

Morning



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piano. It is so
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STEEL MILL WRECKED.

Explosion of a Battery of Four Large Boilers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The steel department of Phillips, Nisick & Co.'s mill on West Carson street was completely destroyed. A dozen men were injured by the explosion of a battery of four large boilers today. The shock of the bursting boilers was heard throughout the lower end of the city and several thousand people were attracted to the scene of the accident. The loss to the plant will be enormous. Five of the injured men were mutilated almost beyond recognition, and one or more deaths may result. A rescuing party is searching the wreckage, which it is supposed contains other of the workers.

The explosion is a list of the most serious disasters.

Simon Holland, fireman, died at the Homeopathic hospital.

Daniel Noonan, badly cut and scalded.

Constantine Gallagher, badly cut.

Jeremiah Collins.

W. T. Cook.

Peter Byers.

The explosion was one of the most terrible that ever occurred in a Pittsburg plant. The roof of the boiler-room was completely lifted from the building, and the flying iron and steel fell in all directions.

The men were crushed to the ground on the spot where they were attending to the rolls, and those beside the boilers were scalped by the escaping steam.

Professor Wood's Trip.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Madison, Wis., says:

Professor R. W. Wood, of the state university, who has distinguished himself in the works of science, by several important discoveries, left Madison today on a journey to England, which he expects on the invitation of prominent scientific men. He will be gone about two months, during which time he will address two of the world's most prominent scientific societies, the first being the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the other the Physical Society, both of London.

An Ounce
Of
Prevention
17

Nearly every day I find people who have cataracts forming—usually in both eyes, occasionally only one. Of course only an operation will prevent cataract, but even then the vision is seldom more than two-fifths normal. In nine cases out of ten this is caused by putting on wearing glasses when they are really needed. The forced strain upon the eyes breaks down and destroys the tissues.

Prevent future trouble by giving your eyes attention NOW.

WALTER REED

Eye Specialist

182 SIXTH STREET

OREGONIAN BUILDING

ROBERTS' NEXT MOVE

The British Army Will Advance Through the Free State.

FORCES WILL BE CONSOLIDATED

Divisions of Methuen, French and Gatacre Will Be Combined for the Forward Movement.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 4:30 A. M.—History pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that occur when trying to turn a page, a sequence of events, and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight. Whether he will permit General Butler to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. While the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combing the forces under Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications, and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

The public burns with impatience that something should be done, but there is nothing to do but wait on the preparations. Oceans of ink are poured out in advice. Orators are at work in the provinces telling the people that England has set her teeth in grim determination set through.

The government's declarations in parliament, the counter-declarations of those outside the government, and the consequent discussion in the press and on the platform, will immediately enthrall the public interest.

The thing on which everybody seems agreed is that more men must go. Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two men and 150 guns are at sea. Eleven thousand men and 150 guns are available, including 2,000 young men, ready to be sent to the front. Therefore, the government, without doing more, can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 150 guns. The further purposes of the war officials are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 men. As the indications are that considerably more will be required, the war office will issue orders for those reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination. Applicants for cavalry service are still freely offering as yeomanry.

General Buller's operation has cost 200 men so far officially reported within 18 days. Applying to the 200,000 available, the ratio of officers to men indicates 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports are 552—nearly a division. Of these 248 are killed, 451 wounded, and the rest are prisoners.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 16,000, and Natalans 7,000, and Cape Colonials 2,000.

The war office announces that no further news has been received from South Africa, except a report from Lord Roberts that the situation is unchanged.

ENGLAND DETERMINED TO WIN.

No Disposition to Give Up the Face of Reverses.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The usual airy attempts to minimize the seriousness of the situation in South Africa were entirely lacking this afternoon, and it was frankly acknowledged that the most serious effort of the present war has most definitely failed. There is no sign or wish of the leaders of public opinion to disguise the ugly facts, but, on the contrary, there is every disposition to face the full difficulty and discover the best way out. In short, the policy voiced everywhere is that the gathering up of forces for more effective blow.

All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned, and the consensus of expert opinion urged the immediate shifting of the theater of war from the rocky slopes of Natal to the open veldt of the Free State. One thing is certain—another long pause is inevitable, unless the leaders assert the offensive, before the arrival of General Buller, further attempting to reach Ladysmith the planning of a new move will necessarily occupy time.

The afternoon newspapers are drawing attention to the closeness of the parallel between the Federal attacks on General Lee at Fredericksburg and the occurrence on the Upper Tugela. Curiously enough, the Federal army, especially in its final days, was undiscernible. There will be a sharp reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and embalming of men who have laid down their lives for their country. The whole proclamation indicates that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's ends are gained.

