

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

W. M. F. LATT, P. E. HOBSON.

HIATT & HOBSON, Editors and Prop's.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1885.

We have received the Forest Grove Lexicon, a neat four column paper published semi-monthly at Forest Grove, Washington county.

One of the editors of the Weston Leader is going to write some articles about Alaska for his paper. As he spent more than a year in that country and was an eye-witness to the outrages which a congressional committee has been appointed to investigate, we look for some interesting reading.

The Star gets the Mercury, Welcome and Albina Courier by mail. The two former are printed Saturday evenings about half a mile from the Star office and it frequently happens that we get them on Tuesday; once in while on Monday. The same with the Courier which is printed about a mile from this office on Saturdays only we get it on Tuesdays—never before. If our subscribers (and exchanges) fail to get the Star on time don't blame us because it is always mailed promptly.—Sunday Morning Star.

Several of our subscribers complain of not getting the Graphic when we know that we have mailed it regularly and promptly.

The year 1833 is gone with all its joys and sorrows, and what doth it profit us? What have we learned? Are we better and wiser than we were a year ago? What have we done to improve ourselves or the world? How much have we done to make ourselves or the world wiser? What do we live for? Have we made good use of our time or have we wasted it? What is life and why are we permitted to live? These and many other questions are for every person to answer for himself. Go right down deep into your hearts for your answers. It does a man good to subject himself to a right self-examination occasionally; to go through all the excess and shams with which he has allayed the pangs of conscience, to the very foundation of his character, and find what kind of stuff he is made of; find whether his character, not reputation, is built of solid rock or some weak material.

The year 1839 has begun. As we enter the new year we are made to wonder what it has in store for us. Shall we allow it to pass heedlessly, or shall we make it an improvement over 1833? Life is too short to fool away in idleness, pleasure or vice. Let us each remember that a moment passed is gone forever. The labor we can do on Monday but don't do, is of no value whatever on Tuesday. Neither God nor man can stay the course of time. Time stands by the dial of the universe and as the minutes are ticked off, He gives them to those who grasp them. But left unclaimed they pass unused, unfruitful, unutilizing into the unmeasured vast.

The Eclipse.

On New Year's day, the sun got on the other side of the moon, temporarily suspending business, in order to produce an eclipse and fulfill the prophecies of the astronomers and certain other learned men. It was not the first time the sun ever did this so nearly everybody expected it. The eclipse was not total here, but it was considerably darker for a while, than if the sun had been on this side of the moon. Many used smoked glass during the darkest time. We venture this definition for an eclipse: An eclipse is for something to come between you and some other object. One night after church we were standing at the door waiting for the "object of our affections," when another fellow stepped in ahead of us and escorted her home. We felt like we were eclipsed. We prefer an eclipse of the sun, it is farther off. Taking this and other things into consideration we are quite satisfied with the eclipse on New Year's Day. The sun is again doing business at the old stand, and looks none the worse for the experience. We looked wiser after our experience but like the sun, are still in business two doors west of Moore Brothers Drug store, ready to take subscriptions for the Graphic. Call in.

A Bad System.

Under this caption the Oregonian reviews the iniquities of our present system of assessment and taxation, and says: "In Oregon there are a great many men worth \$20,000 and upwards who pay little or no tax. If a man is actually worth \$250,000 he may pay nothing, for his property is assessed at only one-third or one-fourth its value, and he has debts that make an offset and wipe this value completely out. If the people of the rural districts of Oregon would only see that this method is against their interests and consent to a reformation of it, we could get fair system of valuation for taxes." This is an insinuation that "the people of the rural districts" are wedded to the present unfair system, which is not entirely the case. In reforms of this nature the rural districts have generally been in the lead, and as an example we will mention the mortgage tax law. It may be true that a considerable portion of the people in city and country are favorable to the plan of taxing on the indebtedness, but the present law should be amended so as to equalize an "justly" tax. If a person is worth \$20,000 he should be assessed at that figure, and if any indebtedness is taken out, it should be on the same ratio as the assessment. A owns a farm worth \$20,000; it is assessed at \$10,000; there is a mortgage on it for \$8,000; he pays taxes on \$2,000. B. has \$20,000 in money or securities and is indebted \$8,000, and pays taxes on \$12,000. This is the present system.—Register.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whisky which sells for \$16.00 at retail. The government gets \$3.00; the farmer 40cts.; the railroad \$1.00; the manufacturer 40c.; the vendor 40c.; and the drinker all that is left—delirium tremens.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Met at Lafayette, Dec. 23 and 29, 1884. An interesting and profitable time.

