

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One Year \$1.00
 Six Months60
 Three Months30

Subscription Price Payable in Advance.

Address: GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

CHURCH NOTICES.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.—SERVICES EVERY Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and Thursday at 2 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9 a. m. Monthly meeting at 8 p. m. the first Tuesday in each month. Quarterly meeting the second Saturday and Sunday in February, May, August and November. Women's Foreign Missionary Society meets third Saturday in each month at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES, SUNDAY 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school Sunday at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SERVICES every two weeks as follows: February 7th and 21st, March 7th and 21st, April 4th and 18th. J. E. DAY, Pastor.

FREE METHODIST.—PRAYER MEETING every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m.

M. E. CHURCH.—SERVICES, SECOND, THIRD and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. At M. E. church, Fayette, first and fifth Sunday of each month.

SALVATION ARMY.—MEETINGS IN THE Free Methodist church every Tuesday night.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. OF THE WORLD.—NEWBERG CAMP, NO. 113, meets every Monday evening.

W. C. T. U.—BUSINESS MEETING the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

L. O. O. F.—SESSIONS HELD ON THURSDAY evenings in Bank of Newberg building.

K. L. O. F. S.—NEWBERG COUNCIL, NO. 168, meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall.

A. F. AND A. M.—MEETS EVERY SATURDAY night in V. Y. building.

A. O. U. W.—MEETS EVERY TUESDAY evening at 7:30 p. m. in L. O. O. F. Hall.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—



Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Overland Express— Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.	9:30 a. m.
*6:00 p. m. (except Sunday.)	
*8:30 a. m. (except Sunday.)	4:30 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.
7:30 a. m. (except Sunday.)	5:50 p. m.
Express train daily (except Sunday.)	
4:50 p. m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 8:25 a. m. Astoria.	
7:00 p. m. Ar. Astoria. Lv. 9:30 a. m. Portland.	
7:30 p. m. Ar. Independence. Lv. 4:00 a. m. Portland.	

All above trains arrive and depart from Grand Central station, Fifth and Irving streets.

Dining Cars on Ogden Route.

Direct connection at San Francisco with Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail steamship lines for Japan and China. Sailing dates on application.
 Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also Japan, China, Honolulu and Australia, can be obtained from
 J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent,
 134 Third street, Portland, Or.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger depot, foot of Jefferson street.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
9:00 a. m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 3:05 p. m. Astoria.	
12:30 p. m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 12:15 p. m. Astoria.	
3:30 p. m. Ar. Astoria. Lv. 7:30 a. m. Portland.	
Sheridan passenger (daily except Sunday.)	
4:30 p. m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 9:30 a. m. Astoria.	
6:00 p. m. Lv. Portland. Ar. 7:00 a. m. Astoria.	
7:40 p. m. Ar. Astoria. Lv. 6:30 a. m. Portland.	
*Daily. (Daily except Sunday.)	

C. B. FRISSELL, Agent, Newberg.
 R. KOEHLER, Manager.
 C. H. MARKHAM,
 Gen. F. & P. Agent, Portland, Or.

O. R. & N.

TO THE

EAST.

GIVES THE CHOICE OF

TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES

GREAT OREGON

NORTHERN RY. SHORT LINE.

VIA VIA
 SPOKANE, SALT LAKE,
 MINNEAPOLIS, DENVER,
 ST. PAUL, OMAHA
 AND AND
 CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.

LOWEST RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Ocean Steamers Leave Portland Every 5 Days

FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers Monthly from Portland to Yokohama and Hong Kong via the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., in connection with the O. R. & N.

For full information call on O. R. & N. Agent,
 OLIVER & COLCORD, NEWBERG, OR.,
 or address
 W. H. HURLBURY.

Gen. Pass. Agt. O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Or.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

VOL. X.

NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.

NO. 8.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

The sultan is negotiating for the building of a first-class armored cruiser.

The steamer Concho has arrived in New York from Havana with 968 bales of Cuban tobacco.

The English engineers announce that they have plenty of funds and intend to continue their strike.

It is reported that the Afridis are assembling in tribal council, with a view to concluding peace.

