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## ENGLAND HAS TAKEN HEART

General White Has Succeeded in Keeping the Boers at Bay.

## BULLER OVER THE TUGELA

Rumor in London That He is Driving the Enemy Before Him and is Marching on Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A rumor is current in the city that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river, captured 12 guns, and is now marching on Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The war office has just published the following bulletin from General Buller:

“Frere Camp, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 p. m., yesterday: ‘An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar’s camp and Wagonhill. The enemy was in great strength, and has pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagonhill were three times taken by the enemy, and retained by us. The attack continued until 7:30 p. m.’

“One point in our position was occupied by the enemy a whole day, but at dusk, in a very heavy mist, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Colonel Park. Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagonhill, and rendered valuable service. The troops have had a very trying time, and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the queen.

“The enemy was repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed.”

LONDON, Jan. 9, 3:45 a. m.—General White still holds out, or did so sixty hours ago when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the works, suspended their assault at nightfall.

England has taken heart. The beleaguered force must have expended large amounts of ammunition which cannot be replenished and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

General White still needs relief and the difficulties confronting General Buller are as great as before. The former’s unadorned sentences, as read and re-read, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for 14 hours, and how barely his 9,000 men were able to keep from being overcome.

The chief concern for General White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small ammunition was vaguely described as “plenty.” His artillery then had 500 rounds per gun.

Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low and this will make it difficult for General White to co-operate in the movement by General Buller. The entrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight and has just come through, are fortified hills, well covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in a single file to various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served, but no whisky or tobacco.

## HANGED HERSELF

Ladysmith Hard Pressed and No Way to Help Her.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: General Buller’s opportunity for an effective display of strategy has come

and it is to be hoped not too late. The hussars and the battery of field artillery for which he has been waiting while Ladysmith was in deadly peril are now at the front and he has now every available man, gun and horse and mule. General Joubert’s army is making a belated and desperate attempt to carry Ladysmith by incessant bombardment and a deliberate and persistent attack in front according to the latest news from Ladysmith. What the emergency requires is a cautious and rapid yet far sighted plan of operations like that adopted by Wellington in the Peninsula.

There may be another reverse if the tactics of the previous battle are repeated. But a decisive victory may be expected with confidence if General Buller does not attempt to do a week’s work in a single day, and has the patience and skill for maneuvering far ahead turning the enemy’s position and cutting off his retreat northward and westward. No British general since Waterloo has ever had so brilliant an opportunity or so pressing a need for delivering a series of rapid and effective blows by which the enemy may be paralyzed and demoralized in the course of a single week. Yet the English public is so unaccustomed to campaigns with turn-of-war movements and maneuvering on a large scale, that there will be dejection and clamors if a complete victory is not announced as a result of the first day’s fighting.

Veterans at the military service and clubs were intensely anxious over the news from Ladysmith and some of them commented adversely upon the apparent lack of co-operation between Buller and White at the critical stage of the campaign although they were in daily communication with each other. General White was present on December 15, when General Buller attacked the enemy in full force at Colenso and there was nothing really effective done on Saturday on the Tugela, although word was received at Frere Camp as early as 9 o’clock that the Boers were making a most determined assault upon Ladysmith, in anticipation of the general advance of the main body of the British army early in the week.

These comments had a sterner, even superior tone toward midnight when the war office gave out another bulletin from Buller, with two hours later news from White. It was brief, but terribly to the point. The Boer attack had been renewed on Saturday afternoon as General White had apprehended and he was very hard pressed.

Those were the worst words which had yet flashed out of the darkness of Ladysmith. The veterans at the clubs shook their heads ominously and bluntly declared that General Buller had put off the great battle too long.

General French reported the situation at Colenso unchanged on Saturday, but General Forester-Walker, in a bulletin issued last night by the war office gave an unpleasant account of what was described with official euphemism as an “accident.” Four companies of the First Suffolk were sent at night to attack the enemy on a long hill one mile from their camp. Colonel Watson who was in command was wounded after ordering the troops to charge, and the bugle call for a retreat was sounded, apparently by the Boers themselves, a trick which has been played before during the campaign. Three companies retreated to the camp in good order but the fourth was caught behind, surrounded by the enemy and seventy men, including seven officers, were taken prisoners.

The British warship Thetis, it is reported, has arrived at Durban with the German liner Herzog in tow. The latter vessel according to a Brussels telegram, was conveying German, Dutch and Belgian ambulances for the Boers.

## WILL NOT JOIN GERMANY.

The United States to Act Alone Regarding Seizures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is the expectation of the administration that Great Britain in her answer to Ambassador Choate’s representations relative to the seizure of American cargoes will indicate her general policy with respect to neutral trade in South Africa.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA ABUSED

Rabid French Organ at Quebec Openly Advocates Disloyalty.

## APPEALS TO CATHOLICS

Demands Emancipation for French Canadians and Attacks School System of This Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

“Lift up your eyes, French Canadians, for the day of your redemption is at hand.” Thus La Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the province of Quebec, which is published at the Franciscan Monastery, in Quebec, and under the authorization and supervision of his grace, Archbishop Beaudry, opens a long article in this week’s issue on “Anglomaniacism in Canada.”

