

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Newberg, Oregon.

Page don't know how to fix the weather a little bit.

A general "spring opening" need not be looked for as long as March holds the key to the situation.

The daily reports of the work of the embalmers investigating committee are getting to be about as stale as the beef is said to have been.

Spain appears to have dropped pretty well out of sight since the close of the war. Even the publication of the reports of the bull fights is being neglected.

The Reporter and the Transcript are doing considerable advertising for a goodly number of Yamhill county people just at present without their consent. The delinquent tax list is on hand.

California will also go without a senator, owing to the failure of the legislature to elect. Let United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people and thus do away with senatorial deadlocks.

Nothing more is heard of the Second Oregon wanting to come home from Manila. The boys are engaged in a little job over there now which they seem anxious to finish up before they take their departure for home.

Aguinaldo sold out to Spain previous to the arrival of Dewey at Manila for \$200,000 but he is not making much progress toward a similar deal with Uncle Sam. He may consider himself fortunate if he escapes with his neck in tact.

Speaker Reed is a big man in more ways than one but there is little likelihood of his ever being president. Reed's opposition to the Nicaragua Canal bill has set him back several months in the estimation of the people of the West, irrespective of party.

Ian MacLaren who is now on a lecturing tour in this country, begins in an early issue of The Ladies' Home Journal his latest piece of literary work. It is a series of popular articles in which he defines the relation that a minister holds to his congregation; how a preacher is helped by his people; how the congregation can make the most of a minister, and other phases of the most satisfactory attitude of a congregation to a pastor.

The Agricultural Epitomist says: In those sections where a telephone system has been adopted, it has proven in the highest degree satisfactory. The writer investigated a system in Putnam Co., Ill., and the benefits that were evidently derived from it exceeded his expectations. It places the farmer in communication with the town and his neighbors. In a minute he can learn what he can get for his grain, if he markets it at once, and when the Joe Letters are at work, that sort of knowledge is often of vital importance. He can frequently save a drive of five, ten or twelve miles and save valuable time in the busy season. He can do business with his neighbors at the least possible expenditure of time and effort.

The Capital Journal says: The early closing movement, including Sunday closing, is a humane reform to give those employed indoors the benefit of a little more leisure and outdoor recreation. There is plenty of time to do all the business from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. on six days in the week, and not make mere machines out of employees and employers, with no regard for their health or families. Such a movement honestly adhered to will increase the prosperity of our city. Having more time to spend at their homes, men will want better homes. Having more time away from business, more young men will think of getting a home of their own. It will increase the attendance at churches and entertainments and will build up the spiritual and moral welfare of the city, to say nothing of making all our people healthier, happier and wiser.

The Dismal Swamp canal, whose opening for commerce is announced to take place in a day or two, is the oldest public work in the country, dating back to the year 1787, when a company, of which George Washington was one of the directors, was organized to build it. Not much progress was made in the matter until after the war of 1812, when the government, having realized the necessity of an inland passage for vessels, took hold of it. In 1822 it was finally opened to traffic a distance of twenty-two miles. For many years it was a great waterway for interstate commerce, but finally it was allowed to run down until it became un navigable. Now, after the expenditure of a large amount of money by Eastern capitalists, it is about to be reopened. The canal forms an important link in the chain of inland waterways from New York to the Florida coast, and will open up over 2,000 miles of inland navigation, comprising the many rivers and streams of the Carolinas.—Indianapolis Journal.

FROM THE GLOBE DEMOCRAT. The proposition to armor plate all the army beef hereafter before sending it to the front is believed to be one of

the happy thoughts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Admiral Dewey now asks for a few more small gun-boats. No doubt he feels ashamed to tackle the Filipinos with a warship, and wants to get down to a popular plane of equality.

Dr. Mary Walker, who attended the recent congress of mothers in Washington, represented the mothers theoretically and the fathers sartorially.

The prophets who said all sorts of national difficulties would follow the annexation of Hawaii are unable as yet to point with pride to the slightest trouble of any kind.