Eight of the principal buildings in Lebanon, Tenn., were destroyed by fire Thursday night, with a loss of \$75,000.

The death rate of Chicago for the year was 14 in the thousand, the lowest recorded for any city of over 200,000 inhabitants.

The British bark Taymount, bound from Liverpool for San Francisco, is now 224 days overdue, and her owners have given her up.

John Williams, at Marseilles, O., attacked Mrs. Flint and cut her so badly with a knife that she is not expected to live. He then fatally cut himself.

British bark Samaritan, from San Francisco, arrived in Liverpool considerably damaged from a hurricane which she encountered December 23.

Walter Gregory and Philip McNelly were instantly killed by a switching engine on the track in the yard of the Murden Boiler Works at Philadelphia.

A thief stole \$1,000 worth of jewelry from the house of Volney Mallett, president of the Indiana National bank, of Indianapolis, while the family were at dinner.

Joseph Lockley, clerk of the manager of the McHenry Estate Association, has disappeared from New York, after securing several thousand dollars by raised checks.

A fortnightly steamer service between this coast and Australia will commence in February, the Canadian Pacific line and the Oceanic line alternating their sailing dates.

French bark Lombard, from Mobile, Ala., sunk while entering the port of Cote, France. Five of the crew, including the captain, were drowned, and eight were saved.

Mrs. Sarah McGovern, wife of one of the wealthiest residents of Rankin, Pa., was shot and killed at her home Friday night, and her husband has been arrested for murder.

A new law went into effect on the first of the year in Massachusetts, providing that not over 30 per cent of the inmates of any penal institution in the state shall be employed in any one industry.

A line of steamers is to be established between Valparaiso and San Francisco.

Five shots fired by an unknown person into a saloon at Picton, Col., killed Robert Mandolini, the proprietor, and Dave Evans, and carried away a portion of the chin of Dick Owens.

A council of the United and White River Utes was held Friday, and an agreement finally made to consummate the sale of their lands on the terms proposed by the commission.

A destructive wind storm visited Chattanooga Friday. A large frame church and considerable other minor damage was done. The wind was followed by a heavy snow storm.

Madimer Bourtzeff, editor of the Narodnaya Vozst, and Wierbecki, printer of that paper, have been committed for trial in London for publishing articles inciting persons to assassinate the czar.

The trustees appointed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to obtain architectural plans of the buildings and grounds for the University of California have completed the plan of an international competition which is to be issued immediately.

Colorado will not join the combination proposed among certain Western states to biennially inspect the books of large Eastern life insurance companies as a condition precedent to permitting them to do business in those states.

Morris Mueller and Victor Goldstein attempted to drag William Smith, a passer-by, into a second-hand store in St. Louis. Smith drew a pistol and fired several shots. Mueller is in the hospital dying. Goldstein has some bullet holes in his arm, and Smith is in jail.

The building trades council of San Francisco has endorsed the action of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald in urging the annexation of Hawaii, advocating an eight-hour labor law and the anti-immigration law, and striving to have a clause inserted in the specification for the new postoffice requiring all stone to be dressed in San Francisco.

E. G. Triplett, president of the Algon agricultural and medical college for colored people, near Rodney, Miss., was shot and fatally wounded by some unknown assassin.

James W. Miller, of Pittsburg, has closed a contract to deliver 4,000,000 tons of 64 per cent Messaba iron ore on the docks at Cardiff, for the Cardiff Iron Foundry Company.

This is the largest deal ever consummated, the amount involved being \$30,000,000, on which Miller gets a commission of \$500,000.

LYNCHING IN COLFAX.

Chadwick Marshall Hanged to the Courthouse Wall.

Colfax, Wash., Jan. 11.—Chadwick Marshall, the suspected murderer of young Hayden, near Farmington, on the night of October 22, was taken from jail by a mob at 2 o'clock Saturday morning and hanged to the west wall of the courthouse.

There was a suspicion that a mob was collecting, but the officers made no preparations to resist. The train from Spokane that night arrived an hour late, at nearly 1 o'clock. A few minutes afterward the prisoners in the jail saw a body of masked men march up Mill street east of the jail.

