. Shorts kicked goal. Score, Michigan 15, Iowa 0. It took Michigan six minutes to make another touchdown. Snow carried the ball over. Score, Michigan 22, Iowa 0.

Michigan kicked off in the second half, but Iowa was held in the middle of the field. Iowa punted and Sweeney returned 30 yards with the aid of good interference. Iowa held on her 30-yard line, but had to punt. Heston dodged splendidly and returned 30 yards. The ball was then smashed over for the fifth touchdown. Shorts missed goal. Score, Michigan 27, Iowa 0.

Iowa kicked to Michigan's twenty-yard line. Heston took the ball on a fake kick and ran forty yards around left end, carrying the ball to Iowa's forty-five-yard line. Heston made the tenth touchdown in five minutes. Heston made the biggest gain, hurdling the line for fifteen yards. Shorts kicked goal. Score, Michigan 33, Iowa 0.

In an exchange of punts, Michigan got the ball on Iowa's 35-yard line. Heston then went around left end for twenty yards. A line buck gave seven yards and then Heston went around left end again for the eighth touchdown. Shorts kicked goal. Score, Michigan 45, Iowa 0.

From Iowa's 45-yard line, Heston on a fake kick went 35 yards around left end. Sweeney made the eleventh touchdown in five minutes. Heston made the biggest gain, hurdling the line for fifteen yards. Shorts kicked goal. Score, Michigan 50, Iowa 0. Shorts missed the last goal.

BADGERS BEATING

They Keep Rolling Up a Big Score Against Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Amid almost perfect conditions for snappy football the rival eleven of the University of Wisconsin and the Badgers came together at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon on Marshall field. The number of spectators who cheered the opposing eleven as they ran upon the field was great, and despite the fact that Capt. A. Curtis' badgers carried an unbroken record of victory there was a large and enthusiastic contingent of supporters of much-abused Chicago. Wisconsin was easily the favorite, and her acknowledged aim in the game was to equal or exceed the score of 22 to 0 piled up against Chicago by Michigan.

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MINN'S LAST GAME PLAYED WITH HIM

A Field of Soapy Clay and a Paucity of Rooters Don't Affect Gophers' Spirit.

Minnesota Plays Her Regular Team and Makes Two Touchdowns in the First Twenty Minutes.

THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL SCORES

Minnesota 10, Illinois 0.—(First Half). Michigan 50, Iowa 0. Wisconsin 12, Chicago 0.—(First Half). Cornell 12, Pennsylvania 6.—(First Half). Columbia 17, Carlele 0.—(First Half). Central High, (Minneapolis) 22, Winona 0. Homestead 11, Washington and Jefferson 0.

From a Staff Correspondent. Champaign, Ill., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day broke clear, frosty and fine, just the kind of weather for north star football players, had they their own gridiron to play on. With the Champaign gridiron it is different. The gridiron is one of the water-shed type, high up in the center and decided slope toward either end. The ground is clay, which is frozen to a depth of three or four inches. Under the warm sun the top softens and becomes slippery, so that dodging or turning is difficult, and that dodging or turning is difficult, and that dodging or turning is difficult.

This morning Dr. Williams received the following: My greetings to the team. Tell them to be strong and acquit themselves like men. Perfect confidence in them. —Cyrus Northrop. This went to the hearts of the boys and they are nerved to do their utmost. Gophers Fit as Fiddles. The Minnesota team reached Champaign yesterday, fit and ready for the fray. The Champaign boys are as fit. Champaign residents who bet are willing to take even risks that their boys would win. There were few bets made, but those were placed at even money.

