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SECOND SECTION—EIGHT PAGES

A STANDSTILL

Buller Will Attack the Key to the Boer Defenses.

TO ASSAULT SPIONKOP AT NIGHT

Will Not Risk His Infantry in a Daylight Charge against the Formidable Works of the Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—(Wednesday, 4 a. m.)—General Buller's great turning movement, of which so much was expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded messages to the war office telling this, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and explanation.

General Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is playing on the Boer positions and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only 1400 yards from the enemy, but the approach to the steep slopes across the bare open would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire. General Buller's plans have reached their development. He declined to send his infantry across this zone against formidable positions by daylight, and disclosed his purpose to assault the Spionkop heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it he commands the adjacent country, and an important and probably decisive step will be accomplished.

It seems that General Buller's dispatch reached the war office rather early in the night and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the message during the night, but towards 2 a. m. copies of the dispatch were made for distribution among the newspaper offices. These arrived too late for extended comment.

The Morning Post and the Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the dispatch, and take hope from the projected night attack, but altogether considered the dispatch looks like a preparation for worse news.

Parliament will meet in five days. The cabinet has been hoping for one rallying British success to cheer the country, and to command a generous support for fresh revenue measures. Among these will probably be an increase of an income tax to a shilling on the pound, but this would only provide the cost of five weeks' hostilities. The duties on tobacco, alcohol, tea and coffee are likely to be raised.

Apparently Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with General Buller's operation. General Buller and the war office communicate with each other direct. Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence. Special dispatches, heliographed from Ladysmith on Monday, say that the investment has not been relaxed, and that the garrison has ceased to speculate regarding the precise date of deliverance.

If You Need

CLOTHING or SHOES

Don't wait 'till next fall to buy them. Wholesale prices are advancing in every line of merchandise. You'll save money by buying your supplies for the coming year, before we are compelled to pay higher prices for our goods. We can fit you out in almost any line.

Shoes, clothing, hosiery, underwear, hats, shirts, duck coats, slickers, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods.

Special Reductions on Mackintoshes

That all wool tricot box coat at \$2.25 is a hummer. Men's long rubber boots, all sizes and all grades, reduced to close out. This does not apply to any other line of rubbers.

New York Racket

Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 23d, 6:30 p. m., has just been posted:

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spionkop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly.

"It can be approached only over bare, open slopes, and the ridges, held by Warren, are so steep that the guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery placed on lower ground behind the infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Crosot and other artillery. In this duel the advantages rest with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to seize Spionkop, the salient point of which forms the enemy's position facing the trichards, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

JURY LIST DRAWN

THIRTY-ONE MEN CHOSEN TO AT-TEND COURT NEXT TERM.

From This Number Will Be Taken the Men to Form the Grand and Petit Juries in February.

Sheriff F. W. Durbin and County Clerk W. W. Hall drew the general jury venire for the February term of the state circuit court for Marion county, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the thirty-one men being selected from among the names of the 203 chosen by the Marion county commissioners' court at the January term. The men so selected, and from whom member the grand jury (if one is empanelled) and the trial juries will be taken at the next term of court, are given below, together with the occupation and precinct of each:

- James Moores, farmer, Silverton.
- Arthur Wood, farmer, Turner.
- M. R. Settemier, farmer, Mt. Angel.
- W. A. Taylor, farmer, Macleay.
- Will Evans, clerk, Salem No. 4.
- Wm. Staiger, merchant, Salem No. 1.
- F. R. DuRette, farmer, Fairfield.
- R. H. Kennedy, farmer, Woodburn.
- W. W. Zinn, merchant, Salem No. 4.
- Roy Witzel, farmer, Turner.
- George D. Goodhue, poultryman, Salem No. 4.
- Fred Bents, farmer, Butteville.
- J. E. Collard, farmer, Brooks.
- Lee J. Hadley, farmer, Marion.
- W. McGrew, merchant, Salem No. 3.
- J. J. Hall, farmer, Woodburn.
- Gideon Steiner, merchant, Salem No. 3.
- C. A. Fletcher, farmer, East Salem.
- John Kennedy, farmer, St. Paul.
- C. L. Parmenter, carpenter, Prospect.
- Willard Martin, farmer, Englewood.
- W. H. Humphrey, farmer, East Salem.
- Peter Curtwright, farmer, Englewood.
- C. E. Hudleson, farmer, Jefferson.
- J. A. Shafer, farmer, Turner.
- J. S. Golden, farmer, Marion.
- J. R. Jackson, farmer, Hubbard.
- A. Sauvine, farmer, South Silverton.
- Bruce Cunningham, farmer, South Salem.
- H. G. Sonnemann, merchant, Englewood.
- W. H. Cooper, harnessmaker, Stayton.

