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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

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

The three silver parties in Colorado will fuse.

France will accept Prince Ching as a peace envoy.

Americans and French nearly clashed in Pekin.

Lord Roberts is pushing operations in Eastern Transvaal.

American soldiers took no part in the looting of Tien Tsin.

Many gulf coast towns in Texas suffered severely from the storm.

The state department is not ready to begin negotiations with Li Hung Chang.

New Hampshire Republicans nominated Chester B. Gordon for governor.

Colonel W. B. Shaw, of Illinois, will make Republican speeches in Oregon.

The steamship San Pedro arrived at Seattle from the north with 300 passengers and \$80,000 in Nomes gold.

Americans on their way to hunt gold in Siberia got the best of a trick attempted by Russians, and seven Yankees took 30 Russians.

The controller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business September 1, 1900.

The population of Duluth, Minn., as officially announced by the census bureau, is 52,969, an increase in population of 19,804, or 59.9 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

At Reno, Nevada, a wreck on the Nevada, California & Oregon extension derailed 14 cars of beef cattle, reducing the cars to kindling wood and killing 20 head of fat steers.

The destruction of shipping at Galveston may reduce the volume of early cotton deliveries at Lancoashire, England.

Reports from there show that 20,000 looms had stopped and that 24,000 operators were idle.

The postmaster-general has received a communication from F. W. Vailie, director of posts in the Philippines, showing that there will be a surplus of receipts over expenditures up to June 30 of \$19,447. This does not include fees for money orders of \$6,500, and there is one department, that of Bacolor, yet to hear from.

The government transport Lawton sailed from San Francisco on her errand of mercy to the far north.

With all available space below decks devoted to berths, provided with bedding for nearly a thousand persons, besides the regular complement of officers and crew, the big transport will proceed to Cape Nome, stopping at Seattle for supplies.

General Joseph Wheeler has retired.

Japanese troops will not withdraw from Pekin.

The American troops will winter in the Philippines.

Republicans carried Maine by 31,000 to 33,000 majority.

An appeal is issued by Texans in behalf of the Galveston sufferers.

Germany and England are said to have agreed to remain in Pekin.

Rumor is denied that stock grazing on forest reserves is to be restricted.

Galveston's death list numbers fully 1,000. Some estimates place it higher.

Texas City and many smaller towns near the gulf were partially wrecked.

Oregon has been asked to erect a building at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

Oregon prune prices have been boomed by action of the California Fruit Association.

Ninety-three missionaries are known to have been killed and 170 are missing from the recent uprising in China.

Henry Watson died at his home near Albany, Or., aged 70 years. He was a pioneer of 1847, and an Indian war veteran.

The Eureka shingle mill at Harrison, Idaho, was burned recently. The loss will amount to about \$15,000, of which only \$5,000 is covered by insurance.

At Rock Creek, in Park county, Mont., Frank Forrest, a ranch hand, aged 20, shot and killed Willis Hoard, a well-to-do rancher, aged 30; fatally wounded Miss Laura Linn, aged 16, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Henry A. Chittenden, a journalist of note and the man who secured for Oakland, Cal., the \$250,000 Carnegie free public library, is dead at that city of a throat affliction, aged 54 years. He served as reporter and editor on Eastern papers. For 15 years he was employed by James Gordon Bennett, working on the Herald and Telegraph.

Chicago police have recovered a \$1,000 poolie that was abducted the other day, but there are a number of \$4.38 children quite hopelessly missing, to say nothing of a \$35 parrot.

Earl Calvin Titus, of Iowa, and of the Fourteenth United States infantry, was the first soldier to plant the American flag on the walls of Pekin. It will be remembered that a certain Titus battered down the walls of Jerusalem. After all, there may be something in a name.

LATER NEWS.

Boxers are again active at Pekin. A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Pekin has begun.

Other towns in Texas besides Galveston are in need of assistance.

General French has occupied Barber-ton, capturing 100 Boers and some rolling stock.

At Tacoma, Wash., the North Tacoma shingle mill was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss unknown.

