

1900 New Spring Goods

WE WILL be ready Monday to show the most complete and best selected stock of cotton, wool and silk fabric ever shown in Astoria. Come and see what we have. Don't think you have to buy. All we ask is just come and look.

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

BOERS EVACUATE COLENSO.

They Are Now Making Only Half-Hearted Resistance to the Return of Ladysmith.

CHEVELLEY, CAMP, Wednesday.—Steady progress of the relief column is uninterrupted. The Boers Tuesday were forced from their last position south of the Tugela, resulting in the evacuation of Colenso, which was promptly re-occupied by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Thornycroft horse. A Transvaal flag was captured, as was a handkerchief inscribed with General Botha's name. This is treasured as a great trophy.

The Boers heavily shelled Hlangwana Hill and Colenso Wednesday. The British advance infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but they had excellent cover and the casualties were few. The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwana. The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers are well supplied with food, and a quantity of provisions was left behind.

It is expected that further resistance will be half-hearted, and that Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

JOUBERT'S NERVES UNSTRUNG.

He Has Been Compelled to Reinquire the Chief Command of the Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—All the war office information is said to point to General Cronje's escape as an impossibility, and it is now generally taken for granted that Roberts has him surrounded. All the critics of the afternoon newspapers urge rushing reinforcements to Roberts so he may be able to not risk much in endeavoring to inflict a decisive defeat before the Boers gather from every quarter to strengthen General Cronje's threatened force. Buller's apparent tardiness and failure to prevent the Boers from slipping round to assist Cronje creates no little comment.

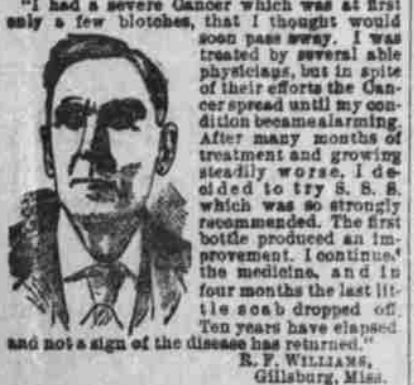
The relief of Ladysmith is now taken to be a matter of course and is likely to be announced before the end of the week, but it is quite within the probabilities that severe fighting will occur previous to the relief, while the detachments to be sent by Buller to reinforce Roberts subsequent to the relief are likely to meet with strenuous resistance in the passes of Drakenburg, in which fairly powerful burgher forces remain. Boer reports say Joubert's nerves are unstrung, and he no longer exercises the chief command.

A dispatch from Sterkspruit, dated Wednesday, says the prominent rebels in this district intend to surrender and the Sterberg rebels will shortly lay down their arms.

There have been many eulogistic references to the speeches of Laurier and other Canadians on the subject of the losses of the Canadians in South Africa.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scab which has developed into the most malignant cancer.



"I had a severe cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S., which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed and not a sign of the disease has returned." R. J. WILLIAMS, Gillesburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Man Suspected of Complicity in Northwestern Train Holdup Taken Into Custody.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—"Pat" Crow, who was arrested two weeks ago, suspected of being one of the men who held up a Northwestern train at Tower 3, October 13, has been released on bail and the case against him will probably be dismissed. Special Agent Riley, of the Northwestern, said he was confident Crow was not connected with the robbery. Police Justice Ludwig, at Geneva, where the prisoner was confined, allowed Crow's attorney to sign his bond for \$10,000. The preliminary hearing is set for next Monday morning.

Riley says that Crow's arrest was caused by the statement of a man who told Captain Lavitt and Inspector Hunt, of the Chicago police department, that Crow approached him some time before the robbery and asked him to enter the plot. Since then Riley has found that Crow was at work in the South Omaha packing-houses at the time of the robbery.

OFFERED TO SURRENDER.

Dispatch to London Paper Says Conje So Proposed But Afterwards Reconsidered.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Modder river, dated Wednesday, February 21: "The Boer forces under General Conje are estimated at 800 men. At 12 o'clock he asked an armistice of 24 hours, which was refused. Later he sent a messenger to say that he would surrender.