The Teachers Association of Yamhill Co. met at Lafayette and was called to order by Supt. Baker. J. A. Buchanan was appointed Secretary pro tem. The subject of reading was introduced by Miss Emma Phillips, of Newberg, and discussed by Prof. Morrison, L. R. Lewis, John Lewis, Prof. Parker, Mr. Burns, J. A. Buchanan and Miss Booth. The subject of School Punishment was introduced by Mr. Burns and was thoroughly discussed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Called to order at 1 p. m. Names of teachers enrolled. The subject of How to create a Desire for Good Reading, introduced by Prof. Morrison.

The subject of How to teach politeness, was introduced by L. R. Lewis, and discussed by W. W. Burns, Miss Phillips, J. A. Buchanan, J. B. Stillwell and Prof. Morrison. The following resolution was introduced by Prof. Morrison and adopted:

Whereas politeness is one of the most essential elements of education, and feeling that it is a subject that is too often neglected by the teachers,

Resolved, That it be the expression of this Association that more attention and instruction must be given to the subject of politeness in our common schools.

The subject of teaching history was introduced by J. A. Buchanan and discussed by J. B. Stillwell, W. W. Burns, H. F. Parker and Supt. Baker.

MORNING SESSION, DEC. 29. The association was called to order at 9:30 by Supt. Baker. In absence of J. A. Buchanan Secretary, J. B. Stillwell was appointed in his stead. On motion of Prof. Parker, the time of adjournment was fixed at not later than 3 p. m.

Discussion on methods of opening schools, led by Prof. Morrison, followed by Prof. Parker, Mr. J. Olds, Rev. Mr. Travers and others.

RECEPTION. 10:30 a. m. Teaching Geography, opened by Miss Miles and followed by Miss Phillips, Prof. Parker, Prof. Burns, Prof. Baker, Mrs. Olds, J. B. Stillwell, Judge Hurley and Prof. Morrison.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Called to order at 1:30 p. m., Superintendent Baker in the chair. On motion of Prof. Morrison, Prof. Parker was requested by the association to introduce the subject of Orthography, followed by Mr. Burns, J. B. Stillwell, Mr. W. R. Derby, Mr. Parker and L. H. Baker.

The subject of Corporal Punishment was then taken up and spoken upon by the following persons: Judge Hurley, Prof. Morrison, Mr. J. H. Olds and J. B. Stillwell.

Report of committee on Resolutions, presented by Mr. Burns. A motion to amend resolutions was made, a motion to adopt it was made and carried after which the resolutions were adopted by the convention.

Whereas, The people of Lafayette have received us kindly, and shown us good will, and friendship.

Resolved, That we as teachers of Yamhill Co. Teachers Association extend to the committee and people of Lafayette, our sincere thanks for their regard and hospitality.

Resolved, That we as an Institute extend to the Lafayette Club, our thanks for the excellent music furnished at last evening's entertainment.

Resolved, That we as an Institute, extend our thanks to Prof. Morrison for his kindness in delivering to us a most excellent lecture. Also to Rev. Travers for his excellent sermon.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the endeavor of Prof. Parker and teacher of the Lafayette school for the interest they have taken in our welfare, and extend to the Lafayette School Board our thanks for the use of the school house.