After the boys had had dinner and taken a short rest, they went out to the grounds and ran through the signals. Supper followed and the boys were put to bed early, while Professor Carcott, the trainer, kept guard below stairs to see that they spent the night undisturbed. There was little excitement about the hotels last evening; Champaign is evidently not accustomed to Thanksgiving games. Regular Men Play. The line-up at the opening of the game will be: Minnesota—Position. Illinois—Aune, right-end-left; Cook Schacht, right-tackle-left; Bunday Strathern, right-guard-left; Stahl Ryan, left-guard-right; Lowenthal Ryan, left-tackle-right; Fairweather Rogers, left-tackle-right; Lindgren (Capt.) Doble, left-half-right; Stevenson Evans, right-half-right; Hunkton Knutson, right-half-left; Lundgren Knutson (Capt.), fullback; Parker Referee, Phil Allen. Umpire, Gobin.

Though prospects were good for a hot game the people of Champaign and vicinity displayed small interest. Up to a few minutes before the opening of the game at 2 o'clock not a single rooter had appeared for either side. There were no Minnesotans present to root and the Illinois folk present were either not onto the act or too recently from the Thanksgiving board to feel disposed to root. The absence of Minnesotans was noticeable. The football boys had heard that a special train was coming loaded with 300 of Minnesota's best rooters. They were delighted and inquired eagerly when the train arrived, and were greatly disappointed when a Journal dispatch informed them the train was not coming. The silence of the Illinois boys was as noticeable as was the absence of the Minnesotans.

Three men at the northwest corner of the field gave some sort of a college yell. The crowd "rubbered" to see what the trouble was, but attention was diverted by the arrival of the only automobile in Champaign. For a moment football was forgotten. The University of Illinois had reached Illinois field without a foot. They walked along behind the bleachers and took seats near one end of the field. Tremendous applause. 2:02 p. m.—Another little yell, then silence again. Betting Is Barred. The University athletic authorities tried to put a damper on betting and celebrating by the publication of the following in Champaign evening papers: The attention of the university authorities has been called to the case of a student who offered bets and to the cases of the students who visited saloons in connection with a recent football game. Athletic success, however brilliant, is too dearly bought if it is to be occasion of indulgence in such practices. The welfare of the student body and the good name of the university requires that these practices shall gain no foothold among us. In view of the claim of the students concerned that they did not know the such acts were contrary to university regulations the council of administration takes occasion to

say that it looks upon such offences as of most serious character and will summarily dismiss from the university any student who is found guilty of betting, or frequenting saloons, or becoming intoxicated. The Teams Appear. The Illinois team came on the field about 2:08 and were given one short, sharp yell of encouragement. Two minutes later the Minnesota boys appeared on the field and were greeted in like manner by the silent Illinoisians. A minute later the game began to play and things commenced to warm up. First Half. 2:15 p. m.—Minnesota won the toss and took north goal, giving Illinois slight advantage of south. Illinois kicks off to Minnesota ten-yard line. Lafans caught and gained 15 yards. Lafans made more gains. Flynn gains 15 yards to Illinois 30-yard line. Minnesota fumbles. Illinois' ball. 2:20 p. m.—Minnesota recovered ball for holding. Minnesota ball on Illinois 25-yard line. Two yardage for off-side. Minnesota ball on Illinois 35-yard line. Minnesota gets 10 yards for off-side play. Minnesota ball, Illinois 25-yard line. 2:25 p. m.—Minnesota has ball on Illinois' fifteen-yard line; slippery field, ad runners fall at every start. 2:30 p. m.—Lafans makes touchdown after fifteen minutes play. Score: Minnesota 5, Illinois 0. Knowlton punted to Minnesota's 25-yard line. Minnesota missed goal. 2:31 p. m.—Aune caught kick-off on his own 20-yard line and carried back to Minnesota's 25-yard line. Knowlton punted out of bounds at Illinois 50-yard line. Illinois' ball. 2:33 p. m.—Illinois gained 5 yards to center of field, then got 10 yards for off-side play, but fumbled ball on start. Aune picked it up and sprinted 38 yards to Illinois' 10-yard line. First plunge gave Minnesota another touchdown, Schacht carrying ball. Score: Minnesota 10, Illinois 0. On the punt out, Doble dropped ball on account of the slippery field. 2:37 p. m.—Minnesota got kick-off on her own twenty-five yard line, 50t lost the ball on a fumble. Illinois punted to Minnesota's twenty-yard line, then got ten yards for off-side Illinois' ball on Minnesota ten-yard line. Illinois rushed four yards and lost ball on downs. Minnesota's 10-yard line. 2:43 p. m.—Minnesota gets 15 yards and gets ten more for off-side, going 25 her own twenty-six yard line. 2:45 p. m.—Evans, Lafans and a Henman rushed to center. Illinois' 40-yard line, where the ball was fumbled, but recovered. Illinois then got the ball by Minnesota's juggling on Minnesota's 40-yard line. 2:50 p. m.—Minnesota playing the fastest game of the year. Minnesota recovered ball on downs on her own thirty-five-yard line. Illinois' ball. 2:55 p. m.—Minnesota punted to Minnesota's thirty-yard line. Doble caught and was downed before he could start on slippery field. Illinois' ball on fumble on Minnesota's twenty-five-yard line. 3:00 p. m.—Illinois rushed ball to Minnesota's twenty-five-yard line and tried quarterback's kick. Ball went out of bounds at Minnesota's fifteen-yard line. Illinois man fell on ball, Minnesota's 10-yard line. Knowlton punted to center. Illinois' ball. 3:05 p. m.—Minnesota fumbled on her own twenty-five-yard line. Illinois got ball on Minnesota's thirty-yard line and rushed it to Minnesota's fifteen-yard line. Knowlton punted to center. Illinois' ball. 3:10 p. m.—Illinois rushed ball to Minnesota's ten-yard line, then Cook tried drop kick from twenty-yard line, but failed. Knowlton punted to center. Illinois' ball. Quarterback kick sent ball out of bounds. Minnesota's ball at center of field.