"The British general sent a reply telling him to come into camp. Conje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding and that he would fight to the death.

"The bombardment was then reopened and our Lydite shells set fire to the Boer wagons. We continued shelling the laager throughout the night and in the morning we resumed with Maxims and rifles, principally from the north side.

"On Sunday there was much waste of life in attacking and the same result will be achieved without it.

"Prisoners say that General Conje marched from Magersfontein here without spanning, a distance of thirty-three miles. Had he succeeded in escaping, it would have been one of the finest performances in the annals of war."

REINFORCED FROM LADYSMITH.

Roberts Has Captured Prisoners Just Arrived With Conje's Command.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 4:17 p. m.—The war office has received from Lord Roberts the following message, which was delayed in transmission, dated Paardeberg, Wednesday: "Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied by a careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position that I could not assault it without a very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid.

"Accordingly, I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad. They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying.

"Our loss was two officers, Captain Campbell, of the Ninth Lancers, and Lieutenant Houston, of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded."

MAXIM-NORDENFELDT'S GOING.

Officers Ordered to Take Fifty Guns to South Africa at Once.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Artillery officers received hurried orders today to proceed to South Africa with 50 one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns.

THE CANADIAN LOSSES.

Report From South Africa Creates a Sensation at Montreal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Montreal says: "The news of the heavy losses of the Canadian battalion created a profound sensation throughout the Dominion. No details of the action have come to hand, except that it was fought by the Canadians on Sunday, while pursuing Conje's army at a drift on the Modder river to the east of Jacobabad. Seven out of the eight companies were engaged and the Canadians lost in killed, wounded and missing 89 men, being about 10 per cent of the force engaged in the battle. The losses are scattered over the whole regiment, and number 29 killed and 59 wounded, the rest being missing or captured.

No officers were killed but two—Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, commanding a company, and Lieutenant Mason, of Toronto, were wounded, the former dangerously. Flags are flying at half-mast over the city.

THE REBELLIOUS KURDS.

Russia Barely Avoided Having to Send An Army Into Persia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—European papers just received give details of a recent rebellion in the Persian province of Kurdistan, the rising being so serious that Russia contemplated sending troops into Persia.

The Kurds of the Sowatch-Boulak district raised the insurgent banner against the government of Teheran under the leadership of El Kan, Baboukir, Mahour and Bersadas, the chiefs of the four principal Kurdish tribes.

"His counsel," said Recorder Goff slowly, has said for him all that the law permits to be said in reply to the question, What has he to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him?"

"I have advised him that way," said Mr. Weeks, "but it is his desire, Your Honor."

"That is another matter," returned the judge. "If it is a desire expressed by the man at the bar under these circumstances and presented to the court's discretion, that is one thing; but a thing presented as a matter of right, that involves another thing."

"I have simply presented it as the defendant's desire and my advice," said the recorder, with a ting of bitterness, "I ignore your advice."

"Sir," said Mr. Weeks sharply. "I ignore your advice," said the recorder with still more apparent bitterness, adding: "I will comply with the defendant's request."

A sigh of relief went up from a hundred throats, as it was feared that all prisoner's request was to be denied.

Molinueux, with the same firm, resonant voice and with a slight courtesy toward the recorder, began again: "I thank you, Your Honor, of the crime for which I stand convicted, and of still another crime for which I am charged, I am absolutely and entirely innocent. All of the evidence—"

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 22.—Professor Leuchner, director of the students' observatory of the University of California, will leave here today to join President Wheeler in Chicago. They will represent California at the conference of the leading American universities to be held in Chicago on February 27, for the consideration of the conferring of higher degrees.

BONNER FARM TO CONTINUE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Bonner stock farm at Tarrytown, N. Y., is not to pass out of existence despite the sale of all the trotters and pacers which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. David Bonner will manage the farm, where blooded horses will be bred. The stallions Highland Eron and Baron Revlew have been bought for the stud with a number of Electioner horses.

MOLINEUX SENTENCED.

Dramatic Scene in Court on Defendant's Application to Be Allowed to Make a Statement.