On motion, it was decided that when we adjourn it be to meet at Amity one month from this time.

The schoolma'am is the guiding star of our republic. She takes the little bantling fresh from the home nest, full of his prows and passions, an ungovernable little wretch whose own mother admits that she sends him to school to get him out of the way. The schoolma'am takes a whole car load of these little anarchists and puts them in the way of becoming useful citizens. At what expense of patience, toil and soul weariness! Do not imagine she is ever compensated by the salary she receives.—Heppner Gazette.

Within the past year no less than half a dozen youths under twenty years of age have been sentenced to the Oregon penitentiary, two of them for life. This certainly looks as if the State needed a reform school, where youths who have committed crimes could be confined, and at the same time removed from contact with hardened criminals of mature age, by whom they are contaminated, and instead of being reformed, are educated in crime, whereas if they were placed in a reform school surrounded with moral influences and good examples they might be reformed and made good citizens, which is impossible so long as they are confined in the penitentiary and thrown in contact with the class of adults confined there.—Lebanon Express.

It makes a common fellow in the pew smile to read about a ministers' meeting in New York planning to improve church attendance. It was finally resolved to call upon the women to bring about the desired object! But there were no women in that committee, and no woman is listed among the officers of any of those churches! No, no, the men will attend exclusively to the talking about spiritual matters, and to the spending of the church's revenues. It is enough for the women to supply the concrete spiritual force and do the work.—Oskaloosa, Iowa, Herald.

Kansas has 100,000 more people than Texas. Kansas has one penitentiary with 1000 prisoners. Texas has 100,000 less people than Kansas and the liquor traffic. Texas has two large penitentiaries with 2,900 convicts. The Spring courts will probably send about 500 more.—Tyler, Texas, Democrat.

OREGON'S ADVANCE.

The State's Progress As Viewed by a San Francisco Journal.

In an editorial on the increase of population of Oregon, judged by her increased vote, the Chronical has many complimentary things to say about the state. Says this paper: "But Oregon has grown in other respects as well as in population and the doctrine of Republicanism. There has been a steady and harmonious development of her natural resources, and constant accession to her wealth and importance. She has added greatly to her railroad facilities during the last few years, and has come into direct communication with the East and with California by means of railroads, so that she has entirely overcome the isolation which formerly characterized her, and seemed to put her outside the sisterhood of states. No longer rolls the Oregon; and hears no sound save his own dashings, but from mouth to source the noble river of the West all alive with varied industries, and waters which were once unbroken save by the dip of the paddle or the sharp prow of the light canoe are now churned and lashed into seething foam by the wheels of the numerous steamers of all kinds that ply upon the mighty stream. Oregon has before her a brilliant future. She is richly endowed with vast stores of natural wealth, which need only the magic wand of capital, properly applied, to convert into sources of immense profit to her fortunate possessors. She has abundant room and to spare for a large population. The indications are that she has begun to be appreciated at her true value. The next census will show, we think that Oregon has almost doubled her population since 1850, and that upon congressional reapportionment she will be entitled to at least one more member of congress."

The Stock Business.

In years that are now gone forever, a few men had great herds of cattle that roamed at will all over this region, and made fortunes out of them, but for a third of a century the country has, year by year, been fenced more and more, and the large stock owners have driven their cattle away to a wilder country, or gradually reduced their numbers, until it is a rare thing to find a very large herd of stock anywhere in the country. But every farmer has more or less stock, and they are yearly improving their grades. Hardly anybody keeps as many head of stock as he did a few years ago, but what he has are better and would sell for more. Many have depended almost entirely upon raising grain, but mixed farming is now the rule, and the amount of stock raised is being increased. The soil being good and a drought almost unknown, people can almost invariably count upon plenty of feed for a considerable number of animals. The horses, cattle, hogs and sheep of to-day are a big per cent, in quality above those of ten years ago, and in a few years will compare favorably with the best herds and flocks in eastern pastures. The price for stock of almost every kind is generally remunerative, and the model farmers among us are all making it pay to raise stock. The land is capable of producing an abundance of everything desirable as stock feed, and there is no good reason for not making a success of it.—Remizer.