An English explorer who spent years in the Philippines says their population is not over 4,000,000. No census has ever been taken and the Spanish estimates are guess work.

Dewey's salary as Admiral is \$14,500 a year. The man appointed by Gov. Stephens to issue saloon licenses in this city gets \$25,000 a year, but there is no telling how much of it he is allowed to keep.

It is impossible to get rid of the impression that the attempt to burn Manila was chiefly a plot to cause foreign interference. This game is Spanish rather than Filipino, but may be both.

Great Britain has ten Admirals ranking technically with Dewey, but if all should be seen together the spectators would ask with one voice: "Which is Dewey?"

Last year the United States imported 2286 horses worth \$293,000, and exported over 51,000 horses worth \$6,900,000. In 1890 this country imported 38,249 horses and exported only 3501. The figures show a surprising development in one article of foreign-trade.

The United States is feeding 20,000 destitute people in Havana. It is in order to ask the pious Cuban politicians who are trying to hurry our forces out of the island if they are prepared to take up this work.

Senator Lodge hit the mark when he said that the postponement of the Pacific cable by congress was a piece of "miserable economy."

Gen. Henry says a man with plenty of money and patience can do well in Porto Rico. These qualifications stand a pretty good chance elsewhere.

A Story of Expansion.

The difference between the United States at the moment that Census Director Merriam is about to begin the decennial work of computation and that his earliest predecessor saw is one of the marvels of history. The population of the United States in 1790, at the time the first national count was made, was in round figures, 3,930,000. According to the statistical abstract, which has just been issued by the government, the population in 1898 was 74,380,000. It will be 77,500,000 by the time that Mr. Merriam's finish their work in 1900. When Franklin, about a century and a quarter ago, told England that the population of the thirteen colonies was doubling every twenty-five years, and would continue for many years to grow at that rate, the world was startled and incredulous. The old philosopher, however, was not astray in his calculations. America for many decades doubled in population at the rate he predicted. It now doubles every thirty years, for the population of 1870 was, roundly stated, 38,569,000, while that of 1900 will be about twice this figure.

For twenty years past the United States has been the wealthiest nation in the world. It is increasing faster in wealth than any other nation. Its growth in wealth exceeds that in population, for while its increase in inhabitants is far more rapid than in any other nation on the globe, the proportion of money in the country is steadily gaining on it. In 1870 the wealth per inhabitant was \$18.73. It was \$24.04 in 1880, \$34.24 in 1890, and \$35.89 in 1898. It is likely to be between \$36 and \$37 in 1900. This growth in wealth is also without a parallel in the record of any other great nation. The amount of money in circulation likewise shows a steady and rapid gain. This was \$21.10 on July 1st, 1896, it was \$22.49 at the same date in 1897, and \$24.71 at the middle of 1898. This increase is rendered particularly remarkable by the circumstance that by the use of checks, drafts and the other money economizing contrivances, a dollar is now enabled to do more work than twice or thrice that sum could have done in the early part of the century.

At the time the first head of the census began his count the area of the United States was 827,844 square miles. It is now, inclusive of Alaska, 3,025,600 square miles. Including Alaska, whose area can be guessed at only approximately, and the recent acquisitions, it is about 3,800,000 square miles. When the first decennial count was made the western border of the United States was the Mississippi river, and its southern line was a parallel which cuts across the lower ends of the present states of Alabama, Mississippi and the projection of Louisiana which is east of the Mississippi river. All the territory west of the Mississippi at that time belonged to Spain, and all the territory below the southern line mentioned was owned by the same country. We spread to the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico long ago, and now stretch hundreds of miles farther to the south and thousands of miles farther to the west, and have besides taken in a large strip to the northwest. The changes of the near future may be as amazing as those which have occurred in the past. Under the present rate of increase, which doubles the population every thirty years, there are children now living who will see 300,000,000 people in the United States in its present area, even if the area does not itself expand in the interval. It will be a striking contrast which Census Director Merriam's count

will reveal from that which was made when the first computation was had, but even this may not prepare us for the marvels which a third or a half a century hence will disclose.—G. Dem.