New York Tribune. Long before the hour of opening the court, at 10:30 o'clock, the doors of the court room were besieged by hundreds who wanted to witness the imposition of the sentence of death on Molinueux. Extra policemen were detailed to hold the throngs back from the doors. Recorder Goff, in his official black robes, entered the chamber at 10:37, and at most at once a court officer was sent

PHASES OF THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Some of the things Roland B. Molinueux said yesterday when asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him are true. For instance, it is true that a price was practically set upon his head by the yellow journals. One of them promised to pay and did pay for an identification of Molinueux. Nothing has appeared anywhere in print tending to show that the testimony of the man thus paid was worthy of the slightest credence. It is true also that one of the few witnesses not paid heavily by the prosecution for their testimony—most of the handwriting experts were paid \$50 a day and expenses—testified that Molinueux

was not the man who purchased the silver bottle holder sent with the poison. At that point the prosecution utterly broke down. The bottle holder was purchased at the store in Newark where Miss Miller was employed, and of course the man who purchased it must in some way have been connected with the poisoning. Indeed, eliminate the testimony of the handwriting experts, who were paid \$50 a day and expenses by the prosecution for their evidence, and the case against Molinueux would not amount to the dignity of a strong suspicion. When the fact is stated—and it is a fact which cannot be successfully disputed—that one at least of the principal experts admitted he had been utterly mistaken in handwriting to which he swore in a Brooklyn court it seems difficult to understand why, if the jury was not influenced by other evidence laid before them, the reasonable doubt, the benefit of which must be given to the defendant was not aroused.

Again, nothing can be plainer than that the prosecution sought to prove that Molinueux murdered by poison his clubmate, Barnett. He was not indicted for that crime, but every line of testimony tending to show he sent poison to Barnett of the same character as the poison alleged to have been sent to Cornish, and which the latter, thinking, as alleged, it was harmless bromo-seltzer, administered to Mrs. Adams, was calculated to affect the minds of the jurors unfavorably. Of course, it is impossible to show any adequate motive for deliberate murder. Yet no deliberate murder was ever committed by a sane man without some very strong motive. All in the way of motive the prosecution could show for the alleged attempted murder by Molinueux was a quarrel over club matters between Cornish and Molinueux. In that there was nothing even approaching a provoking cause for murder. There is very little doubt that the Barnett testimony was introduced for the purpose of bringing a murder motive into the case. If a motive on Molinueux's part could be shown for the murder of Barnett, and the fact were established that both Barnett and Mrs. Adams died from the same sort of poison powder sent through the mails, the strongest kind of a suspicion would be raised against Molinueux and the paid-for testimony of the handwriting experts would do the rest. As to the admission of the Barnett testimony, the recorder wobbled painfully. He finally admitted it, and permitted the district attorney to dwell upon it both in his opening and when closing the case before the jury. Of course, the recorder was not conscious of any bias, but his fame has been made as a prosecutor, and the way he used his position to worm out of one woman witness facts, or alleged facts, having no apparent bearing on the case, yet that could scarcely fall to prejudice the jury against Molinueux, reminded one rather of the remorseless counsel of the famous Lexow investigation committee than of the calmly impartial and impersonal judge. District Attorney Osborne attempted to show that Molinueux was jealous of Barnett, and actually pointed to Mrs. Molinueux in court as the motive in concrete form of the attempted murder of Cornish, which resulted in the accidental killing, as alleged, of Mrs. Adams. The district attorney was also permitted by the recorder to introduce testimony concerning the young woman who is now Molinueux's wife that was a frightful assault upon him and upon her. There was a promise to connect it with the proof of the murder case later on. That promise was not kept. That it was over intended to be kept. In view of the extraordinary statements made by Mrs. Osborne since the trial, is more than doubtful. It was probably a part of the scheme of the prosecution concocted for him by the time-noging woman who, he says, outlined the prosecution for him, advising him to construct a "garment" of evidence that would fit no other man in the world except Molinueux. Well, that part of the "garment" didn't fit him evidently, for the recorder, after letting it go before the jury, ordered them not to consider it, for the reason that it was entirely extraneous matter. It altogether it was not a dignified trial. The calmness of the judicial inquiry was wanting. Perhaps we shall never put pen to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters.