Sheriff F. W. Durbin and Deputy J. O. Estes will today serve the men drawn as jurors, summoning them to appear in court on Monday, February 12th, at 1 p. m., when the court will convene. There are several criminal cases awaiting the action of the court at that term, and a number of civil cases, to be tried before juries are on the docket awaiting the disposition.

BULLER'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—2:30 a. m.—Contrary to the announcement made shortly before midnight, by the war office, that nothing further would be issued before Wednesday forenoon, the following dispatch from General

HE IS LOYAL

A Louisiana Senator on the War in the Philippines.

WILL STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT

And Uphold Its Hands Until the Enemy Is Brought into Subjection—A Ringing Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Again today the senate's session was devoted entirely to speechmaking. Turner, of Washington, concluded his address on the Philippine question. McEnery, democrat, of Louisiana, delivered a speech on the race question in the South. Referring to the Filipino insurrection in this connection, he said: "I don't stop to inquire now, whether my country in the Philippines is right or not; I don't inquire which fired the first shot which precipitated hostilities. It is enough for me to know that my government has been assailed, and I will uphold its hands until its enemies are brought into subjection."

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Enormous crowds were present in the house today to witness the opening of the debate in the Roberts case. Fully three-fourths of the spectators were women. Roberts occupied a seat on the extreme right of the hall.

Chairman Taylor, of the committee, presented the case for the majority, while Littlefield, on behalf of the minority, supported his plan of seating and then expelling Roberts.

Roberts followed with intense interest the points brought out by Littlefield. After reviewing the famous Wilkes case before the British house of commons, Littlefield declared that the majority in the Roberts case were resorting to the "same infamous instrument of outrage and oppression." He said: "It is a course then denounced as damnable, and as subversive of the rights of the people, and a majority of this committee has the honor, if such it can be called, of following such a precedent."

Roberts was given one and a half hours to present his side of the case. "I find myself in the position," said he, "where I might say with propriety, 'plague on both your houses since both propose my undoing' (laughter), but," he continued, "the situation was not altogether without its advantages."

Roberts gave notice that he should appropriate the arguments of the majority against expulsion, and those of the minority against exclusion. He warned the house that nations fell because they separated from their traditions. If the nation indulged in "constitutional immorality" it did as did the individual who was guilty of physical immorality. In defense of polygamy, Roberts referred to the words of Martin Luther, when he was informed that his disciple, Carlstadt, was teaching polygamy: "I indeed must confess that I cannot protest when one takes many wives, for it does not contradict the scriptures," and again in his letter to Philip the Landgrave of Hesse, remarking upon the fact that Philip had taken a second wife, his first wife being still living, he said, "in the matter of matrimony the laws of Moses are not revoked or contradicted by the gospels." Roberts then explained the Mormon belief in polygamy, and said the church thought their creed on this point came within the constitutional inhibition against the laws prohibiting the free exercise of religious belief.

HAY'S REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The president has sent to the senate in response to a resolution of inquiry a report from Secretary Hay as to the portion of the \$50,000,000 defense appropriation expended by the state department. The total amount was \$493,860, the principal items being:

- Paris peace commission.....\$155,102
- Philippine commission.....126,420
- Transportation of destitute refugees from Cuba and Porto Rico.....14,840
- Pay of special agents.....10,328
- Cablegrams.....8,624

In the senate today Pettigrew offered a resolution calling on the president to send the senate the report of General Bates relating to the treaty with the sultan of Sulu. Among other things the resolution asks whether the sultan and his officials are under the civil service.

