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A MOVEMENT IS IMMINENT

Buller Preparing for Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith.

BOERS HAVE CROSSED TUGELA

Concentrating for a Stronger Pressure on White—He is Suffering From the Bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 5 a. m.—Latest special dispatches from Chieveley Camp hint darkly at some important movement as imminent. This is interpreted, with some misgivings, to mean that General Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

It is reported by the dispatches that the Boers have now retired to the North bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving their laager nearer Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further pressure on the garrison which now seems to be suffering pretty heavily from the bombardment.

The number of members of the house of commons who have volunteered for the front threatens seriously to reduce the government's majority when parliament reassembles.

The Rothschilds have donated £2,000 to the Buckinghamshire volunteer fund. It is estimated that £200,000 will be contributed privately to volunteer funds throughout the country. Already the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers exceeds £500,000.

BADEN-POWELL'S BREAK.

Issues a Proclamation Mispresenting the Attitude of Germany and America.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The text of Colonel Baden-Powell's proclamation to the burghers besieging Mafeking, the gist of which has already been cabled, comes from Lorenzo Marquez today. After asserting that the republic cannot hope for foreign intervention and pretending to state the exact attitude of all European powers, including Emperor William, who, the colonel said, "fully sympathized with England," Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that the American government has warned others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere.

METHUEN'S GUN EXPLODED.

Honor That the British Have Again Suffered Reverses.

PRETORIA, Dec. 25.—General Schalkenberg reports, under date of December 23, that trains are now running to Colenso, indicating that the Boers have built a connecting line around Ladysmith. General Cronje reports from Moller river, December 24, that the Boers have captured two British forts at Kuruman, December 11. It is rumored that Methuen's big naval gun has exploded.

The Transvaal government has promulgated a new gold tax law, by which individuals and companies working their own mines are taxed 20 per cent of the output, while mines worked by the government will pay 50 per cent. Suspended mines will pay 30 per cent on their probable output, calculated on three months' working. Reducing works will pay 30 per cent of their net profits. The law is retroactive to October 10.

ANOTHER GUN TO BEAR.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated December 22 says:

"The Boers have mounted another howitzer on Surprise hill, replacing the gun captured in a sortie of the rifle brigade. Meanwhile, they watch us nightly with a searchlight, and bombard the place daily, but show no signs of assaulting the town. They probably think they can starve us out, but we have plenty of provisions. The total casualties since the siege began are 70 men killed and 276 wounded."

NOW IT IS THE FRENCH.

England's Canadian Subjects Adding to Her Troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A special to the World from Ottawa, says:

One grave result to Canada's war in South Africa is the arousing of all the latent hostility to British rule in Canada among the French in Quebec province.

Recent mutterings of a possible Anglo-French conflict have aggravated the anti-British sentiment there and strengthened the desire among French Canadians for the independence of Canada.

The dream of the great majority in

French Canada is not now a new France on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but another independent state on the continent of America.

So deeply imbedded is the French Canadian population with the idea of an ultimate independence of this country, that not a few consider the time about ripe for it.

This idea is voiced in a recent letter from D. Monet, M. P., to the press of Montreal. He writes:

"I do not wish to spend one cent to bind any closer the bonds—except the commercial bonds—which unite us to Great Britain. We have almost nothing in common with the old continent. I am a Canadian and my ideas to see Canada take rank among the independent nations as soon as it will be sufficiently developed by the vitality of its population and the immensity of its natural resources."

Mr. Monet, as well as Mr. Bourassa, M. P., who has already acted upon his protest against aiding Britain by resigning his seat in parliament, is among the ablest of the members of the commons from Quebec.

And now another French member of parliament, Mr. Chauvin, is heard publicly denouncing the sending of Canadian troops to aid Great Britain in the war. At a public meeting held at St. Jerome, Quebec, Mr. Chauvin said he knew the electors would approve when he told them that he had decided to struggle in parliament against imperialism and against imperial federation, military or political, with England.

At the same meeting, G. A. Mantel, minister of public works for Quebec spoke in the same strain and strongly denounced the imperialism which "Lord Minto and General Buller are trying to fasten upon the country."

The French newspapers are not less emphatic. L'Evenement, the leading conservative journal of Quebec city, says the Anglo-Boer war is unjust and provoked for speculative ends by the ambitious Chamberlain. After violently denouncing him it asks:

"Is it necessary for the French Canadians to play the role of slaves to prove their loyalty to England and to meet the delightful friendship of the English in Canada? Must we be guided in our thoughts by our masters (England), expose all her quarrels, just or unjust; furnish targets for her enemy's guns; applaud her damnable acts and proclaim a victory when her army suffers defeat?"

In Quebec the popular cry is against imperialism and for the independence of Canada; in Ontario and other English speaking provinces it is for closer union with the British crown. Premier Laurier finds himself placed between two inextinguishable fires, either of which may eventually consume him and his government.