Your Honor will not permit us to make mention of the great injustice which is a matter of history, but experts in handwriting have made mistakes before, and they have repeated it here.

Your Honor, all this is as nothing to what is in my heart at this moment. Above and beyond everything else I denounce and despise the action of the district attorney in attempting to vilify and attack the character of the pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a blackguard! It was a damnable lie!

And now, Your Honor, I am prepared to bear you sentence now. I am not afraid, because I am not guilty.

Yellow journalism put a price upon my head! It was an invitation to every blackmailer, every perjurer, every rogue, every man without principle, but with a price, and to that invitation Mr. Heckman responded.

The handwriting experts who have testified against me, Your Honor, may give their reasons; what they believe; what they think; but I know that these hands (raising his arms toward the court) never put pen to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters.

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WHAT MACRUM PROVES.

Philadelphia Times.

A public statement has been made by ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum, who was United States consul at Pretoria, the capital of the South African republic, and who was charged, by direction of our government in obedience to a request from the English government, with the duty of giving proper attention and care to the interests of English citizens. That office was very generously performed by the English consuls during our recent war with Spain, and it was naturally the desire of President McKinley to reciprocate the kind offices of the English by his consul at the Boer capital protecting English interests as far as it could be lawfully done.

At different stages of Macrum's return from South Africa, alike in Europe and in this country, very mysterious intimations were given out by him that he had most important communications to make to the government, the anxiety of which could not be impaired by even discussion before he reached the state department. Expectation was on tiptoe about the promised revelations to be made by the consul, but it seems to have been known in Washington even before Macrum was granted leave to return home, that he had failed in the performance of his duties, and that he could not furnish any important information when he arrived.

When Macrum reached Washington there was ominous silence in official and newspaper quarters as to his mission. The president and the state department were silent because they had nothing to say. They knew all that Macrum knew and probably much more than he supposed they had learned. There was quiet in the newspaper circles because the Macrum bubble had been pricked and there was no news in it. Now, after having wandered around for some time in sullen silence brooding over the fact that he had been superseded, and a very competent consul sent out to take his place, Macrum has finally taken the public into his confidence by the publication of a letter over his signature in which he poses as a common scold against the administration.

As no official notice will be taken of his public statement, Macrum cannot rise to the dignity of controversy, and his case, as presented by himself to the public, proves but one thing very clearly—that just that the government acted a wise part by calling him home and sending another consul to Pretoria.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The Original Worcestershire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. "Is adapted for every variety of dish—from Turtle to Beef, from Salmi to Steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish."

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

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Carpenter and Builder.

General Contractor.

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J. A. Fastabend, General Contractor and Builder.

THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of figures

IS IN SAMPLING

That's an argument that's conclusive—a demonstration. Ours will stand the test.

HUGHES & CO.

W. B. Edwards

Every variety of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Doors, Windows, Mouldings and Cedar Shingles.

WOOD Common Slab, Bark, Fir, Hemlock, Alder, Pole Oak.

Office Seventh Street Dock.

Th. Frederikson

PIANO TUNER

INSTRUCTION ON 'CELLO AND VIOLIN

Phone 2074.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank OF ASTORIA.

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, February 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Table with columns for resource types and amounts: Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, Premiums on U. S. Bonds, Stocks, securities, etc., Real estate, Due from National Banks (not reserve agents), Due from state banks and bankers, Due from approved receive agents, Checks and other cash items, Notes of other National banks, Nickels and cents, Lawful money reserve in bank, Specie, Legal-tender notes, Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, 5 per cent circulation, Total.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for liability types and amounts: Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, National bank notes outstanding, Due to state banks and bankers, Individual deposits subject to check, Demand certificates of deposit, Certified checks, Total.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Oregon—S. I. B. S. Gordon, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1900. Correct—Attest: V. BOELLING, Notary Public. Jacob Kamm, W. F. McGregor, J. O. Hawthorn, Directors.