

BOERS DEFEAT BULLER.

The British Suffer Great Loss—Boers Captured Eleven Guns.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The war office has received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing 11 guns. General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses. He left 11 guns behind.

The losses of General Buller's brigade were very heavy. The Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth field batteries also suffered severe losses. Buller has retired to the camp at Cheveley.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—General Buller reports to the war office that his losses in yesterday's engagement were: Killed, 82; wounded, 667; missing 348; a total of 1097.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—As might have been expected, the desperate state of British arms in South Africa, as revealed by the defeat of General Buller at Tugela river, where at one stroke he lost treble the number of guns Wellington left in the hands of Napoleon during six years' fighting in the Peninsula, while adding to the determination of the authorities to send every available man to the front, cause something in the nature of the momentary panic among the public, which was reflected on the stock exchange.

RETIRED IN GOOD ORDER.

Question of Expense Has been Too Much in Evidence.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 4:46 A. M.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, commanding the fifth division of the First army corps, has arrived at Cape Town. It is understood that he will proceed to Port Elizabeth.

No further news has been received regarding the battle at the Tugela river. The latest accounts regarding the battle at Magersfontein show that the retirement of the British troops was executed with the greatest coolness and order, under a heavy Boers artillery fire, on Tuesday. Making was safe on Dec. 16, and Colonel Baden-Powell, the British commander there, is still actively pushing out his defenses. At that time the Boers had offered to exchange Lady Sarah Wilson, who was captured while acting as a correspondent for the London Daily Mail, for General Vrijbe, who was captured at Eland's laagte, but the offer was declined. The other beleaguered garrisons and positions are still holding out.

It is said that if the Victoria cross were to be granted for every act of conspicuous gallantry on the part of the British troops, it would be necessary to distribute the decoration by hundreds. "Black week," as last week is now universally called, has evidently aroused the government and the war office to a full sense of their responsibility, and of the magnitude of the task before them. The papers unanimously applaud this awakening, despite the fact that they recognize that the heroic measures now decided upon savor rather of weakness than of strength.

Rumor has it that the question of expense has really been at the bottom of the half-hearted measures hitherto adopted, and it is not unlikely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the cabinet, will resign. It is high time that something very energetic was done. The British losses in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing throughout the campaign now reach the enormous total of 7630.

The tragic circumstances of the appointment of Lord Roberts, almost simultaneously with the announcement of the death of his promising son, excite the deepest public sympathy. Lieutenant Roberts was an only son, and had been his father's aide-de-camp since 1895. He served in Waziristan and in the Chitral and Nile expeditions. Such was his display of gallantry on Friday in an attempt to rescue the guns that he was recommended for the Victoria cross.

Roberts Supersedes Buller in General Command of War.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Shortly before midnight the following notice was posted at the war office:

"As the campaign in Natal, in the opinion of her majesty's government, is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Baron Roberts, of Kandaran and Waterford, as commander-in-chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff."

The Battle on Modder River.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—An official report gives the number of killed, wounded and missing of all arms in the engagements of Sunday and Monday north of Modder river as 817. There were 15 officers killed and four wounded, and in addition five are missing and one is known to have been taken prisoner. The war office has received a message stating that there were 832 casualties among the noncommissioned officers and men of the Highland brigade at Magersfontein. The brigade lost 10 officers killed and 38 wounded and four missing.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Dec. 14.—Details gathered here by a representative of the Associated Press among the wounded British and the Boers gave

some idea of the desperate nature of the fight at Magersfontein. The Highlanders did all that the most gallant troops in the world could do, but it was impossible to face the terrible fire of the Boers. The British artillery again saved the situation and divided the honors of the day with the Scots. The batteries worked for hours under a galling rifle fire.