John Wilson, a pioneer merchant of Portland, Or., who began business there in 1850, is dead, aged 74.

The exodus from Galveston grows in number as the facilities for getting away from the city are increased.

At Eau Claire, Wis., seven men were drowned by the overturning of a boat while trying to cross the river at that place.

Mexican thieves entered a saloon at Guthrie, Arizona, for the purpose of robbery and were compelled to kill two men and then escape.

Three men were drowned and two gasoline launches sunk as a result of a collision between the small craft and a steamer at Stockton, Cal.

Another plague case has been reported at Glasgow, making a total of 17. In addition there is one suspect and 115 persons under observation.

Near Nainaimo, B. C., two coal trains collided on the center of a trestle, killing four men and reducing one engine to scrap iron. Misplaced signals was the cause.

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has given out for publication a statement of the receipts of the Havana custom house for the month of August, 1900, showing that the total receipts for the month were \$991,926.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen convened at Des Moines adopted resolutions denouncing the governor of Idaho for maintaining martial law in the Coeur d'Alene district, the government for using the government troops and congress for making public the testimony taken at the investigation by the house committee last winter.

The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fisher, Wolmarans and Wessels, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. The appeal concludes as follows: "In the name of justice and humanity, we appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit ourselves to God, trusting that our prayers will be heard."

Congress advises Americans to leave China.

Colorado Democrats nominated J. B. Oran for governor.

General Botha is said to be making overtures to surrender.

Forest fires destroyed no timber in Cascade reserve this season.

A man fell from a fruit tree at Eugene, Or., with fatal results.

Negro vandals were tried by court-martial and shot at Galveston.

New York Democrats nominated John B. Stanchfield for governor.

A number of vessels were lost or stranded in the gale on the lakes.

American troops await the president's word to march on Pekin.

Fire at Narragansett pier, R. I., destroyed property worth \$350,000.

President Kruger is at Lourenco, Marquês preparing to sail for Europe.

From 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese converts were massacred in July by Boxers.

Nine persons were killed in Southern Illinois by the wrecking of a theatrical car.

Three thousand bodies of storm victims have been buried at Galveston. The property loss is estimated at \$15,000,000.

The city of Dallas, Texas, has subscribed nearly \$15,000 in cash and six carloads of clothing for the South Texas flood sufferers.

Dr. Dennis Dowling Mulcahy, once an active Fenian agitator, who was imprisoned in England in the latter part of the '60s with O'Donovan Rossa and others, died in Newark, N. J., aged 53 years.

The trouble that was threatened between the whites and Indians, arrayed on one side, against the Japs, on the other side, in the hop fields above Puyallup, Wash., seems to have been averted, at least for the time being. No actual clash has yet taken place, but there is bad feeling between the factions that may at any time break out into open hostilities.

The plague is again increasing in India. Over 12,000 deaths are reported to have occurred during the last week. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India, has called the India office that good rains have fallen in Madras and Central Bengal and on the Gangetic plain, relieving all present anxiety regarding the autumn crops in these territories. The total number now receiving famine relief has fallen to 4,334,000.

Tears are the diamonds of the fairies. The "missing link" has again been found, this time in Java, where Dr. Dubois has unearthed certain fossil remains of such an interesting character that Prof. Haeckel, the celebrated German biologist, has determined to go there himself and investigate. Dr. Dubois is firmly of the opinion that the bones belong to a species intermediate between the highest ape and prehistoric man.

TWO PROCLAMATIONS

Issued by Americans and Rebels in the Philippines.

FIRST IS OF SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Warns the Natives Against Continuing Opposition—The Other Urges Them to Revolt.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The postmaster-general has received from F. W. Vailie, director-general of posts in the Philippines, copies of two undated proclamations, one by the American commissioners and the other by the insurgents.

The American proclamation is of a pacific character, but warns the natives that they have nothing to expect from continuing opposition to the Americans. It promises free transportation home to all insurgents who surrender their arms, and directs the confiscation of all money and hemp belonging to the insurgent government. The natives are notified that the American soldiers are expected to pay for everything they obtain from the Filipinos in the way of food and supplies, and it requests the natives to report any case of looting or extortion to the nearest military commander.