Suez, Nicaragua and Panama.

The Suez canal was built for less than \$100,000,000; it is estimated that the Nicaragua canal can be made for \$65,000,000, and \$150,000,000 would in all probability be ample for all contingencies; but the obligations of the Panama Company now exceed \$500,000,000, and no one knows how much more would be required for the completion of the work, even if it be possible to make a ship canal on the route selected.—New York Times.

The Tanning Industry Here.

For more than a quarter of a century the tanning business has been successfully conducted here and the present proprietors, Mr. & Mrs. McDonald, are preparing to do a larger business than ever. The capacity of their establishment is 200 hides per month, and they expect to turn out 1,000 sides of leather twice a year. An abundance of bark can be obtained not far away, they will have no difficulty in getting all the hides and pelts they want, and as they are well supplied with both steam and water power, there is every reason why their business should run smoothly and profitably. And as in the past they will not be apt to experience any difficulty in disposing of all their output at remunerative prices.—Temizer.

The Lumbering Business.

We have not at hand the statistics showing what has been and is being done in that line, but the fact that an abundance of lumber can be had anywhere in the country at from \$7 to \$10 for rough, and about double that for dressed lumber is evidence that the source of supply is not far away, in fact, our whole western border is heavily timbered and quite a number of sawmills are in operation during most of the year. The supply of unused timber still on hands precludes the possibility of fencing or building material being dear for years to come. If the new corner settles in the timber, he can construct his dwelling and out houses from the material right around him, and if he has occasion to build out in the valley it need not be very costly.—Temizer.

At a conference a commission appointed to report to congress the best method of securing a transportation route around the cascades of the Columbia, three plans were discussed: First, to provide a canal and locks around the cascades; second, to build a boat railroad, and third, to construct, temporarily, a portage railroad. The commission said that it was ready to send to congress estimates of the cost of the first and third plans, but that to make estimates for a boat railroad an engineer would have to be sent to Europe to inspect similar works there, and that would take several months. The report on the first and third plans will be sent to congress within a few days.—Capital Journal.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

(Mrs. F. A. Moan's Press Superintendant)

W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention, held in New York Oct. 13-22.

Upon the platform stood a large white banner, which was now turned around revealing the flags of the world circled about the words "National Women's Christian Temperance Union," with the all-seeing eye in the center. It was a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson to Miss Willard as President of the N. W. C. T. U., the World's W. C. T. U., and the International Council of Women. Brief addresses were given by Gov. St. John and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop.

Saturday was occupied by reports of the departments of the Press, Narcotics, Non-alcoholics in Medicine, Unfermented Wine, Labor and Capital, State and County fairs, Work among Colored People, Soldiers and Sailors, Work among Railroad Employees, Legislation and Petitions, Parliamentary Usage, Peace, National Temperance Hospital, Evangelistic Work and Sabbath Observance. The evening belonged to the Y's, who gave a fine entertainment.

Many invitations had come for Sunday services to be conducted by women evangelists and ministers. The Annual Convention Sermon was preached by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn, with the text, "I am doing a great work, and I cannot come down" on the building of character, on the building of home. "The pulse of the nation is only the sum of the pulse-beats of its homes." "What we must to-day is a revival of home-life." "The Bible opens with an account of a wedding. God Almighty performing the ceremony; it closes with the picture of the marriage feast of the Lamb."