According to the Boer stories, it was impossible for the burghers to have escaped fearful loss. One Boer prisoner said a single lyddite shell killed or wounded over 70 and that two others burst over two bodies of Boers ensconced behind the range, doing fearful damage. All agree the Boers fought throughout with the utmost gallantry. Their sharpshooters seldom missed the mark.

A Seaforth Highlander says that while he was lying wounded on the field he saw a Boer, of typical German appearance, faultlessly dressed, with polished top boots, a shirt with silk ruffles, and a cigar in his mouth, walking among the ant hills, picking off the British. He was quite alone and it was apparent from the frequent use he made of field glasses, that he was singing out officers.

Another wounded Boer says that a lyddite shell, fired on Sunday, fell in the midst of an open-air prayer meeting, held to offer supplications for the success of the Boer arms.

Eggs Sold by the Quart.

"Give me a quart of yolks. What are the whites worth today? Send me up a gallon of mixed."

Such expressions as these will be familiar terms in grocer stores and butcher shops in Kansas City before long. Housewives will make them so. For eggs will be sold by the pint, quart and gallon instead of by the dozen. In fact, the big confectionary establishments of the city buy them by the gallon now. Kitchen economy suggested the scheme and local packers took it up.

How often is it that a cook will break a dozen or more eggs just in order to get the yolks to make a cake. The whites will be thrown away. Or vice versa. Why not make a saving of the whites or yolks, as the case may be, was suggested. The packers put the question to the confectioners and the latter saw the point. Now when the confectioner wants to make puff with the yolks he sends to a packing house and buys the yolks by the gallon; if he wants to use the whites for something he sends for them; if he wants to use both he sends and gets a mixed can. It is predicted that housewives will soon adopt the same method. With this new system of handling "hen fruit" there is absolutely no loss. The egg shells are even used. They are ground up and sold for chicken feed.

Frank McDaniel was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury before which he was tried for the murder of Claire Fitch in Portland. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation signed by every member of the jury that the accused be given the extreme penalty of the law, which is 15 years in the penitentiary. The jury went out at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and came in at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. They had taken many ballots, and two members held out for murder in the first degree to the last. On the first ballot six stood for this and two for acquittal. On a later ballot seven stood for murder in the first degree. During the course of the balloting there were many changes of votes, but two jurors stood out stubbornly for murder in the first degree, and it was only when it was seen that their course must result in a disagreement that they consented to change their votes.

D. E. Forbes (colored) says in the Nineteenth Century: "I am bound to say from personal knowledge, gained while working in private families in the South and waiting on Southern white women in hotels, I have heard many of them say how much they object to lynching, while at the same time I have heard a few, and only a few, approve of it. My frank opinion is that if this subject of lynching was submitted to the white women of the south it would cease immediately. But as long as it is not, some Southern women, from what seems to them to be a patriotic point of view, will openly defend this lawlessness in their attempt to uphold the men, which, of course, is natural. But I believe white women as a whole to be against lynching in the South, because women as a general rule are more humane than men."

The American Federation of Labor registered an emphatic disapproval of government subsidies to American ship-owners, and later declared almost unanimously against the principle and practice of subsidy legislation. The debate lasted three hours, and the speeches were the most vigorous of any heard in the convention during the week it has been in session, but only two of the several speakers supported the subsidy idea.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Portland, who prosecuted Rev. C. E. Cline on charges of misrepresentation and fraud, express themselves as satisfied with the verdict of the "triers of appeal," who have pronounced Dr. Cline at Minneapolis.

GAVE UP THE CHASE.

Aguinaldo Crossed Cordilleras and Marsh Turned Back.

MANILA, Dec. 16, 9:15 a.m.—Major Peyton C. Marsh, of the Thirty-third infantry, has abandoned his pursuit of Aguinaldo and has reached Baguena, in the heart of the Gran Cordillera, where the range is 10,000 feet high and where food is scarce and travel almost impossible.

