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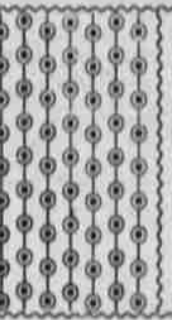
The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900

NO. 195

Now is the Time . . .



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STOVES
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STEADY ADVANCE IS BEING MADE

Buller's Forces Now Within 12
Miles of Ladysmith.

HIS GUNS CAN BE HEARD

Boers Using Pick and Spade Preparing
for a Straggling Assault
Which Will Be Made.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 4:30 a. m.—Every
hour that General Buller delays his
combined attack makes his position
stronger.

Transports continue to arrive at Dur-
ban and fresh troops are being sent up
the line to reinforce those in front of
Colenso. It appears that General Buller's
troops north of the Tugela number
at least 25,000 and possibly 25,000,
with fifty guns. His total force, forming
a great outer curve south and west
of Ladysmith, probably number
60,000.

While General Buller's forward opera-
tions, which began January 10, developed
rather leisurely, the Boers appear
to be fully aware that they must make
a tremendous assault. Buller observers
have roughly estimated that 10,000
Boers are using the spade and pick,
strengthening their positions.

Military critics in touch with the war
office think that news that general
fighting has begun may be expected at
any hour. It is not thought that one
day's fighting will settle the fate of
Ladysmith, but rather that there will
be two or three days' continuous fight-
ing.

BULLER WITHIN TWELVE MILES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Durban special
dated Thursday night says:
"General Buller is said to be within
twelve miles of Ladysmith and Gen-
eral Warren to be about six miles to
the rear."

THE RELIEF GUNS HEARD.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 17.—Via Spear-
man's Camp, Jan. 19.—Everything is
quiet. The position is unchanged and
there is very little bombarding. The
welcome sound of the guns of the re-
lief column was heard yesterday from
Colenso and Springfield.

MASSING AGAINST WARREN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the
Daily Telegraph dated Thursday, from
Spearman's camp, says: "The Boers
arrived in large numbers today from
Colenso and Ladysmith. Nearly all
the Boers have gone to attempt to
check General Warren's advance."

THE ENTRANCE CONTROLLED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the
Daily Telegraph from Spearman's
farm, dealing with Lord Dundonald's
movements to the west of General
Warren's force, says: "His success
gives us control of the entrance to
Ladysmith."

BOERS EVACUATE COLENZO.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Mail
publishes the following dispatch, dated
Thursday, from Spearman's camp: "It
is rumored that the Boers have evacu-
ated Colenso in order to reinforce their
troops here. A heavy gun fire was
heard from Ladysmith this morning."
"General Buller's orders instruct his
men to heed the white flag of the
Boers only when they lay down their
arms."

BULLER'S WAGON TRAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times has
the following dispatch, dated Thurs-
day, from Pietermaritzburg: "General
Buller's wagon train is 19 miles in
length and embraces 400 wagons and
5,000 animals. His officers are betting
2 to 1 that Ladysmith will be relieved
tomorrow (Friday)."

ANOTHER SHIP SEIZED.

LORENZO MARQUES, Thursday,
Jan. 18.—The German bark Maria from
Australia with a cargo of flour for the
Transvaal government, has been taken
as a prize by the British cruiser Pelorus
near Delagoa bay, and has been
sent to Durban with a prize crew.

BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED.

Warren and Dundonald Are Cautiously
Advancing.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Standard
publishes the following dispatch, dated
Thursday, from Spearman's farm: "It
is reported that the Boers opposite
Colenso, on finding General Buller had
out maneuvered them, crossed to the
south of the Tugela Monday and set
fire to all the houses in the village.
The Boer forces at Colenso must have

been considerably weakened by the
dispatch of large reinforcements west-
ward to meet General Buller's advance,
and they have now hurriedly evacuated
the river trenches and scattered before
our stragglers. By evening none of the
enemy was left within rifle shot at Co-
lenzo."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday.—Sir
Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald
are continuing a cautious advance,
hourly expecting a battle.

THE BOERS CONFIDENT.