Jailer H. B. Treff, who was the only officer about the courthouse, was awakened and informed that an officer wanted a prisoner locked up. He dressed and came out, and was confronted by masked men with cocked revolvers. Treff was informed that the mob wanted to hang "Blackey" Chadwick Marshall and "Dakota Slim" McDonald, and demanded that Treff give up the jail keys. The officer led the way to the sheriff's office, opened the safe, got the keys and gave them to his captors.

Twelve members of the mob then entered the jail, taking Treff with them. They first went into the woman's wing, where "Dakota Slim" McDonald, and demanded that Treff give up the jail keys. The officer led the way to the sheriff's office, opened the safe, got the keys and gave them to his captors.

When a member of the mob struck him a heavy blow over the head with an iron bar, stunning him.

A rope was then fastened around "Blackey's" neck and he was carried and dragged out of the jail and up the narrow stairs to the superior courtroom and to one of the west double windows, where a rope was tied around a standard between the windows and "Blackey's" body was pitched out head foremost at the end of an eight foot rope and left dangling against the courthouse wall in plain view of the people on Main street.

While this was being done, part of the mob went to "Dakota Slim's" cell again. During their absence, the prisoner had stuffed the keyhole of the cell door with rags and fastened a sharp knife on the end of a broomstick.

With this spear he kept jabbing through the barred door of the cell, preventing anyone approaching the door to pick the rags out of the keyhole. His cell had two doors, the inner one of solid steel and behind this he protected his body.

Finally, a member of the mob, catching a glimpse of "Slim's" shoulder, aimed and fired at him, the bullet splitting on the door and one portion striking the wall outside of the cell. The larger half of the bullet passed through "Slim's" sleeve, cutting the skin and striking the wall, splattered and rebounded, four small pieces striking him on the breast.

"Slim" fell to the floor, showing the solid door to his foot at the same time, and exclaiming "My God, they have killed me." One member of the mob was heard to say, "Let's be sure we've killed him." Another said, "Let's give him another shot and finish him." Finally, the mob decided "Slim" was dead and left. "Slim's" injuries, however, were not dangerous.

The mob was at the jail less than 10 minutes. They turned Treff loose. "Blackey's" body was not cut down until about 3 o'clock. The mob's visitation was of the quietest character.

Treff's family, with rooms directly beneath the jail, did not know of any disturbance until Treff told them after the body was taken down.

A coroner's inquest was held this afternoon, the verdict being that "Blackey" was killed by parties unknown to the jury.

SAID TO BE SETTLED.

Reported Agreement Between England, Japan and Russia.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, dated yesterday, says it is reported that England, Japan and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Corea.

The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, under date of January 6, says: A high Russian official has left Peking for Canton to discuss certain matters with the viceroy, who has been ordered to agree to his demands.

Will Sue For Peace.

Havana, Jan. 11.—It has been rumored since yesterday that General Fitzhugh Lee will accompany General Blanco when the latter takes the field.

It is further reported that Senor Estrada Palma, the delegate to the United States of the Cuban insurgents, will arrive here shortly and accompany the captain-general and General Lee to the field, and that a conference with General Maximo Gomez will follow.

The reports have caused a sensation in this city.

Six Buried in a Quarry.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 11.—News was received here this afternoon that six men were buried in a cave at Walter Beach's slate quarry, Slattintown, about 15 miles from here. Two have already been taken out dead, and it is believed that four more have lost their lives.

Vibrations of the earth, followed by a noise like a heavy distant explosion, disturbed the inhabitants of Exeter and other New Hampshire towns.

FROZEN TO DEATH

Fate of Two Douglas County, Washington, Ranchers.

WANDERED NEARLY 100 MILES

Travelled in a Circle—Bad Storm Came Up Immediately After They Started on the Trip.

Coulee City, Wash., Jan. 11.—William Putnam and Patrick Johnson, who left here December 20 for their place 30 miles northeast of Waterville, were found frozen to death about 30 miles from here by a search party.

They had lost their way and wandered in a circle for nearly 100 miles. Johnson was an old settler.

