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Addison, Oregon, Newberg, Oregon.

A STUDY IN SCARLET

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

PART II—Chapter V—Continued.

In his eagerness he had wandered far past the ravines which were known to him, and it was no easy matter to pick out the path which he had taken.

The valley in which he found himself divided and subdivided into many gorges, which were so like one another that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other.

He followed one for a mile or more, until he came to a mountain torrent which he was sure that he had never seen before.

Night was coming on rapidly, and it was almost dark before he at last found himself in a defile which was familiar to him.

Even then it was no easy matter to keep to the right track, for the moon had not yet risen, and the high cliffs on either side made the obscurity more profound.

Wheeled down by his burden, and weary from his exertions, he stumbled along, keeping up his heart by the reflection that every step brought him nearer to Lucy, and that he carried with him enough to insure them food for the remainder of their journey.

He had now come to the mouth of the very defile in which he had left them.

Even in the darkness he could recognize the outlines of the cliffs which bounded it.

They must, he reflected, be awaiting him anxiously, for he had been absent nearly five hours.

In the gladness of his heart he put his hands to his mouth and made the glad re-echo to a loud halloo as a signal that he was coming.

He paused and listened for an answer, none came save his own cry, which clattered up the dreary, silent ravine, and was borne back to his ears in countless repetitions.

Again he shouted, even louder than before, and again no whisper came back from the friends whom he had left such a short time ago.

A vague, nameless dread came over him, and he hurried onward frantically, dropping the precious food in his agitation.

When he turned the corner, he came full in sight of the spot where the fire had been lighted. There was still a glowing pile of wood ashes there, but it had evidently not been tended since his departure.

The same dead silence still reigned all round. With his fears all changed to convictions, he hurried on. There was no living creature near the remains of the fire; animals, man, maiden, all were gone.

Bewildered and stunned by this blow, Jefferson Hope felt his head spin round and had to lean upon his rifle to save himself from falling.

He was essentially a man of action, however, and speedily recovered from his temporary impotence.

Seizing a half consumed piece of wood from the smouldering fire, he blew it into a flame, and proceeded with its help to examine the little camp.

The ground was all stamped down by the feet of horses, showing that a large party of mounted men had overtaken the fugitives and the direction of their tracks proved that they had afterward turned back to Salt Lake City.

Had they carried back both of his companions with them? Jefferson Hope had almost persuaded himself that they must have done so, when his eye fell upon an object which made every nerve in his body tingle within him.

A little way on one side of the camp was a lowly pile of rock, which had assuredly not been there before.

There was no mistaking it for anything but a newly dug grave. As the young hunter approached it, he perceived that a stick had been planted on it, with a sheet of paper stuck in the cleft fork of it.

The inscription upon the paper was brief, but to the point:

JOHN FERRIER.
FORMERLY OF SALT LAKE CITY.
Died August 4, 1890.

The sturdy old man, whom he had left so short a time before, was gone, then, and this was all his epitaph.

Jefferson Hope looked round to see if there was a second grave, but there was no sign of one.

Lucy had been carried back by their terrible pursuers to fulfill her original destiny by becoming one of the harem of the elder son.

As he stood by the desolate fire he felt that the only thing which could assuage his grief would be thorough and complete retribution brought by his own hand upon his enemies.

His strong will and untiring energy should, he determined, be devoted to that one end. With a grim white face he retraced his steps to where he had dropped the food, and having stirred up the smouldering fire, he cooked enough to last him for a few days.

For five days he toiled, footsore and weary, through the defiles which he had already traversed on horseback. At night he flung himself down among the rocks and snatched a few hours of sleep, but before day-break he was always on his way.

On the sixth day he reached the Eagle Ravine, from which they had commenced their ill-fated flight. Thence he could look down upon the home of the Salts.

Worn and exhausted, he leaned upon his rifle and shook his gaunt hand fiercely at the silent, widespread city beneath him.

As he looked at it he observed that there were flags in some of the principal streets, and other signs of festivity.

He was still speculating as to what this might mean, when he heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs, and saw a mounted man riding toward him.

As he approached, he recognized him as a Mormon named Cowper, to

his own iron constitution could not stand the incessant strain which he was putting upon it. Exposure and want of wholesome food were wearing him out.

If he died like a dog among the mountains, what was to become of his revenge then? And yet such a death was sure to overtake him if he persisted.

He felt that that was to play his enemy a game, so he reluctantly returned to the old Nevada mines, there to recruit his health and to amass money enough to allow him to pursue his object without privation.

