

Books, Periodicals, Magazines  
Are Not to be Taken  
Library without permission. Any  
one found guilty of such offense  
will be liable to prosecution.

ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900

NO. 191

## Now is the Time . . .

**T**HE weather will be getting colder soon.  
Better buy your  
**STOVES**  
now at

**THE ECLIPSE HARDWARE CO.**

## BOOKS...

Big Reduction Until February 1, 1900

All 25c Books now 20c

All 35c Books now 25c

All 50c Books now 40c

All 75c Books now 50c

All \$1.00 Books now 80c

All others in proportion. Special prices on sets. In our 25c books are included the celebrated Henty books, Kipling, and many other popular authors.

**GRIFFIN & REED**

## Our New Goods

OUR NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST  
AND NOW READY FOR OUR 1900 CUSTOMERS ARE:

Combination Book Cases  
Writing Desks, China Closets  
Music Cabinets  
Library Cases IN GOLDEN OAK  
AND MAHOGANY

These goods were bought before the rise in prices and will be sold accordingly.

**Charles Heilborn & Son.**

## SOME EXTRA FINE RIPE MISSION OLIVES JUST OPENED

"HEINTZ" FAMOUS PICKLES,  
RELISHES, AND CATSUPS

GORDON DILWORTH'S  
JELLIES AND PRESERVES

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES  
CHASE & SANBORN'S

**ROSS, HIGGINS & CO.**



**Hoeffler's Candies.**

The name is a  
guarantee of purity.

HOME-MADE NUT CANDY  
and taffy of all kinds.

Lowney's  
FAMOUS  
CHOCOLATE

The Bonbonniere.

**C. J. TRENCHARD,**

Commission, Brokerage,  
Insurance and Shipping.

Custom House Broker.  
\* \* \* ASTORIA, OREGON  
Agent W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.

## WORD RECEIVED FROM BULLER

London, However, Still in the Dark  
As to What Is Transpiring.

## THE BRITISH OUTNUMBERED

Boers Have Force Enough for Closer  
Investment of Ladysmith and  
to Oppose Buller.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 4 a. m.—General Buller's latest authentic word as to what he and his 20,000 men are doing was wired from Springfield after his first forward step.

Striving to think out the unknown London is confused by surmise and rumor and disquieting suspense. Spencer Wilkinson, the military expert of the Morning Post, asserts that the Boer force in Northern Natal is larger than General Buller's and Sir George White's together, so that the Boers are able to leave a force around Ladysmith larger than that within the town and yet to oppose General Buller with a force superior to his own.

Reports from the Boer camps affirm that the circle of investment has been drawn closer by the occupation of some hills nearer town, thus liberating reinforcements to oppose General Buller.

The war pages of the great dailies this morning are almost barren.

Yeomanry recruits are disturbed by the fact that they are able to get only one and one half companies out of upwards of one thousand applicants in the metropolitan districts. All other applicants fall short of requirements.

The provinces are doing better, although to raise 10,000 appears far from the easy matter it did a fortnight ago.

Among the minor perplexities of the war office is a strike among the military tailors which causes a delay in uniforming recruits.

## THE INVASION BEGUN.

ORANGE RIVER, Friday, Jan. 12.—General Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With a force of all arms he took up a position January 8 at Zeat Pans drift, on the north side of Orange river in the Free State.

## THE MYSTERY CONTINUES.

No Report of Buller's Movements Yet  
Received in London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from London, says: Although there is every reason to suppose that fighting is proceeding upon the line of the Tugela river, no report has been allowed to come through since General Buller's statement of his arrival at Potgieter's drift.

In connection with this general movement, General Warren, either on Thursday or Friday moved with about 11,800 men in the direction of Weenan which would give color to the view that both the flanks of the Boer army are being threatened as a preliminary to a determined advance on Mount Inhlawe, to the east.

Coleso, upon the southern bank of the Tugela, must be cleared of the Boer force which has been holding it, since otherwise this force might be able to threaten the British line of communication. It is quite possible that Warren will co-operate at the attack upon this mountain. Now that the Tugela is running at flood, the time is favorable, as it will be difficult for the Boers to reinforce their position south of the river except by a pontoon bridge. In the absence of any official news the war office is remaining silent.