Spokane, Jan. 11.—In July last, William Putnam, a farmer in the Pleasant Hill country 12 miles west of Bridgeport, was committed to the insane asylum at Medical Lake, where he remained until about three weeks ago, when he was released and given into the charge of his father-in-law, Patrick Johnson, who also resides in the Pleasant Hill country. When last seen, three weeks ago, Johnson and Putnam were 10 miles west of Coulee City, and were starting for home on snowshoes. They intended to strike across an unsettled part of the country, a distance of 30 miles, where there are no houses.

Immediately after they left the house of Mr. Holt, St. Andrews, it began to storm. Mr. Johnson was a man over 50 years of age. Mr. Putnam was a robust man formerly, but his indoor life of late must have wholly unfitted him for such a journey as he undertook. The men were advised to keep the stage road and go via Bridgeport, but on account of the extra distance, and it is thought, to save expenses, they risked their lives by taking a most perilous journey, and with no suitable preparation. Saturday the searching party came upon the body of Johnson. His feet were in a badger hole, and his left hand indicated that in desperation he had cut or gnawed it and sucked his own blood. Putnam was found seven miles further on.

DISIRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Havana Sufferers Receive Aid From the United States.

Havana, Jan. 11.—About 9 o'clock this afternoon, while service was in progress in the cathedral, a man named Ramon Vives entered and fired several revolver shots. The bullets struck the image of St. Peter, destroying the chalice and a hand. The shooting caused the greatest alarm, and the people dispersed amid wild confusion.

Vives, who was promptly disarmed by those near, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Today at the residence of Dr. Villanosa, of the special committee appointed by Senor Bruzon, governor of Havana, and Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, to superintend the work, took place the first distribution of supplies received from the United States consulate for the reconcentrated.

La Discussion has phrases of profuse gratitude to the American charity. It published a special supplement, the proceeds of the sale of which will be turned over to the relief fund. In a leading editorial, La Discussion asks the insurgents, in the name of humanity and for the sake of their mothers, wives, sisters and children dying of starvation, to lay down their arms and to make peace with the government.

Insurgent Leader Nunez and five other insurgents have surrendered in the province of Santa Clara.

It is reported that the fierce criticisms that have appeared in El Reconstrador on Senor Fernandez de Castro, are inspired by Senor Bruzon, civil governor of Havana, and have caused much comment and created a division among the autonomists, who are attacking each other.

JUDGES FOR ALASKA.

Senate Committee Will Recommend Appointment of Three.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senators Thurston, Carter and White, constituting the committee on territories, held a prolonged session today. They practically decided to recommend that the territory be given three judges instead of one, and that the judges be authorized to appoint United States commissioners, this power being now vested in the president. They discussed the advisability of allowing a delegation in congress, and while they did not decide to recommend this course, they considered it with more favor than heretofore. There is great pressure for this concession. The principal objection urged against it is the difficulty of getting convenient polling places.

Murder Followed by Suicide.

Bedford, Ia., Jan. 11.—James R. McCown, a justice of the peace and prominent citizen, who last night shot and killed his divorced wife trying to obtain possession of their children, was found dead today in the yard of Sheriff Lane. He had evidently shot himself, for there was a bullet hole in his head.

Tire of a Driver Burst.

New York, Jan. 11.—The rim of one of the six-foot drivers on an engine on the Baltimore & Ohio burst as the train was rushing past Netherwood, N. J., this morning. Three persons were slightly injured. The train was making fully 50 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

Bread riots have occurred in the province of Girgenti, Sicily. Rioters fired upon and looted the municipal buildings. Troops have been called out.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Theodore Durrant Executed in San Quentin Prison.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 8.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows Friday morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the last that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold this morning and made his last speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some ordinary topic of the day. His face was pale, and his eyes were red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solid as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence of the law. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of over five feet and 15 minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In despite of the exciting event of last night, when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents till 11:30 P. M., he rested easily during the night and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a neat suit of dark material for the occasion and those clothes Durrant quickly donned. He noticed the absence of collar and necktie, however, and knowing full well the reason for this omission, he asked for them, explaining that a turn-down collar would not interfere with the noose. Then he sat down to an excellent breakfast and ate heartily. During the early morning hours, Durrant did not have much to say beyond expressing a desire that no newspaper men should be allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died, accepting at the last moment the comforts of the Catholic church, instead of the Baptist church, in which he was reared. Rev. Mr. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant innocent, and the condemned man declined his services until Rader professed belief in his innocence. Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagan, the priest who had frequently visited him in prison, to attend him. Father Lagan responded promptly and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremony.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant clasped his son by the hand and the young man turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant said: "The hour has come for us to part," and put her gently away from him.