SNYMAN HELD THE FORT.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, Dec. 26. (By way of Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Dec. 28.)—Commandant Snyman reports as follows from Mafeking: "Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon and an armored train and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort, but we have retained our forts. The British loss is reported as 55."

ACCURATE SHELL FIRING.

LADYSMITH, Sunday, Dec. 24, via Pietermaritzburg.—The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday one shell killed six men and wounded nine. The same missile killed 14 horses. Another just missed the Sixth Infantry's lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to General White's house, compelling the removal of his headquarters to another point.

BATTLE WITH KAFFIRS.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, Dec. 23. (By way of Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Dec. 28.)—Commandant Swart reports from the Laager at Alowanskop, near Zorust, that he had an engagement Friday, December 22, with the Kaffirs in the neighborhood of Dordrecht. The Kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies. After heavy fighting the burghers captured the Kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

MILITARY MINISTER WANTED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Henry Spencer Wilkinson, the Morning Post's military expert, in his review of the situation, says:

"The time has apparently arrived for the nation to insist, if not upon a military dictatorship, at least upon the admission into the cabinet of a military minister, empowered to veto any proposals detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war and also that the administration of the army should be placed wholly in the hands of a tried military administrator."

EUGENE SMALLEY DEAD.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—Eugene V. Smalley, editor and publisher of the Northwest Magazine, died at his home in this city at midnight. As a newspaper man, author and publisher, Mr. Smalley was one of the most widely known writers of the Northwest.

LOCKETT IS STILL ACTIVE

Another Mountain Stronghold With Guns Captured.

REGARDED AS IMPREGNABLE

Americans Carry It Without Difficulty and Very Light Casualties Rebel Loss Very Large.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—General Otis cables the war department today as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 29.—Colonel Lockett, with a regiment of two battalions of the Forty-sixth, (Colonel Schuyler), one battalion of the Forty-fifth (Colonel Dorn), and one company of the Twenty-seventh infantry, and two guns (Captain Vandusen), attacked the enemy, 600 strong in a mountain stronghold beyond Mount Alban, to the northeast of San Mateo. A large number were killed and wounded, and 24 were taken prisoners. Lockett captured one cannon, 40 rifles, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds of powder, arsenal fortifications, all their food supplies and considerable other property.

This captured point, located on a mountain trail, was formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties: Lieutenant Enlow, Eleventh cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Watson, Forty-fifth infantry, drowned."

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The insurgents who evacuated the coast towns between Lagupan and Vigan, fleeing to the mountains before the advancing Americans, are returning in small bands to the towns the Americans do not occupy, terrorizing the natives and Chinamen who showed friendship for the Americans.

Natives and Chinamen are seeking the protection of the American garrisons. Colonel Wessell's cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Trinidad, found evidence of Filipino soldiers being in that vicinity, but it was impossible to bring about an engagement.

The recent increase in the garrison of Nampacapan against a threatened rebel attack on Christmas day averted trouble. Colonel Hare of the Thirty-third infantry, who has been following the party of American prisoners, lost track for three days, about December 20, of such signs and evidences of their passage that they customarily left behind them. It is thought the prisoners were separated and conveyed to remote parts of the mountains, thus increasing the difficulties of General Young's troops to effect their rescue.

LIEUTENANT TAYLOR KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—General Otis today cables the war department that First Lieutenant R. Taylor, of the Twelfth infantry, was run over by a train crossing Augu river, near Bantula, on the 26th instant and died in a few hours. Taylor was born in Illinois and was appointed to the army from Northern Idaho, in June, 1889. He was graduated at the military academy and assigned to the Twelfth infantry, with which he served in South Dakota and Nebraska up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he accompanied the expedition to Santiago de Cuba.

LAWTON RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Adjutant General Corbin reports today that the contributions to the Lawton relief fund have amounted to \$50,525.

ENGLISH HEAVIEST LOSERS.

Largest Flour Cargoes Seized by British Cruisers Belonged to Their Own People.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It now appears that the firm that had the largest shipments of flour consigned to Delagoa bay on the three vessels of which the cargoes were recently seized by the British authorities, is an English concern—Arthur May & Company of Bristol, which has a large branch office in this city.

The firm had on board the three ships which were seized—the Maria, the Mashona and the Beatrice—about 25,000 bags of flour consigned to Lorenzo Marquez. The agent here will not say whether the flour was intended for ultimate shipment from Lorenzo Marquez to the Transvaal, but he has not at present made any representations to the state department as have most of the other firms which had goods seized.

The manifests of the three vessels show that they carry the usual class of goods shipped to South African port, although the proportions of flour was much larger than usual. It is tacitly admitted by the American

firms whose goods have been seized that a large proportion was intended for the Boers. A member of one firm declared that there was a very large local trade in Lorenzo Marquez.

