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LACY'S SHOE STORE, 94 State St.

A Hand Turn Dress Shoe. $3 00 for $2 40.

JOHN BULL'S VERSION.

The English Side of the War With the South African Republic.

What an Eminent New York Lawyer Has to Say on the Subject--England's Case Ably Presented.

Below are given the reasons Hon. John G. Sherman, a New York lawyer, gives to justify the position of the English government in its war with the South African Republic. As The Journal wishes to be fair to both sides, this matter is presented for what it is worth:

First—In 1884, Paul Kruger was in London. He was so poor that he could not pay his hotel bill, and it was paid for him by a generous Englishman. He then expressly and publicly invited Englishmen and Americans to settle in the Transvaal and to conduct mining there, writes Thomas G. Sherman, in the New York Times.

Second—Mr. Kruger afterward sold one of his own farms to Englishmen for $500,000, paid in gold. His friends and neighbors sold other farms at even greater prices, receiving altogether from foreign settlers (principally English, although including a considerable number of German, Frenchmen and Americans) many millions of dollars.

Third—These foreign settlers produce every dollar's worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal, and every dollar in excess of what will suffice for a very bare and dirty existence to the old residents. Every dollar of the wealth now possessed by Mr. Kruger, his son-in-law, his officials, and, indeed, any part of the Transvaal population, has been produced by these settlers.

Fourth—The taxes levied annually in the Transvaal have exceeded $20,000,000. Nine-tenths of this amount have been collected from the foreign settlers, whom Mr. Kruger invited into the country.

Fifth—No appreciable part of these taxes is expended for the benefit of the foreign settlers. If this sum were equally divided among all the Boers, it would furnish an annual income of about $2,000 for each family, which would pay three times over all their living expenses.

Sixth—No such equal division is made, but half of these taxes has been spent in making preparation for war, and the other half devoted to the payment of enormous salaries to and jobs for Mr. Kruger, his sons-in-law, friends and political supporters. Mr. Kruger himself has avowedly received $35,000 a year salary, while on repeated occasions sums of $15,000 and $25,000 have been paid out of the taxes for his direct and exclusive benefit, as appears by the public records. How much more has been spent without public record can only be guessed. His son-in-law and private secretary possesses, so says Mr. Hillegas, a single house costing $250,000, and rolls in wealth besides, as he must to support such a house.

Transvaal Bribery.

Seventh—The official records in a Transvaal lawsuit, arising upon a quarrel between two sets of Boer plunderers, show that every Boer official worth bribing, including Kruger's son-in-law, received bribes from a Boer railroad company. The amount of each bribe was set forth in a bill of particulars filed in open court. Not one of these men ever denied the receipt of these bribes.

Eighth—The foreign settlers, exclusively, built Johannesburg, a fine town, with (formerly) 50,000 inhabitants. They were not merely denied any right to govern that city; they were denied any municipal government whatever. This is proved not only by the explicit statements of Mr. Hillegas, the American representative of the Boers, but also by a proclamation of Paul Kruger himself, dated in January, 1896, a copy of which I have. Mr. Hillegas states that not $5 could be expended in repairing a road or a bridge without first receiving express authority from Pretoria.

Ninth—As a consequence of this total lack of good government, the death rate in Johannesburg has been constantly three or four times as great as ever in our own badly governed city of New York. There is no use in comparing it with ordinary mining camp, because Johannesburg is a fine city, built by intelligent and educated men.

Tenth—The foreign settlers in the Transvaal were denied the right to bear any arms, while every male Boer, from 16 years old upward, is heavily armed and drilled, at the expense of the foreigners.

Eleventh—By a press law, passed for the avowed object of crushing the foreign settlers, all newspapers were placed at the mercy of President Kruger, who can suppress them at his pleasure.

Twelfth—By another law, passed for the same purpose, all meetings of more than seven persons in the open air are absolutely prohibited, while all other meetings can be dissolved in an instant at the discretion of any policeman.

Thirteenth—Another law was passed, absolutely prohibiting the presentation by any foreigner of even so much as a petition for redress.

Fourteenth—When Mr. Kruger invited foreigners to settle in the Transvaal, full naturalization could be obtained within two years. After foreigners had accepted his invitation, he repealed all naturalization laws absolutely. Then, under pressure, he restored the laws, but made the term 14 years; but any foreigner desiring naturalization must renounce all protection, even from his own government or the Boer government, for 14 years, during which time he would be a citizen of no country whatever, and have no rights which any Boer would be bound to respect. During these 14 years he must be ready to serve in the Boer army on 12 hours' notice, and he would be frequently called upon to serve, without pay, clothing, or even food, which he must provide for himself. At the end of these 14 years of degrading humiliation he would not be allowed to vote for any office worth voting for unless his humble petition was approved by two-thirds of his district and finally by Mr. Kruger himself." Neither would he be allowed to vote, even then, unless he were 40 years of age.