His intention had been to be absent a year at the most, but a combination of unforeseen circumstances prevented his leaving the mines for nearly five.

At the end of that time, however, his memory of his wrongs and his cravings for revenge were quite as keen as on that memorable night when he had stood by John Ferrier's grave.

Disguised, and under an assumed name, he returned to Salt Lake City, as long as he obtained what he knew to be justice.

There he found evil tidings awaiting him. There had been a schism among the Chosen People a few months before, and some of the younger members of the church had rebelled against the authority of the elders, and the result had been the secession of a certain number of the malcontents, who had left Utah and become Gentiles.

Among these had been Drebber and Stangerson, and no one knew whether they had gone.

Rumor reported that Drebber had managed to convert a large part of his property into money, and that he had departed with a wealthy man, while his companion, Stangerson, was comparatively poor. There was no clew at all, however, as to their whereabouts.

Many a man, however vindictive would have abandoned all thought of revenge in the face of such a difficulty, but Jefferson Hope never faltered for a moment.

With the small competence he possessed, he picked up by such employment as he could pick up, he traveled from town to town through the United States in quest of his enemies.

Year passed into year, his black hair turned grizzled, but still he was a man of human blood, and his mind wholly set upon the one object upon which he had devoted his life.

At last his perseverance was rewarded. It was but a glance of a face in a window, but that one glance told him that Cleveland, in Ohio, possessed the men in whom he was in pursuit of.

He returned to the miserable lodgings with his plan of revenge all arranged. It changed, however, that Drebber, looking from his window, had recognized the vagrant in the street, and had read murder in his eyes.

He hurried before a Justice of the Peace, accompanied by Stangerson, who had become his private secretary, and represented to him that they were in danger of their lives from the jealousy and hatred of an old rival.

That evening Jefferson Hope was taken into custody and, not being able to find sureties, was detained for some weeks.

When at last he was liberated, it was only to find that Drebber's house was deserted and that he and his secretary had departed for Europe.

Again the avenger had been foiled, and again his concentrated hatred urged him to continue the pursuit.

Funds were wanting, however, and for some time he had to return to work saving every dollar for his approaching journey.

At last, having collected enough to keep life in him, he departed for Europe, and tracked his enemies from city to city, working his way in any mental capacity, but never overtaking the fugitives.

When he reached St. Petersburg they had departed for Paris; and when he followed them there he learned that they had just set off for Copenhagen.

At the Danish capital he was again a few days too late, for they had journeyed on to London, where he at last succeeded in running them to earth.

As to what occurred there, we can do no better than quote the old hunter's account, as duly recorded in Dr. Watson's journal, to which we are already under such obligations.

(To be continued.)

Mrs. Campbell was angry.

Ex-Congressman Tim Campbell says Mrs. Campbell spoke to him the other day about the advertisement of a buttonless shirt.

"What kind of a shirt is that?" she inquired.

"Just like mine," answered the ex-congressman, who, in telling the story, said Mrs. Campbell didn't speak to him for a week.—New York Times.

How Necessary.

"How did that light opera of yours turn out?" asked the young composer.

"A booby failure."

"What was the reason?"

"Well, you see, the stage manager forgot to load down the poor, simple village maidens who tra-la-la through the piece with silk dresses and paste diamonds."—Judge.

His Plan.

City Man—Yes; we all need a rest once in a while.

Farmer—So we do, young man. An' if some of you city folks'd follow my plan an' take yer rest 'n' at night till 4 in the mornin' you'd be a deal better off.—Pack.

Ambiguous.

"What I am afraid of," said Miss Primley, shaking her head roguishly, "is the man I married would not love me when I am old."

"If he loved you when he married you," said Miss Candid, "he would."

No Help Needed.

Lawyer—You know you are not obliged to incriminate yourself.

Client—No; I suppose there'll be plenty to attend to that, all right.

COAL STRIKE OVER

BOTH SIDES AGREE TO ARBITRATION OF THE LABOR TROUBLES.

President Announces Commission of Six Men, to Whom All Differences Between Coal Operators and Miners Will be Referred—Both Sides Represented—Work Now to Begin.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The great anthracite coal strike is ended at last. A commission of six persons, with seventh—Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust the differences between the operators and the miners. President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, will take the necessary measures to call the immediate resumption of mining, and the operators are expected to begin next week.

Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root with exuberant good humor at the White House shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday. Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, named as a sociologist. The president added Bishop Spaulding, of Illinois, to the list of five members suggested by the operators. As named, the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators. Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and of the operators through Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins, of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Statement by Cortelyou.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The following is the official statement announcing the close of the great coal strike.