Great excitement has been removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry forces, which was feared would be isolated among the hills in the neighborhood of the Tugela, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela river.

General Butler, from Spearman's camp January 29:

"Casualties among the officers of the Fifth division and mounted brigade at Spionkop on the 24th were: Killed, 22; wounded, 20; missing, 6."

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the queen's speech at the assembly on Wednesday, tomorrow, will be colorless. There will be a sharp reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and embalming of men who have laid down their lives for their country. The whole proclamation indicates that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's ends are gained.

Roberts Advised Abandonment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A special cablegram from London to the Evening World says:

"It is learned from a reliable source that Lord Roberts has advised the abandonment of Ladysmith. At the war office, the dispatch adds, no confirmation could be obtained of the advice, said to have been given by Lord Roberts."

England May Get Delagoa Bay.

London, Jan. 29.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says:

"I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lourenco Marques to the British government."

Opposition leaders have decided upon Sir Edmund Fitzmorris, member for the Cricklade division of Wilts, to move the amendment to the address in regard to the vote of censure. The amendment will be of a comprehensive nature, virtually convicting the government of the want of knowledge, want of foresight and judgment in the management of South African affairs since 1885, and that the preparations for war, which were made by some members of the opposition identified with Lord Roberts' views, were unwise.

Census of Alaska.

The Great Task Ahead of Supervisor Kelly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After two weeks spent in Washington receiving instructions as to his duties, E. H. Kelly, census supervisor for the southern district of Alaska, tomorrow will leave for Sitka, the capital of the state, to begin the work of taking a complete census of all persons in Alaska, and as this territory comprises an area as large as that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river, and natural obstacles to travel abound, the work will be extremely difficult.

Castro Receives Farquhar.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 29, via Haytiens cable.—President Castro received Admiral Farquhar and his staff today. Later there was a garden party and a reception at the American legation in honor of the return of the English. New York and the Cuban, Macmillan, G. B. Loomis, the United States minister, will take President Castro and his cabinet to visit the American embassy.

Want a Nine-Hour Day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The Pattern-Makers Union has decided to demand a nine-hour day after April 1. It is thought there will be little difficulty in securing the nine-hour day.

ness, and the reflection that international complications may arise at any time. A scheme for a considerable increase in the navy may be brought before parliament by the government.

The war office denies the report that Ladysmith has surrendered.

TRYING TO GET BACK

Bourke Cockran's Promise to Support Bryan.

MINING LAWS FOR CAPE NOME

How Between the Middle-of-the-Readers and Bryan Populists—Gray's Harbor Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The declaration of Bourke Cockran that he will support the Bryan wing of the democratic party is causing a great deal of talk.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:

"Defeat is bad, but it is right to face it and take reasonable means to turn it into victory. It is wrong to try to conceal it from ourselves. The initiative is now again with the Boer commander, and the question is what will he do next? He will either act against Ladysmith or against General Butler. In the latter case pursuit would be impossible, as the British forces lie across the river; again it would be impracticable, as a small rear guard could prevent pursuit. Much more probable would be an attack on Cheyble before the return of the main body. Either that or a fresh assault on Ladysmith may be recorded in a day or two."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to point out the groundlessness of fears that strategic suggestions made in England might be useful to the Boers. He says that the censorship stands in the way of any such benefit to the Boers, and that, moreover, if the Boer generals want suggestions they can easily get them from the German press.

As such matters are likely to come under the attention of parliament, he discusses at length questions of artillery and the like, and concludes as follows:

"The measures now proposed are the development of the military resources of the country by the initiative of the government. With 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 to follow, the moment has come to push on the training of all troops left at home and to raise further troops to supply the further needs of the campaign."

CASUALTIES AT SPIONKOP.

War Office's List of the British Losses.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The following is the list of Spionkop casualties:

Killed—Sir George M. J. Virtue, Captain S. M. Stewart, Lieutenants F. B. Mallock and E. Fraser, Second Lancasters; Capt. C. Muriel, Lieutenant W. Lawley and A. H. Wilson, Second Middlesex; Major A. H. Ross, Captain W. Kirk and Lieutenant A. H. Wade, Second Lancasters; Captain G. Scott, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain F. M. Rachael, First South Lancashires; Lieutenant H. W. Garvey, First Borderers; Captains W. H. Veire and C. S. H. Knox-Gore and Lieutenant C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newman, P. McCorquodale and Hill Trevor, Thorneycroft's mounted infantry; Lieutenant Randal and Knocksmith, Imperial Light Infantry.

The public interest in the government's declarations in parliament, the counter-declarations of those outside the government, and the consequent discussion in the press and on the platform, will immediately enthrall the public interest.

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