The consignments to Delagoa bay were all shipped at the consignee's risk and they cannot therefore claim damages from the American firms for non-delivery of the goods. The steamship owners are also protected from similar damage suits, as a clause in the shipping agreements provides that they are not responsible for "unforeseen events." In spite of this, it is stated that a large proportion of the goods shipped to firms in Lorenzo Marquez was paid for before it left this country.

The uncertainty in every direction consequent on the war made shipping concerns in America careful and most of them refused to ransom business except on "cash before delivery" terms. The people in Delagoa bay are, therefore, the real sufferers, particularly as that city is now full of refugees from the Transvaal and the price of every thing has gone up.

PAYING THE PIPER.

Roland Reed Liquidating the Score of His Past Good Living.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Roland Reed, the actor, who was operated on last Tuesday at St. Luke's hospital, was reported to be resting quietly last night with little change in his condition for the better or worse. In some way Mr. Reed learned that his illness was considered serious and it worried him so that since then every effort has been made to keep his condition not only from him, but also from the public.

There is some doubt as to whether or not he was operated upon for cancer as reported. His trouble was originally announced as appendicitis and later as cancer of the stomach, and it was said that half of his stomach was removed and that he would not be able to survive the operation very long.

His daughter has arrived and is constantly at his bedside with her mother. Mary flowers and messages of sympathy arrive daily, but all but a few of the flowers are kept away from the sick room. It is feared that if the messages were read to him they might alarm him. While he is not expected to live, everything possible is being for him.

AN ATLANTIC PATROL.

England Will Stop Further Expeditions to the Transvaal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A special to the World from Halifax, N. S., says: Great Britain is apparently preparing to patrol the Atlantic.

The report that the larger part of the British North American and West Indian squadrons have received orders concerning the alleged violation of the neutrality laws by vessels leaving American ports with contraband of war seems to be well founded.

One of the officials of the navy yard here, when asked by a reporter if two war vessels would be despatched from the British North American squadron, declared that he knew for an absolute certainty that communications touching upon the matter had been exchanged between Halifax and the commander of the fleet at the West Indies. Arrangements are being made he said, for the dispatch of at least two vessels to do patrol duty on the South and North Atlantic coasts.

The cruises will sail immediately after receipt of final orders.

THE "GREATER IS BANKRUPT."

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 29.—Judge Munger in the federal court today declared the Greater American Exposition Company a bankrupt. The proceedings were brought by laborers and others who held unsecured claims. The decision releases \$30,000 which has been tied up in the bank pending the decision of the court.

BIG STEAMER GONE ASHORE

Another Atlantic Liner Probably Wrecked on English Coast.

HER POSITION DANGEROUS

Believed to Be One of the Hamburg-Americans—Gale Raging and Life Boats Unable to Reach Her.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A large German mail steamer, believed to be one of the Hamburg-American liners, has gone aground during a terrific gale in the East bay, about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, on the southern extremity of Kent.

Heavy seas are breaking over the vessel and the life boats are unable to reach her. Fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

No correct report of the failures in 1899 can be made until the year has closed. The failures thus far reported are fewer in number than in any year since 1883, and smaller in the amount of commercial liabilities than in any year since 1881.

The aggregate of defaulted liabilities is \$120,160,000, but nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were added within a few days, the aggregate reaching about \$30,000,000. Commercial liabilities have been about \$82,260,000.

No other year except 1881 with defaulted liabilities of \$31,155,922, and 1883, with \$65,752,000, have the failures been as small since the agency commenced making quarterly returns in 1875. The average of liabilities per failure is less than \$9,500, the smallest in any year of the 25, a gratifying evidence that commercial failures are further removed than usual from the point of danger.

The week has been exciting only at Boston. Speculative troubles come because of the volume of legitimate business and unprecedented distribution of profits, interest and dividends made it no longer possible to carry some stocks on borrowed money. Prosperity itself placed a check on speculative ventures.

Industries are closing the most extraordinary year of their history. The failures for the week have been 227 in the United States against 253 last year and 35 in Canada against 22 last year.

JOHNSON CONFIDENT.

Thinks He Will Have an Easy Time in Beating Senator Morgan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Joseph E. Johnston, governor of Alabama and candidate to succeed Mr. Hogan as senator, is now in the city. The governor, discussing his candidacy, said last night:

"I am standing squarely upon the Chicago platform. The democrats of my state believe in free silver and Bryan. Before my campaign opened Senator Morgan tried to create new issues and to evade supporting free silver and Bryan. His stand cost him many votes, and when he took the stump down there he soon found out how the people stood.

"Our people are opposed to imperialism and trusts, but in the next campaign the issues of 1896 will be the main issues. I am confident that I shall be elected."

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The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

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