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the following commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

"Brigadier General John M. Wilson, United States army, retired, late chief of engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey, and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York.

"George Gray, Wilmington, Delaware, as a judge of a United States court.

"E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, grand chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that, for the purposes of such a commission, the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spaulding, Peoria, Illinois. The president has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission.

"Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

VETERAN ADMIRAL DEAD.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., Oldest Living Officer of His Rank.

Boston, Oct. 17.—Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., U. S. N., retired, is dead at the McLean asylum at Washington.

He was probably the oldest living officer of that rank in any navy in the world, and there is no other navy which had two admirals, father and son, both retired. The elder admiral was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed to the navy from that state on January 1, 1818. The son, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, was born February 16, 1836, and joined the navy at the age of 15. The second eldest son is Commander James Russell Selfridge, born July 11, 1849, and in the navy since 1864.

When the civil war broke out Commander Selfridge was too far advanced in years to accept active duty at sea, and he was assigned as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, 1862-1864, and again in 1873. In the latter year all retired officers were withdrawn from active service, and Admiral Selfridge resided at Georgetown, S. C., but for many years he paid annual visits to San Francisco, where he had two sons residing.

Army to be Reduced.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Orders will be issued by the war department tomorrow ordering that the regular army be reduced to the minimum authorized by law, 50,000 men. With the practical cessation of outbreaks in the Philippines, it is believed that this can be safely done. The present size of the army is about 67,000. The cavalry and artillery regiments will be reduced to the minimum base, except around Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the commands will be kept to full size for educational reasons.

Dewey is Honored.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—At a meeting today of the board of governors of the Thomas Jefferson memorial association of the United States held in Independence hall, Admiral Dewey was elected president, and the board consists of one member from each of the original 13 states, the District of Columbia and the territories. The territories are represented by Hon. Mark A. Smith, of Arizona.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Government Forces of Venezuela Score a Victory—3,000 Dead and Wounded.

La Victoria, Venezuela, Oct. 21.—A messenger has arrived here from the scene of the engagement near this place between the government troops and revolutionists, bringing news that after several days of terrible fighting, 9,000 rebels under General Mendonza abandoned the field, having retired from their last position, six miles from La Victoria, Friday night, retreating in the direction of Villa de Cura. According to President Castro the killed and wounded number 3,000.

During the last days of the fighting the temperature rose to 116 degrees, and a visitor to the scene of the engagement declared he never saw such a terrible spectacle as was presented by the battlefields.

The victory of the government troops, which is said to be due to the personal courage of President Castro, who, twice, with a Mauser in his hand, charged at the head of his soldiers, is considered a serious setback to the cause of the revolutionists.

A courier from Valencia, who arrived here today, reports that up to yesterday that town was not in the hands of the revolutionists.

PANIC IN BALL ROOM.

Fire in Albany, N. C., Building Resulted in One Death and Many Injured.

Albany, N. C., Oct. 21.—Fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock tonight in the Tower & Brooks store, one of the largest in the heart of the business section of the city. For a time the entire dry goods section was threatened, and only by most heroic work on the part of the firemen were the flames practically confined to the building in which the fire started. One fireman was killed and a number injured.

At the time the fire broke out a dance was in progress in a hall on the top floor of the burning building. Escape to the street was cut off by the fast spreading flames, and 25 young men and women were lifted out of the front windows and helped over adjoining roofs. The shrieks of hysterical women created much excitement, but cool headed firemen soon carried them to a place of safety. Several women were burned, but none seriously hurt.

Ten minutes after the fire was discovered flames were pouring out of every window, and neighboring buildings were ablaze in many places. The municipal telegraph company's building was badly scorched, the windows being shattered by the intense heat and the frames twisted out of shape and charred.

It was two hours before the flames were fully under control. It is impossible to secure any estimate of the losses tonight.

BOXERS NOT YET PUT DOWN.

Chinese Viceroy Asks Missionaries Not to Travel in Disturbed Districts.

Pekin, Oct. 21.—The new viceroy of Sze Cheun province, Tsen Chun Soan, reports that the Boxers have not been suppressed at Cheng Tu and two other centers and he asks the missionaries and missionaries to refrain from traveling in central Sze Cheun at present.

The emperor's reception at the summer palace today was attended by the diplomatic corps except in the case of the British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, he having declined all social intercourse on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered English missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, in Honan province, where the responsible officials were excupulated and ignorant peasants were beheaded.