Fifteenth—While nearly two-thirds of all persons residing in the Transvaal spoke only the English language, and less than one-third either spoke or could understand the barbarous Boer Dutch, the Boers insisted that all English-speaking children must take their education exclusively in Dutch.

Sixteenth—President Kruger resisted the introduction of railroads for years in order to compel the miners to hire his private ox teams at enormous prices. When finally he did permit railways to be built, he granted the privilege exclusively to persons who would agree to give to his relatives a big share of the profits. He granted monopolies of several indispensable articles of supply to the mines, with the result of doubling the price at which they could otherwise have been obtained.

A Rotten Government.

Seventeenth—The whole Transvaal government was corrupt and rotten from top to bottom. No business could be done with them without bribing the president's son-in-law and hangers-on.

Eighteenth—Having remonstrated against these things for many years in vain, and having received frequent promises of reform, which were never kept and never meant to be, a number of foreign residents, including more Americans in proportion to their total number, than of any other nationality, conspired together to compel these reforms to be granted by force of arms. They collected rifles, gunpowder, etc., but never made any use of them, and never committed any overt act. Their offenses were such as could not have been punished in the United States by more than a short term of imprisonment or fines not exceeding $1000. They neither planned nor desired to become a British colony.

Nineteenth—The conspiracy being discovered before the conspirators carried it out 60 of them, including six Americans, were arrested, cast into a indescribably filthy jail, and informed that unless they pleaded guilty they would all be hanged, but that if they did plead guilty they would be let off with fines.

Twentieth—Being brought into court they were charged with an offense which, by the express statute law of Boerdom, was punishable with nothing more than a short term of imprisonment. Being assured by the Boer prosecuting officers that they would receive no greater sentence than this, and would be allowed to escape with fines if they pleaded guilty, they did so plead; although, as to many of them, the offense could never have been legally proven.

Twenty-first—No judge then on the bench being quite unscrupulous enough to serve Mr. Kruger's turn, he imported an utterly unscrupulous judge, named Gregosowski. This judge publicly stated that he came for the express purpose of of making it hot for the Outlanders. After the prisoners had all pleaded guilty, this judge announced that, as to the four leaders, he should not sentence them under the statute law, but would resort to the unwritten law of the Transvaal, which prescribed death for such an offense. Accordingly, he sentenced these four (one of whom was a distinguished American, and probably the ablest mining engineer in the world) to death, and all the others to various terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

Twenty-second—Even the Dutch settlers of South Africa being horrified at this sentenced, and pouring by hundreds into Pretoria to remonstrate against it, Mr. Kruger graciously took the matter into consideration, but announced that his religious scruples forbade that he should commute the death sentences into fines, because such fines would be be "the price of blood," and his reverence for his dear Lord Jesus forbade that he should be less scrupulous than the priests of Jerusalem.

Twenty-third—The pious Boers therefore informed the prisoners that they could not be released on the payment of any fines, but that if the prisoners would, of their own accord, offer to subscribe for charities" sums varying from $25,000 to $100,000 each for the leading men, and not less than $10,000 for anybody, the merciful president might be induced to pardon them without any fines or imprisonment.

Twenty-fourth—Both the British and the American governments being at that time too chicken-hearted too intervene in his proceedings, this offer had to be accepted. The American citizens all made heavy contributions to "charity," John Hays Hammond paying $100,000. No such penalties were ever exacted in the whole history of the United States, nor during the last century in any other civilized country.

Charities for Kruger.

Twenty-fifth—These "charitable contributions," amounting to about $1,000,000 in all, were duly paid over to His Highness Kruger or his son-in-law. It is needless to say that the "charities" have never turned up, although four years have now elapsed since the $1,000,000 was safely deposited under the control of the pious Paul Kruger.

Twenty-fifth—Both the British and the American governments meekly submitted to these outrages upon their citizens; more shame for them both; no wonder that Kruger described both Englishmen, Irishmen and Americans as "dogs who, if they were good, would lick his boots."