In the afternoon meeting was held in the Opera House, on Social Purity. Dr. Kate Eastwell, of Chicago, speaking from the text, "Truly ye hear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers, for they killed the prophets, but ye build their sepulchres." Dr. Mary Allen, on parentage; Mrs. C. H. Harris, on Mothers' Meetings; the Superintendent from Ohio, on Influences of Heredity; and Miss Willard of the Ethical and Progress of the Movement; of Mrs. Josephine Butler, its prophet; of Mrs. Elliot Hopkins, its teacher; of the interest awakening in all parts of the world, and efforts made for legal protection of childhood.

Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, preached in the evening to a large attendance on "Educational Emancipation of Women," from Gal. 3: 23.

The all important matter of Monday morning was the election of officers, Miss Willard received 265 votes out of 294, and the other general officers were unanimously chosen. We look from the fifth gallery upon the scene as Miss Willard is introduced for the tenth time as President of the National W. C. T. U. The entire building—platform, circle, and galleries—racketed, and the air a sea of waving handkerchiefs. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the delight of the visitors expressed in wave after wave of applause. A memorial service was held in the afternoon for four State officers who had been called up higher during the year. In the evening all Crusaders among the delegates were seated on the platform, and Mother Thompson told the story of the crusade days. There were various brief addresses, and the presentation of the national banner to the State having secured the largest per cent, increase of membership. This proved to be a Territory—Dakota. Mrs. Baell made the presentation address.

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By Queen Victoria's order, no intoxicating liquors are, in future, to be allowed upon the premises of the People's Palace in London.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the oldest national temperance organization of the United Kingdom, has just been held at Leeds, England.

Misourt, with its high fence, set up more than three hundred saloons last year, while Kansas, under prohibition, started no saloons, but built eight hundred and twelve new school-houses.

In the number of churches, Topeka, Kansas, out-does all the cities of its size in the country, but not one drinking-resort nor saloon exists in the place.

Even still old Scotland has interest and enthusiasm to bestow upon temperance, as is evidenced by the large attendance at the Sunday temperance meetings held this summer in the open air at Glasgow Green.—Good Health Journal.

A high standard of personal character is essential if we hope to rightly influence others. And this must be negative but positive. One great hindrance to our work is the utter aimlessness and thoughtlessness of many young people. The young lady who "loves the odor of a good cigar," and smiles at words heavy with wine and beer fumes, is no ornament to a Y. W. C. T. U., or any other society of young Christians. The young man who smokes and tampers with intoxicants, would often reform if he knew such habits would shut him out of the best society. The young manhood and womanhood of our day, then, must have a firm basis, and a high standard. To arouse the thoughtless, win the erring, provide work for the idlers and inspiration for the aimless, promises as constant employment for the present century, at least.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The flunkism of the Associated Press in minutely detailing the doings of noted people is often sickening. In the account of the visit of Mr. Morton to Mr. Harrison last week the startling information was telegraphed over the country that they entered the Harrison mansion by the front door, and a column more of equally interesting facts. Now if they had gone in at the back door, or been given quarters in the hay loft, or if the gentlemen had smoked opium instead of cigars, or if Mrs. Harrison had snubbed Mrs. Morton instead of embracing her, or if the company had sat up all night, instead of retiring at the usual hour, as we were gravely told they did, these things might have been worth mentioning. "What fools we mortals be!"—some of us.—Monrovia (Cal.) Messenger.

The Immigration Board held a special meeting Wednesday evening and transacted considerable important business. They also considered several measures of importance to the town and community. The efforts of the Board should be and, we trust are appreciated, and as far as possible reciprocated by our citizens, as our rapid growth and improvement must be largely attributed to their untiring energies and efforts in placing our unparalleled advantages before the tide of immigration. One action of the meeting was to raise the price of lots, corner lots \$15.00 and inside lots \$10.00 advance on former prices. This we think was very proper as it is nothing but just that the Board should have some compensation for their efforts, and it will also give confidence to those who have already bought, and it stands to reason that lots are worth much more in a town after half of them are improved than when the town is just starting. We know of no town in Oregon with the many advantages, privileges and prospects of Newberg where lots can be had as cheaply as they can here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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