From native couriers and Spanish prisoners, it was learned Aguinaldo left Bontoc, in the province of the same name, with three women and two soldiers three days ago and headed southward, evidently for Bayombong, in the province of New Vizcaya, where it is thought he may encounter the Americans.

Major Marsh's command was depleted 20 per cent by the two days' march from Cervantes to Baguena, so he returned to Cervantes December 10.

Scattered bands of Macabebes, which have been operating in the north, are being collected with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them and they are unfit for further mountain work.

Mountain Town Surrenders.

Lieutenant Chadwick and a correspondent of the Associated Press, the former commanding 30 Macabebes, have visited the mountain town of Pamposa and received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three officers, with their arms and ammunition.

General Concepcion and other Filipino officers, who have surrendered, have been taken to Vigan. Concepcion, who is cheerful, insists that the insurgent organization will be maintained, even in the districts where the Americans are operating, claiming that the Filipinos can use their troops whenever they desire. He suggests that the only method of terminating the war is the capture of Aguinaldo and the obtaining of an order from him for the troops to surrender their arms. But Concepcion believes Aguinaldo will never be captured.

Aguinaldo Still Going.

MANILA, Dec. 17, 10:45 p.m.—The following dispatch, dated December 15, has been received from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Laoag, province of North Ilocos:

"Natives at Manitong, province of North Ilocos, report that Aguinaldo, in disguise and accompanied by several of his generals, left Manitong last Saturday with 500 men, going in the direction of Salsona, from which point he intended to proceed to Cabugaon, province of Cagayan.

"An insurgent major, claiming to be in command of 100 Filipinos, who have been guarding 23 American prisoners at Cabugaon, surrendered. He wrote his captains to deliver the prisoners to General Young.

"General Young's command is now divided into six or seven parties, which are operating in the mountains about Laoag. Several parties are hunting for General Tio.

"Major Swigart, with a detachment of the Third cavalry, had an engagement with 120 insurgents near Dingras. Two Americans were killed and two wounded. Several Filipinos were killed.

"Captain McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark, has occupied Clavenera and Pantolona. The Filipinos surrendered 1000 rifles."

The German press and people are jubilant over the news from South Africa, and everywhere in the streets of Berlin, people greet each other and offer congratulations. Among the press comments tonight is that of the Kreuz Zeitung, which says: "We in Germany, do not wish England to get off cheaply. The more they are humbled in the Boer war and the more completely their power in South Africa is broken, the better for us."

Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a joint resolution in the house declaring that a state of war exists in South Africa, and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal government. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, By the senate and the house of representatives, that the government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the government of Great Britain and the government of the republic of the Transvaal, and the United States of America hereby declares that it will maintain a condition of strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the reports of the territory of the United States. The congress of the United States protests and remonstrates against the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted by Great Britain, and the president is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations, and bring about an honorable peace."

Dr. Borden, minister of militia, at Ottawa, Ont., has received an offer from the president of a manufacturing concern in the United States, who was at one time a member of the Grand Trunk rifle brigade, in Canada, offering to raise a regiment of Canadians in the United States in such a way as not to violate the neutrality law. Another offer came from a Canadian who offered to raise a similar regiment.

Truckee Lumber Co.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN

FIR & SPRUCE Lumber,

BOX SHOOKS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

And LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,

AGENTS STEAMER LUELLA.

Hobsonville, Or. LEIGH JONES, Mgr.

L. H. BROWN, PRESIDENT. DIRECTORS: L. H. BROWN, H. G. DAVIS, G. W. TEFFT.

PACIFIC LUMBER CO.,

All Kinds of Fine Merchantable Lumber.

Manufacturers of TILLAMOOK, OR.

Fine Dressed Flooring and Finishing

Lumber a Specialty.

Local Orders Promptly Filled. Well Stocked

Lumber Yard near Court House.



Cloth Quality.

Great difference is observable in the quality of clothing material. We make a feature of the most carefully selected cloths, and when made up in our excellent style it's not at all strange that our patrons are pleased.