Considerations Affecting the Fruit Market.

It is a very notable fact that when the prune supply of the United States was imported, chiefly from Mediterranean countries, when its quality was distinctly inferior to the present domestic product, and when prices were 20 per cent higher than now, prune consumption in the United States was appreciably greater than at this time. The accepted explanation in California is that mischievous methods of marketing have demoralized the channels of distribution. In the old importing days, it is declared the prices for prunes, while high, were fairly stable, and a jobber at the beginning of the season could lay in a large prune stock with reasonable assurance that it would not depreciate in value on his hands. Prunes being thus both stable and stable in value, were bought in quantities like flour and bacon, and worked off by the ordinary methods of business. Under present conditions, prunes are readily obtainable in small quantities, and, being subject to violent alterations in value, no jobber buys at any time a greater supply than is required for the filling of current orders. Under this system the jobber makes no effort to sell prunes, since, having no stock on hand, he has no special motive for pushing the prune trade.

This is an easy and a very specious explanation; and there is, indeed, something in it. A merchant naturally uses his best energies to sell the particular merchandise in which his capital is invested; and it is true, unquestionably, that the change from the old way of handling prunes in stock to the new way of handling them practically on a commission basis, is detrimental to the business in that it eliminates the personal interest and the selling energy that goes with it from the channels of distribution. In other words the merchant, having no direct proprietary interest in prune stock, sells less than he would if his capital were involved.

But there is another factor in the situation far more important, we think, than the change in the selling system. It is the substitution of other fruits in the consuming markets for prunes. A few years back the dried prune and the dried apple practically monopolized the winter fruit market. Other fruits preserved in more expensive ways, there were to be sure, but they were attainable only by the more well-to-do, and made a small figure in consumption as compared with the great staples above named. But recently great advances have been made in the production and in the preserving of other varieties of fruits. The peach, the apricot, the nectarine, the plum and the pear are now produced in great quantities and put on the market in forms both excellent and cheap, and wherever a pound of any of these fruits is sold, a pound less of prunes or apples is sold. Again, better facilities for transportation, with development of the orchards of the Southern states, has extended at both ends the season when fresh fruits are supplied to the eastern markets. Another factor is the marked development in recent years of the market gardening system in the East, supplying fresher products, including small fruits for the table, and measurably taking place of prunes and apples.

These facts need not discourage prune growers, for there is still a great demand for their product, and one likely to grow with increase, in population and the development of the taste for fruit. In the past we have not been a fruit-eating people; but the fruit appetite is a thing which grows by custom, and now that fruits are easily and cheaply available at all seasons, there is likely to be a demand that will take all that the relatively limited fruit-bearing regions can produce.—Oregonian.

Senator Spooner on the Recent Fight at Manila.

No person can gainsay our right to occupy Manila. We are in Manila today not simply because we captured the city by force of arms; we are there by agreement with Spain under the protocol.

Does anyone claim that the insurgents ever controlled Manila? When we went into Manila with our troops, Spain with her forces went out of Manila. Whatever may be said about this mystical government which somewhere outside of Manila is said to have a capital, no man can deny that the insurgents never had any claim to power or sovereignty in that city.

It is said that Aguinaldo and his associates helped us to capture Manila. I do not stop to discuss the question whether this is true or not. It is quite certain they did not help our Navy to destroy the fleet of Spain; and if they did not help us to capture Manila, it only intensifies their wantonness and the willfulness of their present attitude. We are there by right. We had not moved our troops beyond the limits implied or indicated by the protocol. We were there purely upon the defensive, and this attack upon the American army in Manila is, as I said before, as wanton, as willful, as gross a violation of every principle of right and of every rule of law as ever was known in the history of war.

I do not know what motive led to that attack. That it was premeditated and general no-man, so far as I know, can dispute.