London was full of rumor Sunday. It was freely reported that engagements had taken place at three different points along the extended Boer lines. As a matter of conjecture this may be correct for there is reason to suppose that some movement was made against Coleso simultaneously with the seizure of Potgieter's drift. It is possible also that an attempt to flank the Boers may be attempted on both the east and the west.

If fighting really occurred at three points yesterday or Saturday they would most likely be Mount Hlangwan, Coleso and some spot north of Potgieter's drift, marking a step in the process of enveloping the Boers, to which General Buller is obviously committed.

In this connection the dispatch to the Daily Mail from Frere, dated Wednesday, in which M. Bennett Burleigh looks forward to some decisive event and is making preparations to take up a wagon load of luxuries for the troops at Ladysmith clearly indicates that at Frere it was understood that the British attempt to relieve Ladysmith was about to be made.

The whole position of affairs on the

Tugela is enveloped in mystery which can only be understood as implying that operations of critical importance are going on. The mystery is further deepened by a dispatch from the Boer headquarters which, although issued on Thursday last, makes no mention of General Buller's flanking movement in the direction of Potgieter's drift.

It is impossible that this movement could not have been known to the Boers because it must have been in progress for two or three days and General Buller himself states that the Boers were entrenched four and a half miles north of his advanced positions. The Boers are also probably "playing possum." There is a delightfully naive affectation of perplexity in the concluding statement of the dispatch that the object of the British is conjectured, but is by no means clear.

## LONDON CLUB TALK.

Nothing But a Big Victory Will Save  
the Ministry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: Although Lord Roberts telegraphed from Cape Town last night that there was no change in the situation, the continued absence of news as to General Buller's movements is not considered reassuring. The absence of the correspondents is doubtless due to the censorship and the messages which General Buller has sent for the information of the war office, it has probably been considered inexpedient to make public.

The Standard's correspondent in Ladysmith is the first to get through from the beleaguered town with an unofficial account of the battle on January 6, but unfortunately the most important portion of the message, describing the earlier stages of the engagement has not yet been received. The assault on the western end of General White's southern position was, it seems, continued with the utmost stubbornness until darkness came on, and the Devonshire regiment in the final charge cleared the Boers from Wagon hill at the point of the bayonet. The British positions are being strengthened all around, but up to the present the Boers have made no fresh movement against them.

Related dispatches describing the warmth of the welcome extended to Lord Roberts and General Kitchener at Cape Town are in print with another large budget of mail correspondence from South Africa. This special correspondence is less significant than the private letters from officers and privates which are appearing day after day in the London and provincial press. These letters, not being subject to censorship, blurt out many unpleasant truths about the recent reverses of the British army.

The clubs are also filled with stories relating to Colonel Gough's refusal to carry out Lord Methuen's orders at Modder river, and the probability that when tried by court martial he will plead that it was impossible to carry out his instructions. He comes of well-seasoned fighting stock.

There are countless club stories about Lord Wolseley's relations with General Buller, whose advice did not coincide with the headquarters estimates of the force required for the conquest of the Dutch republics and there are rumors without end of impending cabinet changes and revolutions in the war office and treasury. A great victory by General Buller is sorely needed in order to clear the air in London and to put an end to the intrigues of political marionettes.

LOYAL TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

Canadian Enthusiasm Increasing With  
British Reverses.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—"With men and money we will assist the mother country," was what Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of the Dominion, said in a brief speech at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, and now comes the announcement that when parliament reassembles, in less than a month, a vote of not less than \$3,000,000 will be asked towards defraying the cost of the 2200 men in the field in South Africa or on the way thither from this country.

Canadian loyalty and enthusiasm has increased as Britain's difficulties have increased and the result is the decision of the government to send men to help and to pay the cost of keeping them in the field. Authority will also be sought for power to pay any extra money necessary beyond the sum named. The vote, judging by the declarations of the leaders of both houses, will be unanimous. The Dominion can well afford the money for their is likely to be a surplus of more than \$4,000,000 in the treasury, with a still expanding trade and revenue.