Continuing La Semaine Religieuse says: “You, French Canadians, conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race which is your enemy, whose children are forced to speak the language of their oppressors in the schools of the United States and Manitoba; you shall at last see the star of your liberty rise for you and your rights respected by those who have so long violated them.”

The developments of the war in South Africa lead La Religieuse to speak in this train of what it refers to as the approaching emancipation of the French-Canadians. The article is an exceedingly interesting one as expressing the sentiments of the French-Canadian clergy regarding the loyalty of French-Canadians to Great Britain. The attitude of the church in Canada towards the possible annexation of this country to the United States is also set forth with considerable emphasis. After speaking of what it calls the rabid hostility of the English Protestants in Canada to the French-Canadians, the article continues:

“The situation would become much more critical for the French-Canadian race if the Anglomaniacs of Ontario and of Canada, instead of being little sympathetic with the Yankees and their republic, as they are just at present, should become reconciled with them and undertake to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. Such a reconciliation is quite possible for the hatred of the Catholic religion and the French-Canadian race is profound among a very great number of English Protestants in the country; it may lead them to forget the secondary differences which divide them and unite them in a firm alliance against the religion and the race which they have.”

“Once annexed to the United States Canada would become rapidly and wholly English. Engulfed in the turbulent sea of American life, swallowed up in the mire of national schools, immersed in the great swirl of Yankee business, could we long retain our French-Canadian traits and characteristics? What indeed, would there be left of us at the end of fifty years or so? Would not ours be the fate which was that of our former compatriots of New Orleans? We believe that if Canada became a part of the United States, another century would see us without a trace of the spirit, the language or the customs of our fathers.”

## THE PLAGUE IN MANILA

Advices to War Department Indicate That Natives Are Infected.

## QUARANTINE IS NECESSARY

Important Engagements With the Rebels Are Reported From Various Sections of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following cablegram received by Surgeon-General Sternberg:

“Manila, Jan. 6.—Three bubonic natives. Greenleaf.”

The signer is Colonel Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general and chief surgeon in the Philippines.

The first officer dower mitted in The first effect will probably be to have quarantine laid upon the most rigid sanitary regulations.

## THE RESCUED PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following cablegram has been received from General Otis under date of Manila, January 7:

Admiral Watson has cabled the names of the navy rescued prisoners, one officer and eleven men. The remaining prisoners, fourteen in number, are as follows: Civilian C. W. Langford, Manila; David Brown, St. Paul; J. W. O’Brien, London; soldiers, Geo. T. Hatchett, H. A. L. Gordon, K. Third infantry; Wm. Bruce, Elmer Honeyman, First Nevada cavalry; Frank Stone, L. S. Smith, signal corps; Albert Bishop, H. Third artillery; Sergeant Frank McDonald, L. Twenty-first infantry; Harry H. Huber, hospital corps; M. Brennan and J. P. Curran, Sixteenth infantry.

## PURSING THE REBELS.

Americans Victorious in a Number of Important Battles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The war department has received the following form General Otis:

Manila, Jan. 8.—Boers is pursuing the enemy in the south with vigor; Schwarz’s column is moving along the shore of Laguna de Bay, and struck 500 insurgents under General Nofel at Binen, the 6th inst. He drove them westward on Silang and captured the place. Two battalions of the Twenty-

Having faith in Lord Salisbury to act justly neither the president nor Secretary Hay intends to act in an unfriendly manner toward the London government. There is no doubt that the German government has unofficially discussed the action of Great Britain in seizing American cargoes and detaining German vessels, but, as has been stated, no official request for joint action has been received nor does the administration expect one.

“There is absolutely no reason why the United States should join with any foreign power in making representations to Great Britain as a result of the seizures already made,” said an official this afternoon. “So far as the detention of German ships is concerned, there is apparently no inquiry to the flag. American vessels have not been detained, but American cargoes in British and Dutch bottoms on the charge that they were intended for the military use of the Boers. The American incidents can very well be settled by American representations.”

“Suppose this government were to agree to act jointly with Germany in demanding reparation and an expression of policy from Great Britain? As the negotiations continued Germany might go further than this government originally contemplated and unless we withdrew, we might be drawn into a war in the course of which we were not particularly interested. Appreciating this possibility, the president proposes to act alone in matters that may develop in consequence of action taken by the British cruiser in South African waters and thus avoid the dangers of entangling alliances.”

## CLEVELAND ON HIS PARTY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Tribune tomorrow will print the following letter from ex-President Cleveland. It was received in response to a request for a sentiment appropriate to Jackson day. Cleveland says:

“I am only able, on account of my illness, to sit up occasionally for a short time only, and must forego a contribution to your supplement commemorative of the splendid career of Andrew Jackson. I wish it was to be published at a time when saner counsels prevailed in the party.

It seems to me that an inconsistency of reasoning and false party leadership is impressively exhibited when the claim is made that Jacksonian democracy sanctions degradations of the peoples’ currency and a reckless disregard of restraint of law and order.”

## NASH INAUGURATED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—At noon today Hon. Geo. Nash was inaugurated governor of Ohio.

# Suggestions to Astorians

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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.

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