From the information we now have I affirm that it was premeditated and wanton, and I believe was inspired solely with reference to its effect or possible effect upon the action of the Senate in ratifying or acting upon the treaty.—In the March issue of The National Magazine.



Feeding the Fire.

The most powerful engine must stop if the fire is not fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no matter how strong and well made his bodily frame may be, if the fire of life within him is not constantly fed his limbs and muscles become powerless and useless.

The reason men become helpless and diseased is because the food they eat, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

That wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. E. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human digestive juices and blood-making glands with capacity to extract abundant nourishment from the food. It builds up organic tissue, nerve fiber, hard muscular flesh and working force. It gives a man steam.

What it did for Mr. P. S. Hughes, of Junction, Henderson Co., N. J., is given in his own words. He writes: "I received your kind letter, and in reply would say that mine was a bad case of indigestion and liver trouble, and that six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and four bottles of his 'Felt's' effected a complete cure. It is well known that almost every engineer is troubled more or less with kidney trouble, especially on our fast express trains. I ran one hundred and forty-four miles on these trains every week for the last year, and have had no return of the trouble since taking the remedies, nearly three years ago."

Sunday School Convention.

The Yamhill county Sunday school convention is in session at McMinnville with the meetings being held in the new Baptist church. The program for today is as follows: FRIDAY MORNING. 9:30—Devotional, Rev. G. W. Fender, McMinnville. 10:00—Are teachers responsible for small attendance in Sunday school? Rev. Jesse Edwards, Newberg. 10:30—What is the best method of increasing Sunday school collections? Frank Billington. 11:00—School program. Relative importance and time for each part, Rev. W. J. Waltz, Newberg. 11:30—Business session.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Devotional, Richard Baird, North Yamhill. 2:00—What shall we do for the children? Mrs. M. L. Bordon, Lafayette. 2:30—Use of the Bible in the Sunday school, Rev. Monroe, Carlton. 3:00—Question box, Dr. G. W. Granville. Solo—Fred Boardman. 3:30—Business session.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Music, choir. Solo, Mrs. Ethel Ballinger Dorris. Solo, Prof. C. W. Kantner, Lafayette. 7:00—Devotional, Herbert Cash. Music. 8:00—Address, The Sunday school teacher a shepherd, Rev. Alexander Blackburn, Portland. Music.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by the Yamhill Co. Abstract Co. at McMinnville, Oregon, for the week ending Dec. 24, 1898. James M. Pugh, manager. T. C. Buckingham (by sheriff) to T. W. Perry 20 a in sec 10 12 15 4 50 U S to John Streppath 157.50 a in sec 8 13 15 Home I. E. Holt and wf to Marie K. Evans 53.77 a in Deskins dlc 13 r 2 1800 00 Shell Hawley and wf to A. L. Haslaway 45.65 a in C B Hawley dlc 14 4 200 00 Andrew Fall and Geo Funk to T. B. V. Nash 10.67 a in E R Geary dlc 14 r 3 1 a in Fruitdale 575 00 Ellen Simmons to J. L. Vanoy 1305.59 sq ft in McMinnville 500 00 J. L. Myers and wf to A. L. and S. J. Myers 11 33 31 2 r 3 250 00 Mary K. Evans and hus to Mary L. Hoskins 5 1/2 a in the Deskins dlc 13 r 2 200 00 Elijah Hutchins and wf to Geo. Howie and wf 40 a n e o n e e sec 25 12 7 3 1000 00 Elizabeth Simler to Thos Hall 4 1/2 adjoining Dayton 350 00 Emeline Foster and hus to Geo. B. Foster 60 a in J. Chrisman dlc 13 r 3 1000 00 Hettie Falconer to Tennessee Falconer 11 45 blk 17 Falconer ad to Sheridan 150 00 Hattie Falconer to A. B. Falconer 11 6 blk 12 Falconer ad to Sheridan 100 00

COURT CASES.

