

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One Column.....Twenty Dollars
Half Column.....Ten Dollars
Professional Cards.....One Dollar

Reading Notices Will Be Inserted at the Rate of Ten Cents Per Line.

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

VOL. XII.

NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

NO. 3.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Subscription Price Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Richard Croker says Tammany will support Bryan.

Chicago is after the Republican national convention.

Admiral Dewey believes war in the Philippines is practically over.

New Zealand's government is stocking up the island with American game birds.

Great Britain now realizes that the war is real and seeks expression of neutrality.

Bert Rappin, of Nashville, Tenn., won the six-day wheel race at St. Louis.

The transports Elder and Belgen King are now out of the government service.

It is expected to have an all-trolley line from Portland, Me., to Boston open by spring.

Goebel is given a certificate of election martial law will be declared in Kentucky.

Whalers are preparing to go out again. Expense of the business had increased 40 per cent over last year.

General Methuen's second battle is the advance to relief of Kimberley resulted in the loss of nearly 200 British soldiers.

The Pacific Mail Company is chartering tramp steamers to replace those chartered by the government for transport service.

The Knights of Labor will depart from their time-honored custom and take a hand in politics. It also contemplates establishing schools for its members.

A manufacturer of wire asserted before a senate committee that 50 per cent of the imported wires are American wires sent abroad, doctored and sent back.

The Puget Sound Can Company has incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, capital \$200,000; Oregon Can Company, \$200,000, and California Can Company, \$200,000.

"C. H. White's Bureau," a "get-rich-quick" concern, located in the cotton exchange building, New York, has closed its doors and the promoters have decamped with over \$200,000 of other people's money.

General Miles has returned from his trip to the West and South. He reports the defenses of the Pacific in good condition, but thinks more men are needed. He favors a regular army of one soldier to every 1,000 of population.

Major-General Otis will come home soon.

In England, the "antis" are not allowed a free press.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners are now at Manila.

Much damage has been done to potatoes by the recent rains in Oregon.

Hundreds are dying weekly in China from the plague, and the government refuses to take sanitary precautions.

The United States ship Ranger at Mare Island, is supposed to be fitting for some secret mission.

France is hostile to Catholic orders. Seven bishoprics and salaries of 700 vicars are to be suppressed.

Troops will continue to go to the Philippines. They will be needed, as other islands than Luzon are requiring attention.

Roberts will not be able to retain his seat, as a majority are against him. He has some supporters who will insist on a hearing.

The rebels evacuated Mangalore in a hurry. They did not fire a shot and left a hundred American and Spanish prisoners behind.

Two men, Engineer Robert Hunter and Fireman D. L. Miller, were killed in the O. R. & N. wreck near Rooter Rock. W. F. Herzinger was badly injured.

The Boers at Estcourt were defeated by Hildyard's forces. The defeated force retreated toward Colenso, destroying a railway bridge at Frere, and Britishers are after them with a flying column.

The young celestials of San Francisco have a plan on foot to restore to power the young emperor of China. They will raise a fund of \$50,000 to carry it out and introduce certain needed reforms in the empire.

Viceroy Curzon in his report on the famine in India says that 30,000,000 people in the area are now affected. Relief work up to the present time has cost the government \$5,000,000, aside from losses of revenue and loans.

The descendants of Queen Victoria now number 71. She has seven sons and daughters living, 33 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

Fritz Klotz, one of President Kruger's 50 grandchildren, bears the honorary title of lieutenant, despite the fact that he is only 4 years old.

Mrs. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, has given an imposing monument to Peppercorn, Mass., in memory of the men of that town who fought at Bunker Hill.

LATER NEWS.

The Samoan treaty was signed at Washington.

This year's hop product of Washington amounts to 35,983 bales.

The new Austrian budget provides for a consil-general in Chicago.

The tone of the Japanese press on the war in the Transvaal is decidedly pro-British.

General Joe Wheeler writes that the Filipino war is being prolonged by the ants in this country.

The British railway companies have agreed to convey free to the port of embarkation, all books, papers and periodicals intended for use of the troops engaged in South Africa.

At the caucuses held in Washington the democrats chose James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, as their candidate for the speakership. The republicans nominated David B. Henderson, of Iowa.

General Leonard Wood will be the master of all Cuba until the time comes when congress takes action by providing a new civil government for the island.

The Hernandez revolution is gaining ground in Venezuela from day to day, and is supported by leading members of the financial and commercial world, who supply the revolutionists with all the arms and money they need.

The British deal and wounded at the hard-fought battle of Modder river numbered hundreds. The war department has given out the information that the total number of casualties was 452, and the number killed, 73. The Boer loss was slight.