The Filipino proclamation, issued in reply to this, announces that for a period of 10 days amnesty will be extended to all Filipino spies in the employ of the American forces, if they present themselves to the insurgent military or civil authorities. A single exception is made in the case of one Marcello Abinsay, who is denounced as an outlaw beyond the pale, and a reward is offered for his apprehension, dead or alive, while the death penalty is pronounced against anyone found in his company at the time of his capture. The proclamation further declares that all the threats of the Americans of pursuing the insurgents to the hills are idle, as the American forces are short of food and ammunition, and have received no reinforcements for many months.

STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Destroyed a Million Dollars' Worth of Property.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The now famous West Indian hurricane which started 10 days ago from the eastward of Porto Rico, pushed across Cuba and Jamaica and lashed across the Gulf of Mexico, entered New England yesterday and inhabitants in this corner of the country have nearly \$1,000,000 to add to the lengthening list of property which this storm destroyed.

It started into life scores of wood fires, and in many sections of New England thousands of acres of woodland are ablaze and several scores of houses have been burned. In Southern Massachusetts the losses will aggregate a big sum. Reports are also received from various parts of New England of damage to the telegraph and telephone wires, houses unroofed, orchards denuded of their fruit and great damage to standing corn and other crops.

The gale was also severe off the coast, but it blew off shore, so that most of the shipping found little difficulty in getting a lee.

Highland light reported a gale of 45 miles an hour and no vessels in sight. Along the water front of Boston harbor the yachts which had not been hauled into winter quarters were tossed about and some broke from their moorings.

The presence of troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the fear of a brief, but desperate, reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that first at least the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulk-work of debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for.

Fire at Port Huron.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 17.—Fire at noon today destroyed the entire plants owned by the McMorrin Milling Company, the Port Huron & Northwestern Elevator Company and D. McMorrin & Company. The loss will reach \$25,000, covered by insurance.

One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain stored in the elevator were destroyed.

Buffalo Butchers' Strike.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Eight hundred butchers employed in the packing houses of the Jacob Dold Packing Company and Klinck's and Danahay's packing houses are on a strike, owing to the refusal of the Dolds to discharge two men who refused to pay their dues to their union. Dold claims to have 150 men at work today.

Chinese Funds Confiscated.

Pekin, Sept. 17.—The Russo-Chinese bank, which, as announced yesterday, closed here today, and removes to Shanghai, will confiscate, as part of the indemnity to be paid to Russia, the imperial university fund of \$,000,000 deposited with it, against which the Chinese drew for the payment of their troops.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—The Carnegie Steel Co. has given \$10,000 to the Galveston relief fund.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Question of Replacing Volunteer Troops With Filipino Soldiers.

Manila, Sept. 17.—As the time approaches for the volunteers to leave these islands and return to the United States, in order that all may be mustered out there by June 30 next year, the question of how to replace the departing troops has brought the matter of an armed native militia to general notice.

For more than a year there has been in the service of the United States a detachment of native Macabebe scouts, and their work has in the main been satisfactory. It is argued that other native fighting organizations can be used as good a result as the Macabebes, especially if the authorities take advantage of existing tribal hatreds and jealousies in selecting native soldiery to operate against the Tagals.

In many of the village garrisons throughout the islands, native inhabitants are being employed as a local police force to protect their own villages against depredation and attack from robbers and other malefactors. These local police are in some cases given firearms and uniforms, and they have at times done effective work in the limited field of action allowed them, namely the protection of their homes.

They have also been used in operations against the insurgents, both in Luzon and in the Southern islands. In Leyte they did good work two months ago when they helped eight American soldiers repel a persistent insurgent attack upon their town, and two weeks ago, near Lipa, 20 native policemen went out alone against 40 insurgents, scattered the enemy, killing one, and returned proudly to their town with two of their number wounded.