QUAKERS LOSING

Score of 18 to 6 in Favor of the Cornell Team.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—The usual Thanksgiving Day football game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell teams which winds up the season for these eleven was played on Franklin field this afternoon. Each team was in its best physical condition. Cornell has never beaten the University of Pennsylvania, although Quakers have had several narrow escapes. A special train bearing nearly 500 Cornell students arrived here this morning from Ithaca. The line-up: Pennsylvania. Position. Cornell. Nelson, left-end-right; Tydeman Pierkorska, left-tackle-right; Smith Bennett, left-guard-right; Hunt McCabe (captain), center; Kent Teas, right-guard-left; Warner (C.) Baird, right-tackle-left; Leader Gardner, right-half-right; Turball Howard, left-half-right; Brewster Reynolds, left-half-right; Coffey Davis, right-half-right; Purcell Davidson (Capt.), fullback; Schoelkopf Edgar Wrightington, of Yale, referee; Paul Dashiell, of Annapolis, umpire.

Cornell got the ball on her own 30-yard line. The ball was passed to Coffin, who ran the entire length of the field behind magnificent interference for a touchdown. Coffin kicked goal. Score: Cornell 5, Pennsylvania 0. Cornell secured the ball in the center of the field after an exchange of kicks and worked it down to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line, where Pennsylvania secured it on downs for the first time. Pennsylvania immediately kicked into Cornell's territory. Pennsylvania got the ball on Cornell's territory and on three good rushes made a touchdown, Davidson carrying the ball over the goal line. Davidson kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 6. Pennsylvania tried a quarterback kick on Cornell's 45-yard line. Turnbull 25 Cornell caught the ball on his own 35-yard line and ran the full length of the field for a touchdown. Coffin kicked the goal. Score: Cornell 12, Pennsylvania 6. The half ended at 3:15. Score: Cornell 12, Pennsylvania 6. Cornell makes another touchdown. Coffin taking the ball over the line on a fifteen-yard run. Coffin kicks the goal. Score: Cornell 18, Pennsylvania 6.

GEORGE M. FULLMAN DEAD

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—George W. Fullman died at San Mateo this morning.