CHARLES COOPEY,

The Tailor, No. 88 1/2 THIRD STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.

Dr. J. W. Vogel,

SPECIALIST FOR REPRODUCTION AND DEFECTS OF THE EYE. Will visit TILLAMOOK every three months. PORTLAND, OREGON. OFFICE: 132 FIRST STREET. RESIDENCE: 529 SHERMAN STREET.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

AUGUSTA McLEAN, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5107, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Sec. 14, and Lots 2 and 3, of Sec. 25, in Twp. 2 N., Range 3 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1900. She names as witnesses: Walter J. Smith and William Hingworth, of Wilson, Or.; John Tuttle, of Tillamook, Or.; Dwight Smith, of Forest Grove, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of January, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., November 2nd, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

FLORA B. FLETCHER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5108, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 24, in Township No. 18, Range No. 3 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900. She names as witnesses: John W. Fletcher, of Dayton, Or.; Albert E. Cook, and Jim Kane, of McMinville, O.; Luther J. Fletcher, of Dayton, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE.

TO Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Public Lands of the United States, has received from the

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

KATE E. PARKER, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5109, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Sec. 14, and Lots 2 and 3, of Sec. 25, in Twp. 2 N., Range 3 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1900. She names as witnesses: Walter J. Smith and William Hingworth, of Wilson, Or.; John Tuttle, of Tillamook, Or.; Dwight Smith, of Forest Grove, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of January, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

JENNIE BAILEY, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5110, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of W 1/2 of Section No. 28, in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 3 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900. She names as witnesses: Charles A. Bailey, John E. Tuttle, W. G. Bailey, Joseph Severance, of Tillamook, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of January, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 27th, 1899.

A sufficient contested affidavit having been filed in this office by GEORGE B. LAMB, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 1122, made August 15th, 1894, for W 1/2 Sec 34 and E 1/2 Sec 35, in Township 2 N., Range 3 W., by ANNA A. STEINER, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Anna A. Steiner during the year 1895, wholly abandoned said premises described in said homestead entry and changed her residence therefrom, and that she has not resided upon nor cultivated said premises since said year 1895, and that the said Anna A. Steiner is not now residing upon, nor cultivating said premises in any manner, whatever, and that said alleged abode since from the said land was not due to her employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, a seaman or marine during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 15th, 1900, before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 22nd, 1900, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Nov. 27th, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that notice be given by due and proper publication.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Receiver.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ora B. Wells to John Neiger, 30 acres in donation claim of J. Quick.

W. W. Fenelon to Archie Sievwright, and 1/2 of S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec 5, tp 2 S R of S R 7 W, N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and N 1/2 of Sec 1/4 of sec 22 tp 2 S R 7 W.

W. V. Morgan to Susan O. Todd, 57 1/2 feet by 120 feet in Thayer's add to Lincoln.

Edward E. Walker to Ida M. Walker, Sec 1/2 of Sw 1/4, S 1/2 of Sec 1/4 of sec 19 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec 20, tp 5 S R 10 W.

E. E. Savage, as executor, to John Neiger 45 acres in J. Quick's donation claim.

Edmund Frances Stafford to Christian Larsen, tract in lot 4, sec 23, tp 3 N R 10 W.

Joseph Birxy to Sarah J. Eddy, 1/2 acre in sec 20 tp 3 S R 9 W.

Emily B. Stewart to Geo. A. Barton, lots

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Spouter says he dreamed he was making a great speech last night, and got so wrought up that he tumbled out of bed."—"I see. He took it to floor." Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Look out! I'm after you, and I'll get the seal hound."—"I don't give you a cent."—"I'll get you under the waves at that moment." Standard and Catholic Times.

Edwin—"How do you know that was a man that wrote the novel Helen?"—"Because the story lasted a period of ten years, and the hero never changes her dress but once." The Rival.