The advocates of the Boers in this country assert that these acts have occurred only since the Jameson raid of December, 1895. In this there is not one word of truth except, of course, as to the trial and sentences of the Outlanders. All the other acts of oppression above narrated, and many, many more were committed and persisted in before the Jameson raid occurred or was ever thought of. In fact, the condition of the Outlanders has been distinctly better since the Jameson raid occurred. Although the raiders were defeated and captured, Mr. Kruger was not thereafter quite so confident that the Outlanders would never fight as he had been before. After that raid, and not before, he permitted Johannesburg to have some kind of local government, insisting, of course, that this government should be absolutely under the control of his own creatures. Still, it was much better to have a local government of his domination than none at all.

A Correction.

The newspaper report that H. G. Sonnemann has gone to Sumpter to make his future home is denied by the employes at Mr. Sonnemann's store. Mr. Hurd, who is in charge, says that his employer has gone to Eastern Oregon to assist a relative in establishing a business and to get a little vacation from his Salem store, but that he will return in a few days.

* * *

To Cure LaGrippe in Two Days

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

See that the full name is on every package:

Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Rixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says: "About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

JOURNAL "X RAY"

Those fool Boer tactics seem to be driving the scientific British generals insane.

* * *

"Choir" is a body of singers, but "quire" is to sing in concert. So says Webster.

† † †

It must have been a source of relief to the London public when Buller cabled that he was still on the safe side of the Tugela.

* * *

Some people really imagine the high price of hemp and the low price of wheat is in some manner the result of the Philippine war.

† † †

Resisting Boer sympathizers can in no way assist the expansion sympathizers in this country, yet some zeolats who seem to think more of their party than their country seem to feel that way.

† † †

Admiral Rous was running for parliament in Bristol, and was addressing a mob in one of its suburbs. "If I vote for you what taxes will you repeal?" said a dirty fellow in the crowd. "Why," said Rous, "on soap, for your sake."

† † †

Peoples Press: "Let the Republican party shake itself loose from the corrupt gang that is now running it and come back to the people from whence it sprung and advocate direct legislation and government ownership of monopolies and it will be good enough for us. Until it does so we shall oppose it.

* * *

East Oregonian: "Sensible people in the United States are not delighted at any reverse of England, so long as England obeys the dictates of justice, and does not attempt to enlarge its empire by crushing smaller peoples. Let England win American sympathy, if she desires it, by pursuing an imperial policy prompted by considerations of fairness and equity. Sympathy will be forthcoming under such conditions, and hearty sympathy, at that.

† † †

Two naughty boys had been having fun with the advertisements on a bill board. They had given George W. Childs a ragged moustache, Chester A. Arthur a beard; Robert Mantell had galways and John Drew side whiskers. One figure still remained in the centre of the board and the smaller boy of the twain had started towards it when his companion shouted: "Hold on! Don't do anything to dat." "Why not?" "Dat's Jeffries, de champeen." Then they put their pencils in their pockets, looked reverentially at the unmutilated face upon the board and trudged along.

To Whom it May Concern.

Salem, Or., Dec. 29, 1899.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Salem Truck & Dray Co., will please call at their office and settle immediately or their accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection. Geo. Griswold Receiver. 12-29-tf

"WITH BRAINS SIR!"

A great artist was once asked what he mixed his pigments with to obtain such wonderful effects. His reply was: "With brains, sir!" This would be the real answer to hundreds of people who are all the time asking what Dr. Pierce's medicines are mixed with to produce such marvelous cures. These medicines are the result of Dr. Pierce's thorough professional education; his deep study of the principles of *materia medica* and of the human physiology in health and disease; and above all his unparalleled practical experience.

"I thank God for giving you wisdom and knowledge, and guiding you in making these medicines," says Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., in an earnest letter to Dr. Pierce. "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same afflictions. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

There is no medicine in the world that has helped and cured so many weak and ailing women, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was devised solely for that purpose by one of America's most eminent specialists in this particular field of medical practice. Any woman may write to Dr. Pierce for advice which will be sent confidentially and absolutely free of charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent for the mere cost of mailing: paper bound for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth bound for 31 stamps. It is a grand and useful book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 563 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Instead of scouring and rubbing each piece of silver separately, the whole service can be as effectively cleaned in a few minutes. After each meal the silver should be put into a pan (kept especially for the purpose) and cover with lukewarm water, to which a teaspoonful of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

is added; set the pan on the range until the water gets to boiling point, then lift out each piece with a wire spoon and lay on a soft linen cloth, wiping quickly with chamois skin. The pieces so cleaned will be highly polished and look like new.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

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6:00 P M Ar.....El Paso.....Lv [illegible]
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10:56 A M Lv.....Salem.....Lv [illegible]
7:45 P M Ar.....San Francisco.....Lv [illegible]
5:45 A M Ar.....Ogden.....Lv [illegible]
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