Lord Strachan's offer to pay the cost of 200 scouts has led to many other offers of help from private citizens and finally a proposal has been made to the imperial government that Canadians will, by public subscription pay the cost of equipping and transporting to Cape Town or Durban 1000 more mounted men.

## PETTIGREW GETS WELL ROASTED

Senator Wolcott's Reply to His  
Attack on the Administration.

## COMPARED TO AGUINALDO

The Dakota Populist Disloyal to His  
Country and Misrepresents the  
People of His Constituency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A spirited debate on the Philippine question occupied the attention of the senate for nearly three hours today.

Berry (dem.), of Arkansas, first addressed the senate in support of the resolution recently introduced by Bacon (dem.), of Georgia, regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Pettigrew (rep.), of South Dakota, in support of his resolution of inquiry.

Pettigrew was very bitter in his attack upon the administration. Wolcott (rep.) of Colorado, replied to Pettigrew, scathingly arraigning the South Dakota senator for the attitude he had assumed on the Philippine question. He declared that if Aguinaldo himself occupied the seat in the senate occupied by Pettigrew, representing South Dakota, who had sent his sons as soldiers to the Philippines, he would be too patriotic, too devoted to the interests of his country, to assume the attitude assumed by the present South Dakota senator. Wolcott advised also to the speaker, recently delivered by Beveridge (rep.), of Indiana, sharply criticizing it for the spirit of greed which seemed to animate the senator in making such a deliverance.

Pettigrew said that if his program could be carried out, it would be first, to withdraw our troops; second, to allow the Philippines to set up an independent government, and, third, he would say "hands off; this is neutral territory."

"You would not do that without the consent of the Philippines?" inquired Spooner.

"I would not," replied the South Dakota senator. "To hold the Philippines without their consent," he said, "gave the lie to every Fourth of July oration ever delivered in this country."

When Pettigrew concluded there was a general stir in the senate as Wolcott, of Colorado, arose to discuss the resolution.

Our first duty, he said, was to quell the insurrection, and he would not have replied at all save for the "remarkable and intemperate" utterances of the senator from South Dakota. No better demonstration of the value of the senate as a public forum could be found than in this speech. There were in this country 70,000,000 people, good, bad and indifferent. They were mostly good, but scattered through every community there was a discontented and unhappy people; people who had not been successful and who viewed with suspicion and hatred all those whose lives had been connected with success. It was fitting that such a people should be represented here, "and I know of no man so fitted to speak for them as Senator Pettigrew from South Dakota," said Wolcott, turning his eyes upon Pettigrew, who sat close to him and who steadily returned the gaze of his assailant.

"During all the years I have known him," continued Wolcott, "I never knew him to say a kind or friendly word about a single person or a single cause."

## JUSTICE TO SAMPSON.

His Participation in Sinking Cervera  
Will Be Judicially Determined.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "And the attorney general avers that all the herein above named vessels of the king of Spain were sunk or destroyed on or about July 2, 1898, by the lieutenant (Rear-Admiral Sampson) and the vessels under his command."

This is an extract from the answer just filed by Attorney-General Griggs to the libel filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by Rear-Admiral Sampson in his own behalf and also in behalf of the other officers and enlisted force of the North Atlantic station who took part in the Santiago naval engagement against the Infanta Maria Teresa and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels.

It forecasts the purpose of the department of justice to support the contention that the armored cruiser New York actually participated in the battle with Cervera's fleet and that her addition to the force made it superior to the Spanish squadron.

Should it be decided by the court of claims that the American force at Santiago was the equal or superior to the command of Admiral Cervera, the American officers and men will be entitled to bounty amounting to \$100 for each officer and man on board the Spanish fleet. If the American force was inferior to the Spanish squadron then a bounty of \$50 for each officer and man on the destroyed vessels will be allowed.

Under the terms of the law regarding prizes, "the net proceeds of all property condemned as prizes shall when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessels making the capture, be decreed as to the captors; and when of inferior force, one half shall be decreed to the United States, and the other half to the captors."