Suits filed in Department No. 1.—Owen Barnett trustee against Morris Mercantile Co., action for money. Department No. 2.—Mary J. Carl, vs David Stout. Partition suit. Probate court notes.—Rasmus Nelson guardian of Martha Shaden, insane. Guardian files first annual report showing receipts amounting to \$837.26. Balance on hand due estate \$390.85. Report approved.

L. C. Triplett released the hearing of final account set for May 2, 1899. S. C. Pearson deceased, the hearing of final account continued until April 8, 1899. James Flett deceased. Second annual settlement approved. In the matter of this estate Mary and Scot Flett miners, guardian files first annual report showing that he had received from all sources the sum of \$1926.91 and that he has expended the sum of \$1710 leaving a balance in the hands of the guardian of \$216.91. J. W. Ayres admr of the estate of Avalline Ayres deceased and files first semi-annual account. Said account is by the court allowed the sum of \$100 as his commission and said admr is allowed

Hello, Central! Give us everybody on the wires.

We claim to have the Newest and Freshest Stock of—

Men's, Boys', Children's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Gents Furnishings in Newberg, as we have recently closed out ALL old stock.

We are ready to meet our customers with a stock that is up to date in every particular. Our line of furnishings is first class. Boys Suits in innumerable patterns and prices. A large assortment of Men's Suits to select from including all styles, colors, grades and prices.

Hats of every description from 75c. to \$4.50.

Shoes to suit any man or boy in price and quality. WE ARE AGENTS FOR SALEM WOOLEN MILLS MADE TO ORDER CLOTHING. New samples this week. Call and examine them. None better on the market. Fit guaranteed or no sale.

Come, investigate and be convinced that we are furnishing good goods at honest prices.

Yours for honest dealing,

Hodson Bros.

NEWBERG CLOTHING HOUSE.

\$39. Attorneys fees in selling said estate.

C. F. Moore & Co DRUGGISTS.

Pure Drugs, Paints, Oils and Wall Paper.

Stationery and School Supplies.

Books and Tablets and Etc., Etc.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat. Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. C. F. MOORE & CO.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUST WORTHY persons in the state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$500 a year and expenses—definite, besides, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$35. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Presl, Dept. M, Chicago.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree and order of sale duly rendered and entered in the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Yamhill, on the 20th day of October A. D. 1898, in the suit of H. O. Hancock, Plaintiff vs. J. S. Henshaw, et al., Defendants, and the Bank of Newberg, a corporation, Defendants, I will sell as the law directs, at the west door of the Court House of said county, in the city of McMinnville in said county, on Saturday the 25th day of March A. D. 1899, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, the real property described in said decree and order to wit: That certain fruit evaporator building situated on lot No. 23 in block No. 2 of Newberg Orchard Association, Plat No. 1, as the same appears of record in the office of the Recorder of Conveyances of said Yamhill county, state of Oregon, together with said lot No. 23. Dated this 17th day of February A. D. 1899. W. G. HENSHAW, Sheriff of Yamhill County, State of Oregon.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

By MRS. H. H. WOODWARD, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgents camp with Aguinaldo on the beach of the Philippines, in the trenches in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonus for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by the government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credits given. Free all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, E. T. Barber, sec'y Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Nelson & Reed, Middleton, Oregon.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

We have a lot of choice, mountain timber and are constantly running our mill. We would ask you if in need of LUMBER to carefully examine the

QUALITY & CUT OF OUR LUMBER AND COMPARE PRICES.

Before buying, elsewhere ask for prices on SAWED CEDAR POSTS, ROUGH OR DRESSED Lumber delivered in Newberg if so desired. Address us as above or call on our agent.

A. P. OLIVER, Newberg, Or.

Bank of Newberg.