Bubonic plague has made its entry into Japan, five undoubted cases having been reported at Kobe, three already proving fatal. The pest is traced to cotton imported from China. Much dismay prevails in the infected city, and the most drastic measures are being taken by the authorities.

According to late advices the great drought in Australia was broken in October. Terrible storms followed, doing great damage, especially to buildings. The Adamstown Roman Catholic school, in which 40 children were assembled, collapsed. One scholar was killed and two others seriously injured.

It has been definitely settled that the auditing department of the Oregon Short Line is to be brought under the supervision of Auditor Ernest Young, of the Union Pacific, and all accounts for both lines audited at Omaha.

It is also rumored that the O. R. & N. auditing department is soon to follow in the wake of the Short Line.

Lawton has reached Bayombong.

The battle of Graspan was the first battle fought on Free State territory.

The internal revenue collected in Oregon the last fiscal year amounted to \$413,775.

Troops in Cuba are to be removed. General Wood has given his approval of such action.

Secretary Gage will probably continue the purchase of government bonds for another month or more.

Ex-Collector of Customs Thomas J. Black, died suddenly of heart trouble and asthma at Portland, Or.

Four blocks of business houses were laid in ashes in Philadelphia. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The iron and steel trade is rather quiet in some lines, but prices are holding up, and scarcity is predicted.

President McKinley is considering a plan for dividing Cuba into two parts and placing General W. Wood and Ludlow in charge.

The Oregon, Samarra and Callao, with 160 bluejackets and marines captured the port of Vigan, province of south Sileco, north of Manila.

American manufacturers are selling to the outside world over \$100,000,000 worth of iron and steel in excess of any earlier year in their history.

General Methuen, in command of the British forces, was slightly wounded at Modder river. Colonel Northcott, Lieutenant-Colonel Stoford were killed.

The great Thanksgiving football game at Portland between the Multnomahs and the Olympics, of San Francisco, resulted in a tie, neither side scoring.

Eight thousand Boers were defeated by General Methuen in the hottest battle of the war. The fight took place at Modder river and lasted 10 hours.

Great Britain has protested vigorously to this government against the organization of expeditions here, intended, presumably, for the assistance of the Boers.

The Vanderbilts now have the B. & O. They have also acquired Morgan holdings in the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio. This is a combination not contemplated.

Lightship No. 50, whose station is at the mouth of the Columbia, after vicissitudes probably never experienced before by a lightship, is ashore on McKenzie head, between Cape Disappointment and North head light, and will probably be a total loss. Her crew of eight men were rescued by the breeches buoy.

Mrs. McKinley has made over 4,000 pairs of knit slippers for charitable institutions.

Former Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is to present the state with an orphan asylum.

Hiram Cronk, of Ogdenburg, N. Y., is 99 years old and the last survivor of the Mexican war.

Harry J. MacDonald, who died in New York recently, was the son of a native African king.

TEN HOURS' BATTLE

Methuen Encounters Boers at Modder River.

BLOODIEST FIGHT OF CENTURY

Boers Forced to Quit Their Position, but British Could Not Follow Them Up.

London, Dec. 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Cape Town, Nov. 30.—General Methuen reports:

"Modder River, Nov. 30.—Reconnoitered at 5 A. M. the enemy's position on the river Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being left. Action commenced with the artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5:30 A. M. The guard on the right and the Ninth brigade on the left attacked the position in widely extended formation, at 6:30, and supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp, etc. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. After desperate, hard fighting, which lasted 10 hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. General Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers. "I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the history of the British army. If I can mention one man particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

Situation at Mafeking.

London, Dec. 2.—Colonel Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, November 30, has sent the following to the war office through General Forster-Walker, at Cape Town:

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a more efficient, I am daily pushing out our advance work, with good results. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

Boer Loss at Belmont and Graspan.

Orange River, Dec. 2.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140, and at Graspan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

The Race to Manila.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Colombo, on her way to Manila. She is carrying her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since their ocean race to the Philippines began. The Brooklyn arrived at Colombo yesterday, and will sail probably in time to get away ahead of the New Orleans. The latter has been gaining of late, and has bettered her position by two days against the Brooklyn since leaving Aden. The indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

Dispatches just received from the island of Panay, say that at 1 o'clock, the evening of Sunday, November 26, the Nineteenth regiment encountered the entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion repelled, and, after several volleys, the Nineteenth flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreating to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the Nineteenth were killed.

A New Triple Alliance.

London, Dec. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain is indeed a guarantee of peace to the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

Harpers Embarrassed.