It is expected that the court of claims and the District supreme court will determine the question of whether the New York took part in the battle and by its decision an end will be put to the controversy which has been agitating the navy and country since the battle occurred.

According to the brief submitted by the attorneys for the libellants, Admiral Sampson informed and believes that the said naval force of the king of Spain, supported as aforesaid (by the Spanish land batteries) was of force equal or superior to that of the said vessels of the United States navy. The libellants' brief further asserts that the New York was included in the fleet.

While the attorney general in his report makes no statement relative to the American force actually engaged in the battle with Cervera's fleet, he denies that "the said naval force of the king of Spain, supported by any land batteries to the fire of which the said vessels of the United States navy were exposed during the said engagement was of force equal or superior to that of the said vessels of the United States navy."

The attorney further asserts that all of the Spanish vessels were sunk or destroyed, "so that neither of the said vessels of the said king of Spain, nor any naval stores, supplies or other property upon the same could become the subject of condemnation of prize to the libellant and the officers and crews of the vessels under his command."

After the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the United States at its own expense raised the Infanta Maria Teresa and the property taken from other vessels. The property or the proceeds from its sale, he declares, is now in the possession of the government and for that reason no part of it has been or can be sent in for adjudication to any court. He therefore prays that the libel be dismissed.

## TACKLED WRONG MAN.

Highwaymen Attempt to Hold Up a  
Portlander and Are Put to  
Flight.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—Three men met John Hughes, an oiler at the terminal company yards, this evening about 8 o'clock on his way home in Albina and ordered him to hold up his hands. Hughes refused and commenced to shoot. Two of the men took to their heels and Hughes captured the third man, who proved to be J. B. Tarr, teamster. He claimed that he was not in the company of the highwaymen, but happened to be passing that way. Hughes thinks he wounded one of the highwaymen.

## QUOTING FROM THE SCRIPTURES

Kruger Uses Extracts From the  
Psalms in General Orders.

## THE LORD'S NAME INVOKED

Warren Is Advancing on Weenan—  
British Prisoners in Pretoria  
Number Nearly 3000.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 13.—There is good reason to believe that the statement that Sir Charles Warren, with 11,000 men, has gone toward Weenan is correct and we may expect important news shortly.

Reports have been received here that dysentery is very rife in Ladysmith.

## KRUGER'S SACRILEGE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Saturday, January 13, from Lorenzo Marquez, says: President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front.

President Kruger issued a circular, dated January 1, to the Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm 23, verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers and says the British have fixed their faith in Psalm 53.

He also quotes Psalm 59, verses 12 and 14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode that can be followed by the Boers, who must fight "in the name of the Lord."

It is said there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The war office has published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, January 15, 6:16 p. m.:

"French reports that a reconnaissance yesterday (Sunday) showed the Coleridge road bridge. No casualties. Returned today. Methuen and Gatacre no change."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Standard gives prominence to the following dispatch, dated January 13, from Durban:

"A man who has just arrived here from Springfield says the British column, proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith, has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on Big Tugela and a howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches.

"He says also that 370 wagons, laden with commissariat stores for Ladysmith, had left Frere and it was expected that the column would join hands with General White on Monday evening."

## TWO TROOPERS KILLED.

HANILIA, Jan. 15.—A troop of the Third cavalry lost two men killed and three wounded in an engagement with the insurgents near San Fernando de La Union, January 12.

## Suggestions to Astorians

### FOR BOYS.

This great store—large, airy and elegant—abounds with many Novelties in Boys' and Young Men's Clothes. There is not a style in any article of Man's wear that is not shown here in miniature for Boys.

Suits Reefers Underwear Neckwear  
Overcoats Hosiery Shirts Gloves  
Hats and Caps Sweaters Leggins  
Fancy Vests

SPLENDID TOYS GIVEN WITH  
SUITS, OVERCOATS OR REEFERS.

**A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,**

LARGEST CLOTHIERS  
IN THE NORTHWEST

Mail Orders Solicited.

Corner Fourth and Morrison Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.