The negotiations for the departure of the international troops from Shanghai have been interrupted. It appears that Great Britain before consenting to the evacuation desires a more definite arrangement in regard to her status in the Yangtze valley and more precise stipulations concerning non-alienation of territory in that region.

Roosevelt Doing Well.

Washington, Oct. 21.—While President Roosevelt was unable to go to Oyster Bay to register his vote for the November election, he will go home to vote.

The president is progressing finely toward complete recovery, and is now able to move about without crutches or even a cane, but his physicians have advised him not to travel any distance for at least two weeks. For this reason he will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton university, although he had expressed his particular desire to be present when President Wilson is installed.

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NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A sale of 300 bales of hops at 25 cents is reported from Dallas.

A franchise has been granted for another telephone line from Baker City to Sumpter.

Several schools in Polk county have been unable to open on account of the inability to secure teachers.

A company of Portland men has purchased the Gold Chloride mine, eight miles east of Grants Pass, for \$7,500. The property is to be thoroughly and systematically developed by the new owners.

Miners and operators in the Baker district have organized for the purpose of securing a change in the recent order of the secretary of the interior creating the Eastern Oregon forest reserve.

The report of Superintendent Lee of the state penitentiary shows that on October 1 there were 300 convicts in the institution, 19 less than at the beginning of the quarter. The earnings for the quarter were \$4,246.40 and the total expenditures were \$14,746.00.

With appropriate ceremony, Agricultural hall, designed to facilitate and advance experiment and instruction in agricultural lines at the Oregon agricultural college, was dedicated at Corvallis October 18. Address were made by Governor Geer, Congressman Tongue and a number of others. The attendance from outside the city numbered several hundred.

Four proposed amendments to the Oregon constitution will be before the next legislature for its endorsement. These amendments were proposed by resolutions approved by the last legislature, and they must receive the approval of another legislature before they can be submitted to a vote of the people. The proposed amendments relate to the state printer, city charters, elections, state institutions outside of Salem and repeal of anti-Negro section of constitution.

The assessor's roll of Lincoln county shows an increase of \$136,854 over that of last year.

The First National bank of Baker City has been designated a United States depository.

The fruit fair at Hood River last week was in every respect the most successful ever held.

The forest rangers in Southern Oregon have been called in from fighting fire, there being no further need of them.

The rush for timber claims in Lake and Klamath counties continues. Many of the locators are coming from Eastern states.

William Danks, a Southern Oregon pioneer, was found dead at his home near Waldo last week. He came to this state in the early 50s.

A Liberty, Marion county, hop grower was offered 24 cents for his hops last Saturday, which he refused.

The Astoria Fir Lumber Company, of Astoria, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000. The company will install a sawmill plant at once.

The hop market at Independence is practically stationary. There seems to be a decided opinion among the growers that the price will advance in a few weeks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 64c; blue-stem, 65c; valley, 65c.

Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.00@3.50; Graham, \$2.85@3.20.

Middlings—Bran, \$18.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1@1.05; gray, 95c@1 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$5 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 65c@70c per sack; ordinary, 50c@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, \$2.50@3 per dozen; fryers, \$3.35; broilers, \$2@2.50; ducks, \$5@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, young, 10@12c; geese, \$6@8.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13c@14c; Young America, 14@14c; factory prices, 10c@11c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27c@30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 18@20c; store, 12c@15c.

Eggs—22c@27c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 21c@23c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12c@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8c@14c; mohair, 30c@28c.

Beef—Grocers, cows, 3c@3c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6c@7c.

Veal—7c@8c.

Mutton—Grocers, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Grocers, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Hogs—Grocers, 6c@7c per pound; dressed, 7c@7c.

CUBA WILL ACCEPT.

Reciprocity Treaty with United States About to be Signed.

Havana, Oct. 18.—Business men who have been called in to consult with President Palma on the proposed Cuban-American commercial treaty feel assured that the cabinet will approve the proposition of the United States, and that it will be sent to congress within a few days for adoption. There is some fear that the radical element in congress will object to approving of coaling stations without being informed clearly of the intentions of the United States with regard to the enforcement of the Platt amendment.

The commercial treaty submitted to Cuba by Washington is practically the Elise tariff schedule, which was drawn up just before the American military government withdrew from the island, and which leaves the present duty in force against all other nations, but gives the United States a differential from 20 to 60 per cent. In return the United States offers Cuba a reduction in duties of 20 per cent. This was considered too small in proportion to the benefit asked by the United States, and in the beginning there was a strong inclination to reject the proposition, but it was explained that, under existing conditions in the United States, and considering that the bill was passed by the house of representatives in Washington, more cannot be offered at present.

WORLD