New York, Nov. 30.—The State Trust Company, as trustees of the first mortgage yesterday issued notice of the company's intention of taking possession of the property, including the publication of the periodicals known as Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar and Harper's Round Table. There will be no interruption in the issues of the various publications.

Collision at Paterson.

New York, Dec. 2.—The eastbound Buffalo express, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, while standing outside the station at the Van Winkle street crossing at Paterson, N. J., at 7:45 tonight, was run into by a swiftly moving accommodation train, bound from Philadelphia, N. J., to Jersey City. Six people were killed, and there are now 20 injured at the hospital in Paterson, several of whom may die.

THE GILMORE PARTY.

First Authentic Account of Their Experiences.

Manila, Dec. 2.—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant-Commander McRacken, took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, Mr. Sonnenschein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieutenant, J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party of the Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenschein was imprisoned at Baler for a long time with Lieutenant Gilmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Abra, November 19, addressed to "Any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the Gilmore says." The note was signed "Gilmore."

According to Mr. Sonnenschein, when Lieutenant Gilmore's launch entered the river from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieutenant Gilmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieutenant Gilmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that the should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this was accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown.

A sailor of Lieutenant Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing on him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, when General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the beach during the night, and now lie in the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant Gilmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

Agulnaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Baler, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieutenant Gilmore was given a long and pleasant trip was untrue. He had no quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

LIGHTSHIP ON THE BEACH.

Almost High and Dry—Vessel Not at All Injured.

Astoria, Or., Dec. 2.—Captain Balbridge, of the steamer Miller, which arrived from Fort Canby this evening, reports that the lightship was driven several hundred feet further upon the beach during the night, and now lies almost high and dry at low tide. She is broadside on the rocks and the bow pointing toward McKenzie head, and from her sheltered position it is not thought she will be broken up.

Today some members of the life-saving crew waded out the vessel and went aboard to take off their lines. A thorough examination showed that the ship was perfectly dry, and was uninjured, except that her rudder was gone. The crew is still at the Fort Canby hospital, and all are in good health, though the Seaman Antonio Enberg, who was thrown against the wheel yesterday and had two ribs on his left side fractured. Owing to the heavy gale raging today, no attempt was made by any of the tugs to reach the stranded ship.

NO UPRIISING IN CUBA.

Agitators Are Being Closely Watched by the Authorities.

Havana, Dec. 2.—La Lucha, in an editorial on the situation in Cuba, says:

"There will be neither revolt nor insurrection. Matters are in a grave condition, but not alarming"—so. The judicious behavior of all persons of influence will prevent violent or sensational developments. There has been no outbreak of armed men in any part of the island, and as a matter of fact the people in the rural districts intend to suppress any attempt at a rising.

"The farmers who had to be forced to fight Spain are now beginning to recover from the effects of that struggle. They know that the Americans are determined to maintain the peace, and they know also that the American authorities are kept fully informed of every step taken by men who are giving a percentage of their salaries to buy arms. The other imbeciles—the agitators and office-holders, who are using the money they receive from the United States to further plans which they may then abandon when the price is also marked men. The American government has in Cuba an unsurpassable spy service, largely composed of Cubans themselves."

Advance in Cocaine.

New York, Dec. 2.—Persons who are accustomed to buying cocaine have been forced to pay much more for it recently than the usual price. The drug has risen from \$3.50 an ounce to \$6.25 an ounce in the last few months. This is caused by the revolution in Peru. That South American republic raises practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.

THE TAGALS GAVE UP

Filipino Force at Bayombong Surrendered to Monro.

GARRISON OF EIGHT HUNDRED

Laid Down Their Arms and Released Their Prisoners, Among Whom Were Several Americans.

Manila, Dec. 4.—General Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several Americans and 70 Spanish prisoners and the garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieutenant Monroe, with 50 men of the Fourth cavalry.

Otis' Report of Operations.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Otis' advice to the war department was that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed, and the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He states that Captain Warwick, of the Eighteenth infantry, was killed in an engagement at Pasi, Ilo Ilo province, November 27.

CALIXTO WAS ASSASSINATED.

He and Alvarez Stirred the People up to the Point of Insurrection.

Manila, Dec. 4.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine.

The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and the lack of food resulting from the island's blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on November 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, mayor of the town of Tetuan.

Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan and where the mayor station guards. The latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly. Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga.

