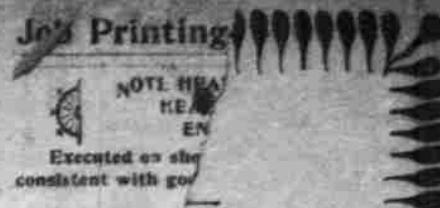


THE PLAIN DEALER.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.



No. 3

NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT.

Two More Deaths Had Occurred by December 30 and There Were Seven New Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A letter from Honolulu, dated December 30, says:

The curious spectacle is presented here of a revival of the shotgun quarantine around the plague-infected district while sanitary measures and disinfection have been practically abandoned. The board of health called out the National Guard three days after Christmas because of the discovery of five new cases of plague, two of which proved fatal. It is now paying \$1000 a day for this protection, and the result of this strict guard is that business is demoralized and many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarter are scattered.

The cordon drawn around the Asiatic district includes many of the leading Chinese and Japanese dealers, who live in sanitary Ichion and who are making a strong protest against the needless hardships to which they are subjected. The original method of fumigating all Oriental merchandise imported has been abandoned, and much of this unfumigated freight is handled by Hawaiians. There have been 17 known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date.

There have been a number of other deaths which were probably due to plague, but the board of health has not officially so declared them. Passenger traffic between islands is practically at a standstill. The inter-islands steamship companies refuse to take passengers on account of the enormous quarantine conditions imposed. Fumigated freight is accepted, but is loaded and discharged from lighters away from the wharves.

The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco on December 27, discharged her passengers and freight by means of lighters. The transport Grant with the Forty-eighth infantry, arrived a few hours after the America Maru. Her commander refused to come into the harbor or have anything but the barest communications with the officials, and started to Manila after a stop of not more than an hour.

Steamer Hong Kong Maru Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru arrived early this morning from China and Japan via Honolulu, and anchored at the quarantine station to await inspection.

BURNING INFECTED BUILDINGS.

Presence of Disease is Worrying the Sugar-Growers.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—Seven additional cases of plague have developed since the last advice, making 13 cases all told to date. Three cases were discovered on the night of December 28, and four cases have been reported during the past 48 hours.

The board of health has decided to take radical steps to stamp out the scourge. A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground yesterday. Three buildings and a large warehouse were destroyed by fire. The future policy of the health authorities will be to destroy all infected buildings.

The board of health is severely criticized by two leading papers, the Standard and Advertiser, in short, the journals claim that the members of the board appear to be incompetent and therefore incapable of handling the present trouble. There is still a feeling of doubt as to the nature of the disease. A majority of the intelligent people do not consider it plague, but the fact remains that the victims are stricken and die suddenly. If the trouble is not plague, it is something akin to it.

The presence of the disease in this city is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu. To get around this difficulty, the new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu; Honolulu being the only infected port, it is believed the federal authorities will agree to this plan, and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

THE CAPTIVE'S STORY

Experiences of Lieutenant Gillmore With the Tagals.

FINALLY ABANDONED TO SAVAGES

How the Rescue Was Effected—Young Venville Was Last Seen in Baler in June.

MANILA, Jan. 7, 8 p. m.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hale, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gillmore and 19 other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbed along with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were walking through the halls to the strains of "Agninaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo, and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands, he suffered everything.

Colonel Hale and Lieutenant Colonel Howe, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abalut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them, they were nearly starved, but were holding rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gillmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 16. We had reached the Abalut river, near its source that morning, and the Filipinos raided us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said:

"I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids it. I shall leave you here."

I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused me, however, saying he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us, yelling. One of my men shouted: 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboo.

I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards and called to us in English to lie down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hale thought Lieutenant Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative.

They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieutenant Gillmore some valuable papers. Only 14 out of 37 rafts survived the first night's experience, and 30 men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack.

"After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses, and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal.

One citizen of Vigan, Señor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us.

world have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. Where there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as from lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gillmore was covered with boils, and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching, the treatment became better. There was a signpainter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks, throughout the retreat with other emblems, like a skull and the word "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spanish," said Lieutenant Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconquista in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagal officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieutenant Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left.

The members of the party reported to General Orlis this morning. They were barefooted sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gillmore were: F. J. Hobert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galeo, of the Baltimore; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third Infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone, of the signal corps; Harry Hobert, of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Bremer and James Curran, of the Sixteenth Infantry; Albert Bishop, of the Third artillery, and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians. Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery, and entertain the bitterest feeling toward him.

Charles Baker, of the Third artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bayoneted him in the last fight through the mountains. The prisoners of Lieutenant Gillmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan, were: Macdonald of the Twenty-first infantry; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately were rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men, who were rescued with Lieutenant Gillmore, were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandot, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brookes, seaman.

At Baler, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey, landsmen, were instantly killed; O. MacDonald, seaman, and E. J. Noyard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woolbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

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Only Venville unaccounted for.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The navy department today received the following cablegrams:

"Manila, Jan. 6.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Gillmore, Walton, Vandot, Ellsworth, Brissol, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farney, Burke and Herbert, of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen at Baler, June 15." WATSON."

"Manila, Jan. 6.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Brutus towing disabled transport, Victoria. WATSON."

The Spanish guich places are not worked out yet, tells the Crook County Journal. Bob Cannon and H. Branson lately purchased the Trooper ranch, on Mole gulch, and sent Mr. A. Foss there with a rocker to prospect the ground. Mr. Foss is not a miner, but in eight days' work he cleaned up a large amount of gold, including two nuggets worth \$102 and \$106 respectively. Mole gulch is three miles long, and has never been worked. It will probably prove as rich or richer than Spanish gulch. Large water and the fact that a mile of the bed was dredged has kept it from being mined.

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One citizen of Vigan, Señor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us.

“The Best is the Cheapest.”

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

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of the best quality and latest style.

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CUSTOM-MADE-CLOTHING.

H. C. STANTON.

OOD, Willow, and Glassware, Crockery, Cordage, Etc., also on hand and at prices to suit times.

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