These are the beginnings of what must eventually come to pass in the Philippines, namely the organization and use of native soldiers to preserve order in the country. Just how these men will be organized and officered is not yet decided; but Major Allen, of the Forty-third regiment, on Samar island, has lately been given permission by General MacArthur to organize two companies of Visayans for use against the insurgents, and Colonel Kennon, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, now stationed in Cabanatuan in the Nueva Ecija, province of Luzon, has been experimenting along the same lines with Ilocanos from the northern portion of Luzon island.

In December of last year, about 600 Ilocanos came to Colonel Kennon, at Cabanatuan, and asked to enlist under the American flag. Colonel Kennon at once opened negotiations with the corps headquarters in Manila in the matter, and June 1 he was granted permission to enlist 50 Ilocanos as scouts. During this interim of six months the 600 men were employed as far as possible as road builders, ration carriers and guides. The success of this first detachment in the service will probably soon lead to the enlistment of other Ilocano tribesmen.

THE WRECKED CITY.

Galveston Slowly Recovering From the Terrible Blow.

Galveston, Sept. 17.—More than 2,000 dead bodies have been identified and the estimate of Mayor Jones that 5,000 souls perished in Saturday's hurricane does not appear to be magnified. The city is being patrolled by troops and a semblance of order is appearing.

Though the city appears pitifully desolate, the authorities of the commercial and industrial interests are setting their forces to work, and a start at least has been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the fear of a brief, but desperate, reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that first at least the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

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FIVE THOUSAND DEAD

The Galveston Victims Will Reach That Number.

BODIES STILL STREW THE BEACH

Hundreds Burned and Buried at Sea—Thirty-five Hundred Refugees Are at Houston.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Post today prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies burned and buried in the sea and in the sand, whose no identification was possible. Other hundreds were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. Some bodies are still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water.

Some of these bodies have been sent 20 miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimate of 5,000 which has been made by Mayor Jones and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

About 1,300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3,500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain a public charge, the remainder having gone to the homes of relatives and friends.

Agents of several insurance companies are passing through to Galveston. They say that there is certain to be much confusion. They do not know what action will be taken by the companies concerning the payment of claims without proof of death, which, in many cases, will be impossible. Contributions of money continue to come in, as do supplies of all sorts.

E. D. Dorchester, manager of the Velasco Terminal railroad has reached this city. He says three-fourths of the Velasco people lost their homes and four persons were drowned. Eight bodies were washed ashore at Surf Side, supposed to be from Galveston.

INTENTIONS OF KRUGER.

It Is Said He Will Set Up His Government in Mozambique.

New York, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Mail's correspondent in Lourenco Marques learns that Mr. Kruger has resigned the presidency of the Transvaal, but remains a member of the executive. General Botha is said to have been so incensed at the cowardly conduct of his forces that he has resigned the supreme command, and Viljoen is now commandant-general. According to a Lisbon message to the Express, Mr. Kruger proposes to set up the seat of his government at Mozambique.

New from the seat of war in South Africa is indecisive, but it is clear that Lord Roberts is making a concentrated movement upon Komatiport, and has left Pretoria in order to direct it personally. Ian Hamilton is returning to the railway from Lydenburg; Pole-Carew is pushing east towards Nel-spriut; French is making for Barber-ton, and Buller has divided both his forces and cut off a portion of them from communication with the commandos between Nelspruit and Komatiport. Lydenburg apparently was abandoned as soon as it was captured, and the British forces are in hot pursuit of the Boer army, and driving it eastward to the Portuguese frontier. These tactics are bold, but in accordance with Lord Roberts' strategy since February. Komatiport is the new objective point, and when it is captured Lord Roberts will be credited with having taken possession of the last Dutch railway line and closed the door into neutral territory. The work of pacification will not have been thoroughly worked out, but the main object will have been secured, as was done when Blomfontein and Pretoria were occupied.