Do Not Regard the English Soldiers as
Worth Much—Say They Surrender
Easily.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—An idea of the
high hopes entertained in the
Transvaal republic of the outcome of
the war with Great Britain is given
in a letter written by E. Houthakker,
assistant station master of Johannes-
burg, to his sister in Brooklyn. The
letter was sent in November by way
of Lourenco Marques. The letter says
in part:

"We are getting used to it a bit now.
Since October 15 no more letters have
reached us from beyond the Transvaal.
A solitary cable dispatch manages to
come through occasionally, but then it
is a week old. At first I still main-
tained correspondence with Cape Town
but that is no more possible now. The
Boers are scoring an enormous suc-
cess and have already conquered the
biggest part of Natal. They are push-
ing already into Cape Colony, where
they are joined by the burghers. Kim-
berley is likewise completely surround-
ed as well as Mafeking. In the north-
ern part of the Transvaal the Boers
are already beyond our boundaries. On
every side the British are getting a
good thrashing."

The internal arrangements here are
excellent. All the English have left
the country. Order is beautifully
maintained. The Boers still remaining
may be seen daily leaving for their
various commandos.

Johannesburg now is fearfully quiet.
All the male population has been draft-
ed into a special consubulary. No
one is allowed out after 9 p. m. With
the exception of ten mines which are
being worked by the government all
the mines on the Rand are shut down.

Up to the present 1,500 English are
prisoners, among which are fifty offi-
cers, and 6,000 are slain. Our loss does
not amount to 2%, including the dead
and wounded. It sounds like a mir-
acle.

It still looks doubtful who will come
out ultimate conqueror, but as things
look now the Boers stand a good
chance. No fighting has occurred on
their own country. The supply of
food is plentiful. The English soldiers
are not worth much and surrender
easily. Already two of their generals
are dead. Cape Colony will revolt.

No doubt it will surprise you to see
me having changed thus, but that
could not be otherwise after having
witnessed everything. It is now clear
that Chamberlain's sole purpose has
been for three years to make war
against the Transvaal and obtain pos-
session of its territory.

BULLER WILL STRIKE.

His Plans Are Laid So as to Crush the
Boers Between Two Forces.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to
the Herald from London says: The
Morning Post's war critic says:

"There can be no question of sur-
prising the Boers who have had a
week in which to entrench their main
position and two or three days notice
of a possible attack upon their right
flank."

"The plan is that Lyttleton's brigade
shall engage the enemy in front while
Warren's division tries to attack the
right flank. If Buller should succeed
in beating the Boers and joining hands
with White, the Boer army, which must
retreat across the Klip river between
Ladysmith and Colenso, will be in a
perilous position, for Sir Redvers will
be as near Glencoe on the railway to
Newcastle as the Boers themselves."

"Having chosen the most effective
direction and one which offers the best
prospects of success, General Buller
has decided to strike with all his
might."

HOW PLAGUE ORIGINATED.

Believed Germs Were Transmitted
From China in Packing Dirt.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 19.—Ac-
cording to advices from Washington,
received here today, the introduction of
the bubonic plague at Honolulu was by
means of merchandise arriving at that
port from the Orient. It is believed
that the germs of the disease are
carried in dirt in which plants are
shipped and also in a sort of muck
composed of dirt and manure in which
duck eggs are packed in China and
shipped both to Honolulu and this
country. So strong is the belief of the
department that it is by this means
the disease is introduced that Dr. Fos-
ter, United States quarantine officer
here, has been instructed by the de-
partment to make a thorough investi-
gation of the matter and report to the
department.

THE EASTERNERS ARE ASTOUNDED

Clark Inquiry Discloses Western
Senatorial Election Methods.

SOME SHOCKING DETAILS

Montana Clergyman and Lawyer Cool-
ly Confess Themselves Whole-
sale Liars and Bribers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate
committee investigating the election of
Clark to the senate resumed its hear-
ing today. W. F. Rector was the first
witness.