Ross, of Vermont, addressed the senate on his resolution relating to the Philippines.

ON THE TUGELA.

Boers Report Heavy Loss to One of Their Patrols.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Jan. 23.—The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela river. Their naval guns have been firing steel-pointed armor-piercing shells.

Reports being received that 2000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakensburg river, a strong patrol was sent to reconnoiter. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, from which

menly opened. The Boers lost 14 killed and 20 wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer positions at Swarskop was resumed yesterday, chiefly with a battery brought across the river. In the afternoon cannonading became excitingly brisk, and under its cover their infantry advanced in three lines to ascend a row of kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British, and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer position.

The naval guns resumed the bombardment this morning from a new position, but without results.

A GUARDSMAN PROMOTED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The war critic of the Leader writes in today's issue: "Not a word came from General Buller yesterday, good or bad. We do not think he would have refrained from reporting last night had he had any good news. One thing only we know—the enemy at length is outmatched in artillery, but his supremacy in rifle fire seems to remain. It is unnecessary to make any remarks upon the composition of the staff of the eighth division (the latest division organized) save that another guardsman is pushed up two steps by the victorious old system. This rule commends itself to a secretary of state for war, most of whose relatives are in the household troops. Lord Methuen for his command because he is a guardsman."

WILL BE RECEIVED.

New York, Jan. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: Montag White will be received as the consular and diplomatic representative of the South African republic. The state department has formally determined upon such action, and Mr. White has been given an intimation of this intention. When he gets properly executed credentials, which are expected within ten days, he will present them to Secretary Hay and enter upon his official business. Pending the receipt of these documents he will maintain a diplomatic silence and make no representation in behalf of his government.

The precedent for receiving Mr. White is found in the case of the United States consular and diplomatic agent at Cairo, Egypt, the only analogous case. Although Egypt is under Turkish suzerainty and the United States has a minister at Constantinople a consular and diplomatic agent is accredited to Egypt.

In his official capacity, Mr. White will only have access to the secretary of state. Ambassadors alone have the right of direct communication with the president. He will not even be introduced to the president, as newly accredited ministers are. Mr. White will have the privilege of submitting to the state department not only commercial matters, but such diplomatic propositions as do not require the assent of Great Britain under the suzerainty which she has claimed for more than a decade. He cannot negotiate a treaty.

In receiving Mr. White the state department completely reverses its policy. General O'Bierne, of New York, who had proper credentials from President Kruger, was refused recognition on the ground that he was an American citizen. At the same time it was made plain that bona fide citizens of the Transvaal, then temporarily in the United States, would not be received officially. It has been said at the state department that no representative of the Transvaal would be recognized.

IN THE FIELD

British and Boers Face to Face near Ladysmith

WARREN'S FORCE IN A HOT FIGHT

Rumor from Brussels, That the English Have Suffered Defeat, Still Lacks Confirmation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(Thursday, 4:15 a. m.)—The assemblage in Pall Mall, outside the war office, and those privileged to wait in the lobbies, reluctantly dispersed at midnight after the final word that nothing would be announced. The topography maps show that Spionkop is the highest part of the rocky plateau. Eastward about eight miles are the Boer positions along the Tugela river. General Buller's infantry, to reach the summit of Spionkop, must cross a natural glacis, three-quarters of a mile wide, and climbing 500 feet up a steep slope.

Nobody here seems to know, not even the war office, what Lord Roberts has done with his large reinforcements. Six thousand troops awaited his arrival at Cape Town, and since then 6000 others have reached there. The military critics are all hoping that a good share of these 12,000 have gone to help General Buller, and they argue that a few days' wait may make him strong enough to overcome the deadlock.

There are 19,000 troops at sea, and this heavy weight on the British side is expected to destroy the equilibrium now existing on every field of operations.

The British loss up to date, in killed, wounded and captured according to Buller's last list, totals 8,216 men.