New Law Creates a Mob.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14.—When the new law adopted by the last legislature preventing the use of trading stamps went into effect the first of this month, Manager Bantny, of the trading stamp store, 1229 Fulton, issued a circular announcing that he would cease operations today. Since the issuance of the circular thousands of women who held trading stamps issued by the various stores doing business with Bantny have besieged him and made his life unbearable. He has been compelled to barricade himself and seek aid to prevent summary action on the part of the infuriated women.

Admiral Sicard Dead.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 9 A. M. today, at his summer home at Westerville.

Our desires often loom up so large that we fail to see our mercies behind them.

Sympathy From Peru.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 17.—The house of representatives has sanctioned a motion to send a cablegram to the president of the United States, expressing the condolence of the people of Peru over the disaster of Galveston.

Montana Miners Killed.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 17.—Thomas Kelley and James Murray were killed in the Stewart mine this morning by an explosion of powder in the magazine on one of the lower levels.

Japan's Attitude Toward China.

The racial differences that exist between Japan and China have probably led some observers to believe that the two peoples are naturally antipathetic.

The war of 1894 has been cited as proof of this, and in the present crisis in the Far East it appears to be taken for granted by many that the Japanese people will regard China's misfortune as their opportunity. That there is no valid reason for thinking that this is Japan's attitude, and that those who are most prominent in guiding Japan's public policy sincerely desire to establish and foster friendly feelings with China, is ably shown by Durham White Stevens, Esq., counselor of the Japanese legation, in his article, "Japan's Attitude Toward China," which appears in the current issue of Collier's Weekly.

Rare Philippine Jewels.

The rarest corals in the world are to be found in the Philippines. As precious as this jewel is, there is still a rarer one, and that is health. It may be possessed by any one who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for indigestion, dyspepsia, belching, heartburn or sleeplessness. Try it.

Southern Moonshiners.

The great majority of moonshiners are to be found in the mountain fastnesses of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and here they live in conditions of civilization as crude as their ancestors, most of whom were English fugitives from justice who reached this country more than a century ago. Indeed, in many respects these descendants have retrograded rather than advanced. Had they been surrounded for a century by a Chinese wall they could not have been more destitute or ignorant of the modern conveniences.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Congress Is Acting to Suppress Their Sale.

The report of the senate committee on manufactures upon the subject of food adulterations and food frauds has created a sensation in congress and awakened great interest throughout the country.

If there could be published a list of the names of all articles of food found by the committee to be adulterated or made from injurious ingredients, it would be of inestimable value to the public.

The recommendations of the committee that the sale of alum baking powders be prohibited by law, will make of special interest the following list of names of baking powders which chemists have found to contain alum:

Baking Powders Containing Alum: K. C. BAKING POWDER, Contains Alum. Made by J. C. B. Co., Chicago.

CALUMET, Contains Alum. Made by Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.

HOME, Contains Alum. Made by Home Baking Powder Co., San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Contains Alum. Made by Pacific Chemical Co., Wisconsin.

CRESCENT, Contains Alum. Made by Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

WHITE LILY, Contains Alum. Made by White Lily Baking Powder Co., Portland.

BEE-HIVE, Contains Alum. Made by Washington Mfg. Co., San Francisco.

BON BON, Contains Alum. Made by Bon Bon Baking Powder Co., Portland.

DEFIANCE, Contains Alum. Made by Portland Coffee & Spice Co., Portland.

PORTLAND, Contains Alum. Made by Best Portland Cement Co., Portland.

It is unfortunate that many manufacturers of alum baking powders state that their powders do not contain alum. It is only right that consumers should have correct information as to the character of every article of food offered to them.

Supernatural in Yucatan.

"Apropos of the wonderful ancient ruins in Yucatan," said a New Orleans college professor, "there is one very fortunate circumstance which has protected them almost entirely from spoliation by the Indians. It is currently believed by the natives all through that part of the country that the ruins are haunted and that devils will carry away anybody who attempts to molest them. This superstition has been encouraged by explorers, and is a better safeguard than a picket of soldiers."

Do Your Feet Ache and Hurt?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest corn cure ever discovered. Cures swollen feet, blisters and calluses. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, smarting, hot, itching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures while you walk. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c. Trial