The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room and, supported by two friends, saw his son meet his death.

Warden Hale did not attempt to hurry matters, but allowed all possible time for the supreme court at Washington to take some action. Finally, when word was flashed across the continent that the supreme court had declined to interfere, the warden ordered the programme of the day carried out.

At 10:34 o'clock, Durrant, accompanied by Father Lagan, appeared at the door of the execution room. He was followed by his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards. The father and his friend walked around the gallows to the front, while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows platform. Instantly on arriving at the gallows, his legs and arms were pinioned and the rope was placed upon his neck.

The hangman was about to adjust the black cap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those who have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is the sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors, but I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get the justice that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators grouped closer to the wooden framework that they might not lose a word of what was being said. Durrant finished and had barely ceased when the black cap was placed over his face.

At the same instant, Hangman Lunt raised his rattle, the trap was sprung, and with a hand, Durrant's body shot through the opening. There was a sound as of a stout rope drawn taut, and a broken-necked criminal swayed to and fro for a moment. Then the body became motionless.

A GENEROUS OFFER

Cuba Is Ready to Buy Her Liberty.

VALUE PLACED AT \$250,000,000

Offers by Spain of Anything Short of Independence Will Be Scorned—Views of Gomez.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Herald prints the following letter from General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, dated "In the Field, December 26, 1897."

"You ask me for my opinion regarding what effect the autonomous regime about to be implanted by Spain in Cuba, might have towards the pacification of the island. The Cubans in arms do not propose to give up, shall never yield, in their struggle with the metropolitans, until they have established their absolute independence. No matter what number of liberties is granted to Cuba by any Spanish government, even in case Spain should reserve for herself no other right than to keep the Spanish flag over Cuba as a symbol of nominal sovereignty, she will not succeed in ending the war."

"The Cuban people will admit of no other solution of the present conflict than that whereby Cuba shall be recognized as a member of the sisterhood of free nations. In this attitude of absolute radicalism we are sustained by two great motives, which, unified as one single force, impel the Cuban people as a whole as well as towards the adoption of the grand resolution of their existence—sentiment and interest; the former because the Cubans feel that they have been profoundly hurt by the horrible war methods employed against them by Spain, the latter because they are all firmly convinced that only as free men will they be able to enjoy peace and command the necessary credit to reconstruct their country, which had been devastated by Spain herself."

"In short, Cuba not only wishes, but needs to be free. It is about time that Spain should recognize that fact, and leaving aside all chaotic autonomy, should manfully confront the true problem. Let the Spanish nation acknowledge Cuba's independence which she justly claims, and receive a compensation which is right and equitable. And even let her claim from our government some advantages in the Cuban tariff to foster her own industries. Then, and only then, will the rainbow of peace lighten the horizon which is now reflected by the glare of the glowing fields and the firing of the cannon."

The Herald also prints an interview with Gomez at a date later than the above. The correspondent found Gomez in the best of health and spirits and fully convinced that the long struggle is drawing to a close.

"The Intransigents of Cuba," said General Gomez, "have been the only ones willing to continue the struggle, because they feared that Cuban triumph would result in their prosecution and the confiscation of their property. They are utterly mistaken. I, Maximo Gomez, whose word has never been broken, assure them of absolute protection. I know these people represent the thrifty business element of the island, and believe they are destined to rank among the most valued citizens of the republic. The triumph of our cause will bring to them assurance and permission to follow their vocations in peace. There will be no revolution, either political or social. All we ask of them is to help build the fortunes of the island and repair the waste of war."

"I say the same thing, too, to the Spanish officers in the field. They have been fighting us not because they hate Cuba, but because they love Spain. They have proved themselves to be loyal sons of the motherland, and when they have laid down their arms we will gladly extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We will bury the bloody past and go forward shoulder to shoulder to build up