Unhappily Expressed.—She (who did not know they were to meet)—"Why, Mr. Brown, this is a pleasant surprise!" He (who did)—"I can't altogether say that it is so to me, Miss Jones."—Punch.

"Bore some spoke for nearly an hour at the meeting last night."—"Yes. I left when I heard him say that there was really nothing new to be said upon the subject. I knew that meant that he would go on indefinitely."—Boston Transcript.

Clarissa—"I betta, you needn't try to deceive me. I have some painful memories connected with that man." Henrietta—"Well, I think so. He kept me dressed up hot afternoons at that watering place last summer, and I didn't propose."—Life.

Callie—"I understand that your husband distinguished himself at the banquet last evening." Mrs. Rumbly—"Possibly; but it was more than he could do when he reached home."—"What to Eat."

Abner—"This here paper mentions 'bout diplomatic relations with Spain been resumed. What air diplomatic relations, anyhow?" Josh—"Reckon they must be the kind that used their vacation ter visit our farm."—Philadelphia Record.

THE SUNFLOWER.

Pretty Little Tale of the Water Nymph Clytie, Who Was Turned into One.

There is hardly anyone who cannot catch a glimpse of the sometimes saucy, sometimes sad face in the pansy and heartsease. By just partially closing the eyes one can see many pretty child faces in the pansy bed. But of a different class is the face of Clytie (the sunflower).

She was a water nymph. All the joy and brightness of her life, she felt came from the glowing sun above, to whom she looked up in ever-growing wonder and admiration. And it was but natural that her admiration should change to love, for whenever she looked away from that bright face, to her eyes, blinded by its brilliancy, the world and all things else seemed black and comfortless.

Used as he was to worship, the heartless sun god, Apollo, grew tired of reflecting the countenance turned ever toward him. Indeed, so ardently did he reflect his gleam that he seemed to hold to that one spot with a kind of fascination. Of course that it would never do. Grass and flowers and trees would soon be so parched and dried that their very life would wither away.

Still Clytie gazed with burning, passionate eyes into the heart of her god, but found it empty of all love for her. Worse than blank it was, for a great anger toward that charm which held him transfixed was fast filling it. With a last mighty effort she turned away with a resolve that he would never again bless that land with his light.

Nine days Clytie sat on the cold ground, with her unbound hair streaming over her shoulders. Other lovers wooed her; the gentle breeze kissed her and sought to turn her thoughts from her lost love to himself; the dew dropped quietly beside her and even enfled her in his embrace. But there she sat, tasting neither food nor drink. She gazed toward the clouded sky in vain longing. Still as each day dawned she caught but one glimpse of the sun before he turned his horses away and left her to the west.

Soon her limbs became rooted to the ground and her streaming hair turned into petals, flapping out around her face like the rays of the sun god himself. Every morning, so they say, this sunflower turns on its stem, and Clytie, sad and somber, looks out from her golden halo of petals and follows with mournful eyes the course of Apollo's chariot.—Chicago Record.

Baseball for a Tombstone.

The grave of William A. Hulbert, in Graceland cemetery, is perhaps the only one in the world which is marked with a tombstone in the shape of a baseball. Mr. Hulbert was the president of the old National league, and when he died, in 1882, some of his old associates set about to show their love and respect for him, and the result was the monument in Graceland. The baseball is made of red granite, about 20 inches in diameter, showing the seams as they appear upon one of the balls used in regulation games. Across the top appears, in raised letters: "W. A. Hulbert, President National League, P. B. B. C., 1876, 1882." On one side appear the names of four clubs in the old league—Boston, Providence, Worcester, Troy—and on the other those of the other four—Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit. Also there is a headstone of white marble, upon which appears the name, together with the date of birth, October 23, 1832, and the date of death, April 10, 1882.—Chicago Tribune.

Heliogoland.

Since Heliogoland was acquired by the Germans nine years ago, it has been thoroughly Germanized, and the