N. E. BRITT, President. J. C. COLCORD, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$30,000.

R. C. MILES, J. C. COLCORD, N. E. BRITT, Directors.

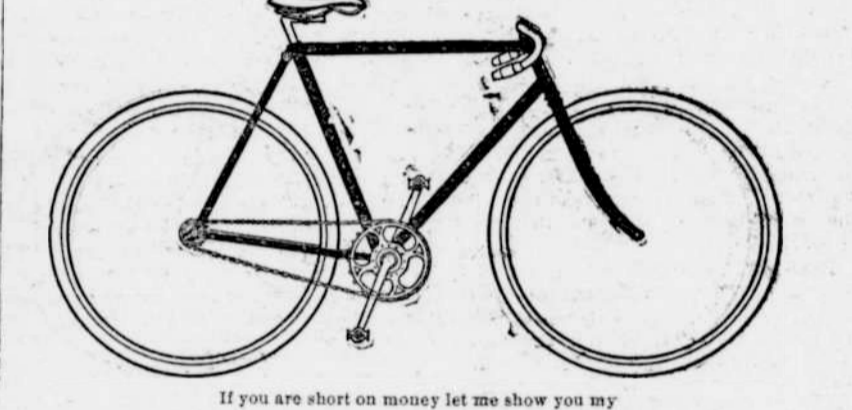
CORRESPONDENTS—Ladd & Tilton, Portland; National Park Bank, New York.

Structures visiting the city are invited to call at the bank for information concerning the city. Correspondence invited.

Don't be a moss-back, Don't stay in the same old rut, Don't help pay high rent for other people. Don't buy a wheel until you look at All the Bicycles in the City. Come and look at the

WAVERLEY IVENHOE IMPERIAL CLEVELAND TRIBUNE FEATHERSTONE.

Come and examine the inside works which I will gladly show you, and then if you are able to pay a reasonable price for the highest grade, best improvements and equipment known to the whole world—you are sure to be my customer.



If you are short on money let me show you my \$25.00 BICYCLES.

\$35.00

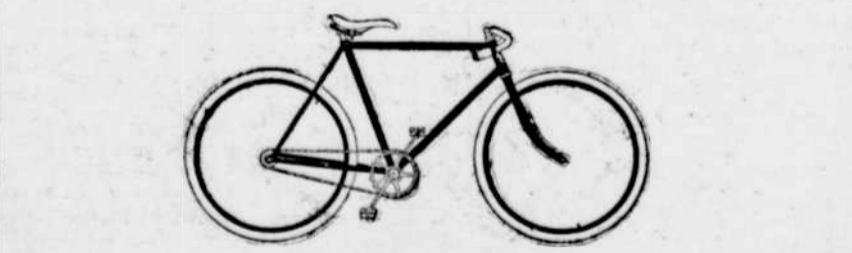
In some stores not a thousand miles from this city. I invite you to come and see me if you have any repairs to do. I have the only shop in town that does Brazing. Shop Opposite Bank of Newberg.

A. M. HOSKINS.

The largest stock of..... Doors, Windows, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass in Newberg.

Everything in the Building line from a keg of Nails to a bill of Lumber, Furnished at the lowest living price.

W. P. HEACOCK, Proprietor Building Material Depot.



Columbia Model 49, \$40.

The Ball has begun to Roll. Columbia, Hartford and Vedette Bicycles are selling. If you are thinking of purchasing a Wheel, see this beautiful line before buying. Prices are right.

Model 50, \$60—Columbia Chainless, '98. Model 59, \$75— " " '99. Model 57, \$50—Columbia Chain, '99. Model 49, \$40— " " " " Pattern 19-20, \$35, Hartford Chain, '99. Pattern 21-22, \$25-\$26—Vedette Chain, '99. '98 Wheels Cheaper.

The patronage of those having repairing to do is respectfully solicited. Am prepared to do Brazing at reasonable rates. I have the only shop in town that does lathe work. C. F. JOHNSON

Feed & Seed Store JOHN A. BECK,

WATCHMAKER 2ND JEWELER, Solely the patronage of his old Indian Friends who need watch repairing done.

Free Delivery. E. C. Ward & Co., 270 Morrison St., PORTLAND, OR.