Rector testified as to Davidson bring-
ing money over from Butte and leav-
ing it in his charge for Steele, he be-
ing employed by Davidson. Rector
said that he did not know what sum
was brought in by Davidson at any
time. "I only know," said he, "that we
suddenly accumulated a drawer of
money." He did not know what was
done with it. He did know, however,
that Fowell Black had been sent out
to "get" a member of the legislature
who was to have \$5,000, and returned.
He had had a hard trip, but said that
it was "all right." In another in-
stance, Black said he "landed his
fish inside of an hour." Witness said
if there were inconsistencies in his
statements it was because counsel had
frightened him so. He afterward said
this remark was on the side and not
under oath.

When Faulkner pressed to know what
part of the testimony was under oath
and what was not, Rector replied:
"I'm just watching you to wink the
other eye when you want to suppress
anything." This remark brought out
a roar of reproof from Senator Chan-
dler, and a side remark from Senator
Hicar, that the making of jokes was
the prerogative of the chairman. Rector
was excused at 11:35, and Rev. Mr.
Warren, who was chaplain of the Mont-
ana house of representatives in the
last session, was called.

Warren in his testimony related de-
tails of his conversation with Clark
while the legislature was in session. He
had been a supporter of Clark, and
called upon him to question him rela-
tive to reports that corrupt means
were being used to secure his election.
The witness testified that in one con-
versation with Clark he told the latter
that he (the witness) had heard one
democratic member (giving the name
of a member of the house) say he
would support Clark for a considera-
tion. "How much does he want?"
Clark asked. "About \$10,000, I think,"
the witness replied. Clark studied a
moment, according to Warren, and
said: "I can't do anything like that,
myself, but I will have it fixed."

Warren said that he had seen Clark
next morning in the lobby at the hotel,
and Clark asked him where "his man
was." He replied that he had not seen
the member, when Clark said, "Tell
him I want his vote today."

In cross examination Warren said
he had resigned his ministry in the
Methodist church after giving his tes-
timony before the Montana supreme
court because of the numerous scanda-
lous reports that were put in circula-
tion about him. He said in reply to
questions that previous to going to
Helena he had had a difficulty at
Sweetgrass.

"A man called me bad names," he
said, "and I knocked him down and
gave him a thrashing."
"Is it not a fact," asked Faulkner,
"that you were charged by members
of your congregation with embezzle-
ment and fornication?"

Warren replied in the negative, say-
ing there had been no official charges.
He proceeded, however, to say that
the stories circulated after he had
given his testimony charged him with
drunkenness, embezzlement and im-
morality.

In reply to a further question he
said he had not resigned to avoid an
investigation.

"I was not afraid of an investiga-
tion," he said, "but I felt indignant.
Indeed I expect to have an investi-
gation yet, a very warm one."

"You have not assaulted any one as
you did at Sweetgrass?"

"No, sir, but I am liable to do so be-
fore the thing is over."

Faulkner also brought out the fact
that during his conversation with Mr.
Clark, Warren had told him that his
church was in a bad way; that the
latter had promised a contribution for
it as soon as the senatorial contest
was ended and that Clark had sent him
a check for \$100 which he had appro-
priated to payment of his own salary
because the church was behind with
him."

Z. T. Cason, an attorney of Butte,
testified that he saw Senator Clark,
who told him he would like to have
him see Representative Marcy and
talk with him.
"He authorized me to say to him
that he would pay him \$10,000 for his

vote for him (Clark) for United States
senator," said the witness.

Cason had testified before the grand
jury in the Wellcome disbarment case
and after doing so had felt sorry for
the part he had taken in the case,
feeling that he did not want to come
to Washington to testify against Clark,
who had done him favors.

His state of mind had been commu-
nicated to J. B. Root, the law part-
ner of Wellcome, who had sent for him
and asked him to avoid the subpoena
to Washington. He then told how Root
had prepared a letter which he (the
witness) had copied and signed in
which he had said there was no truth
in anything he had testified to in the
Wellcome case.

In the letter he was made to dwell
upon the disgrace he had brought upon
himself by the part he had taken in
the matter.

In return for this letter Root had
given him \$1,500 with which to get out
of the country.

Cason identified the recanting letter
he had given to Root. It covered
three pages of foolscap and was read
by the witness amid roars of laughter
by all present, including the witness
himself.