DRIVING OUT BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's farm dated, Tuesday, Jan. 23d:

"On Monday Sir Charles Warren's force cannonaded and fusilled the Boer position west of Spionkop, near the Acton Homes road. Certainly, the fire was very heavy, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven. Today the enemy fired their guns oftener, using also the captured 15-pounder with shrapnel. Our casualties today were less than those of yesterday. The fighting began about 6 in the morning, and continued until dark, but there has been nothing like a general engagement. The naval guns assisted from Potgieter's Drift in shelling the Boer position.

REPORT FROM BRUSSELS.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German press tacticians are almost unanimously of the opinion that the situation of the British forces around Ladysmith is desperate. The Berliner Tageblatt prints a Brussels special, claiming that Sir Charles Warren has been signally defeated. The military writer for the Kreuz Zeitung says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

WAR OFFICE CLOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(12:30 a. m.)—

Shortly after 12 o'clock the war office announced that nothing further in the way of dispatches would be given out during the night.

SHARP FIGHTING.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to Times, from Spearman's Camp, dated Tuesday, 9:30 p. m., says:

"The Boers today had more guns and are preparing to fight almost interminably, having entrenched their ridges which stretch in an almost unbroken line from the Drakensburg many miles eastward. Firing continued throughout today. We have not advanced any further, but we threw up entrenchments during the night, from behind which the musketry duel continued from exactly the same position as yesterday."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Lourenzo Maronez, dated Wednesday, says:

"This morning all passengers booked for the Transvaal were stopped by government order, with the exception of the members of the Russian ambulance corps, who proceeded by a special train."

GERMAN BARK FREE.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German bark Hans Wagner, stopped December 10th in South African waters by the British gunboat Fearless, and ordered to Port Elizabeth to unload, has been released.

MURDERED FOR MONEY

MATE OF A SHIP KILLED IN PORTLAND HARBOR

Boatswain of the Vessel, Who Has Disappeared, Is Charged with Committing the Crime.

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—Wm. Kirk, mate of the ship C. S. Bennett was found in his berth this morning unconscious and a mass of blood issuing from a wound on the head. He was taken to the hospital, where he died tonight. The boatswain of the ship, who is said to have been in company with Kirk last night, is missing, as is also about \$600 known to have been held by Kirk for the different members of the crew. The police is vigorously working on the case.

The last man seen with the mate was a boatswain who has been "chumming" with him. For the past two weeks the men have been constantly together and a couple of times the boatswain bunked with him. None of the crew knew much about this person, as he was not shipped with the regular crew. The mate brought him aboard and a few days since put him in charge of the crew. He did this on his own responsibility, as the captain is in Fresno, California.

The last seen of the boatswain was when one of the men saw him leave the vessel about 8 o'clock last evening.

ORDER DISSOLVED.

Important Political Association in France Out of Existence.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The trial of the twelve Assumptionists fathers, before the correctional tribunal, resulted today in their sentence to 16 francs fine each, and the court decreed the dissolution of the order.

The main object of the prosecution was not the punishment of the authors, but the dissolution of the order, which the government had long regarded as a reactionary political association, and an important financial buttress of the nationalist movement.

Rev. Corner was called to Salem on Thursday by the severe illness of his sister.—Albany Herald.

Saturday's Specials

Saturday we will offer a very good line of linen huck towels at

2 FOR 25¢

See them displayed in our second window. We think them the best and most substantial values ever shown in Salem.

..Remember..

THIS PRICE WILL BE FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Jos. Meyers & Sons SALEM'S GREATEST STORE

Substantial Money Savers

75c FANCY SHIRTS... See the line displayed in our third window. We offer you here an honest bargain. Former prices \$1.00 up to \$1.50.

82c Outing flannel gowns for ladies, worth \$1.00 52c Men's natural wool underwear, former price 75c a garment.

19c Fast black hose for ladies, worth 25c. 35c Men's blue derby ribbed underwear, worth 50c.

78c Dress goods, French novelties for waists, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 39c President suspenders, a very fine 50c suspenders for 39c.