Commander Very dispatched the gunboat Manila on November 15 to Jolo to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17, and two more companies followed them shortly. Manila's followers were driven from the town into the mountains. The Castine was saluted with 2 guns and Commander Very landed 100 bluejackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords, and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very dispatched the gunboat Manila on November 15 to Jolo to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17, and two more companies followed them shortly. Manila's followers were driven from the town into the mountains. The Castine was saluted with 2 guns and Commander Very landed 100 bluejackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords, and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on November 22, at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Merces. Alvarez delivered 14 Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered to the army at Zamboanga, as were also 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain, which the revolutionists looted before the Americans could get possession.

Alvarez and only a dozen followers left, the remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupations. Commander Very, having started to occupy Zamboanga, is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

Wood Will Return to Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Leonard Wood will return to Cuba next week. He says he expects to remain in the line of the army as long as he lives and is permitted to remain.

His First Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the first annual report of Secretary Root, just made public, frequent reference is made to the report of General Otis to show the magnitude of the task set for him in the Philippines with the inadequate forces at his command when the outbreak came, and a high tribute is paid to the courage of the troops who, in the face of great hardships, voluntarily consented to forego an immediate return to their homes upon the expiration of their terms of service.

HELD UP BY ONE MAN.

Daring Robbery of an Express Car in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4.—An unknown white man, closely masked, held up the two messengers in a Southern express car tonight, and under cover of a revolver, compelling them to give up \$1,700 in cash. Eight thousand dollars in another safe was overlooked by the outlaw. The train had just left Branchville when Messengers Ramsey and Rhodes were covered with two revolvers. One messenger was made to stand with his hands over his head and the other was compelled to hand over the money packages in the safe. After warning the messengers not to put a foot outside of the car until the train had got under way again, the robber pulled the bell and jumped off as the train slowed up. The conductor saw the robber escaping alongside the track, but, thinking him a tramp, signaled the engineer ahead. When the train got under way the messengers came out and told their story. The car was a combination baggage and express, and the door had been opened to permit the conductor to reach the baggage section, which was in the forward end of the car.

How the Khalifa Died.

Cairo, Dec. 4.—Officers from the Sudan who have arrived here say that when General Wingate's force overtook the khalifa, the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position was hopeless, the khalifa bade his emirs stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground and sat down on it, with the emirs on each side of him. The khalifa was found shot in the head, heart, arms and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his bodyguard were all dead in front of them. General Wingate's force swept over them without recognizing the khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later. The khalifa is described as of medium height, strong and stout, of light brown, color and wearing a long gray beard.

Wrecked by a Breaker.

Eureka, Cal., Dec. 4.—The steamer Weccott lies a total wreck on the south jetty of Humboldt bay, having struck the rocks there, and of the 24 souls on board all are safe but two. One passenger, Mrs. Carmichael, a resident of Ferndale, this county, and Gus Nelson, a seaman of the steamer, lost their lives. Mrs. Carmichael was the first person the lifesaving crew tried to rescue. She was in the basket which was on the lifeline run to the doomed vessel from the jetty. A big breaker struck the basket as she was almost in the arms of her rescuers, and she was swept away. Her body was not recovered. Nelson was killed by a falling spar which struck him, breaking his neck.

Storm in Texas.

Rockport, Tex., Dec. 4.—Reports from points on the gulf in this section show that the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than at first reported. A number of small fishing craft are missing, together with their crews. The bodies of James Sanders and two other men not yet identified have been found in the mouth of St. Charles bay.

Several thousand head of sheep and hundreds of cattle were driven into the gulf by the storm and drowned. One ranchman, George Brundett, lost over 3,000 head of sheep in this manner. In Refugio and Aransas counties, there was a terrific fall of hail and chunks of ice, some being five inches in diameter. More than 700 head of cattle were killed by falling hail in the vicinity of Lamar.

A Cure For Leprosy.

Honolulu, Nov. 25, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 4.—Experiments are to be made here with a remedy for leprosy, which is said on reliable authority to have actually accomplished cures. The cure is a Venezuela shrub, of which samples were forwarded here by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States. The shrub is growing here under the care of Dr. Carmichael, of the United States marine hospital service, who was asked by the department at Washington to make experiments with them. The shrub credited with the power of eradicating the maldady, hitherto found to be incurable, is known in Venezuela as tantia.

Secretary Hitchcock's Annual Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, made public tonight, while summing up the work in all the bureaus, is of special interest by reason of its statements regarding pension policies.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 991,519 pensioners, a decrease of 2,195 during the year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$132.74. The Spanish war probably will increase the pension roll in the coming fiscal year. The secretary concurs in the recommendations providing that no pension be granted to commence prior to the date of filing the claim.

Gigantic Sugar Trust.

Chicago, Dec