Do you pretend to say that when you
wrote that letter you knew it was
not true?" said Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the
witness, coolly.
"Then you confess here to have writ-
ten and signed three pages of lies in
that letter?" said Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the
second unique definition of a lie that
the hearing has brought out.

"No, I do not," he replied. "I con-
fess to the writing of the letter, but I
don't think any statement is ever a lie
which is made with the understanding
that it is false."

SEEKING RECOGNITION.

Agent of the Boer Government Wants
a Diplomatic Standing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A special to
the Herald from Washington says:
It is stated in an authoritative man-
ner that if Montague White is equip-
ped with the proper credentials from
the Transvaal government, he will be
received as its representative by the
administration. General O'Brien's re-
jection was ostensibly due to his Amer-
ican citizenship, but there is no doubt
that the authorities would have pre-
ferred that the matter of the Trans-
vaal representation be left undeter-
mined.

However, when Mr. White calls at
the state department, Secretary Hay
will see him and his status will then
be determined. There is every reason
to believe that if his mission is to
secure an expression of sympathy from
the president in behalf of his govern-
ment or the intervention of that offi-
cial, it will fail, as it is reiterated that
the administration will not interfere
unless Great Britain should intimate
her willingness to have this govern-
ment act.

TAXES AND ETERNAL SALVATION

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 19.—Ac-
cording to the ruling received today
from the treasury department and
made by the commissioner of internal
revenue, a bequest of money to a
priest for the purposes of saying
masses for the repose of the soul is
liable to legacy tax. The case came be-
fore the commissioner from Illinois
where a bequest had been made for
that purpose.

DENOUNCED THE TRANSVAAL WAR

Senator Hale's Misrepresentation
of American Sentiment.

NINE-TENTHS OPPOSED TO IT

Remarkable Tirade Coming From a
Progressive Statesman and
Republican Leader.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A speech,
sensational in its interest and interna-
tional in its character, was delivered
in the senate today by Hale (rep.), of
Maine.

The occasion of the utterance was
the simple question whether a resolu-
tion introduced by Allen (pop.), of Ne-
braska, calling for information as to
the recognition by this country of a
diplomatic representation of the Trans-
vaal government, should be directed to
the president or to the secretary of
state.

Hale declared that nine-tenths of
the American people sympathized with
the Boers in their gallant struggle for
liberty against one of the greatest
powers in the world. He declared that
the war which Great Britain is now
waging is the most fatal blow at hu-
man liberty that has been struck in a
century.

The resolution directed to the pres-
ident passed.

PAID TOO MUCH TAX.

Important Decision in the Internal
Revenue Law.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 19.—Ac-
cording to the decision of the United
States attorney-general, the internal
revenue department has been charging
an excessive tax on export bills of
lading and receipts issued by carriers
from the United States by rail to Can-
ada and Mexico. Heretofore the de-
partment has required a ten per cent
stamp on such export bills of lading and
receipts and the matter was taken be-
fore the attorney-general who, on the
13th inst, rendered an opinion that
according to the wording of the law a
one cent stamp on such bills and re-
ceipts was all that was required.

THE BIG COPPER DISCOVERIES.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Jan. 19.—Inter-
est in the recent copper discoveries on
Howe Sound is unabated and yester-
day a party of mining men, comprising
representatives of mining syndicates in
Vancouver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles
and Butte, Mont., sailed by the
steamer Defiance for the mines which
are located 31 miles from this city. The
party will spend a day at the mines,
returning on Saturday. The proposi-
tions for the erection of a smelter in
connection with the Howe Sound mines
has been made to the owners of the
Britannia group, one offer being made
by Portland, Ore., capitalists and the
other from a Vancouver company.

THEY ARE HERE !!

The Edison Company

MORE FUN THAN A CIRCUS
DON'T MISS IT

GREAT SPANISH BULL FIGHT At Madrid, Spain

See the fight from the time the bull is captured on the
plains until he is taken out of the arena dead.

Visited by thousands of ladies, gentlemen and children at
Madison Square Garden, New York.

Some Wonderful Transformation Scenes

New York Fire Department
Black Diamond Express
Snow Balling in the East
A Button Buster
New Scenes Saturday.

510 COMMERCIAL