

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

CHAS. W. SMILEY, special agent, Fish and Fisheries of the census office has issued a bulletin giving a list of food fishes arranged in alphabetical order numbering 673. He raises 15 different kinds of salmon and 23 different kinds of trout.

ONE HUNDRED and fifty eight years ago this the 22nd of Feb. George Washington was born on the banks of the Potomac river in Virginia. The anniversary of his birth will be celebrated throughout the United States by young and old. Having had the happy privilege of visiting Mount Vernon in 1976 and looking over the historic grounds we give in another place an account of the visit, hoping our readers will be interested in the perusal of it.

Valuable Map.

Our Academy is indebted to Hon. Binger Herman our Rep. in congress for a very valuable map of the U. S. and a part of Canada. The Pres. of the Board of Managers wrote to Mr. Herman asking if he could furnish the Academy with one of the large maps gotten up by the department at Washington. He answered that the maps were costly and as only a limited number were furnished the members, his supply was all gone, but that if he could borrow, or buy one we should have it. The map came last week in good shape and it is about 7 by 9 feet. It made a roll that surprised everybody about the post office. It shows the rivers, towns, railroads, all the government surveys, Indian reservations etc. in good shape and is put up in a way to be durable. It is a valuable addition to the school and our worthy Congressmen will be remembered for his kindness.

Cold Blooded Murder.

News comes to us of another cold blooded murder in this county, the victim being an old lady, Mrs. N. L. Scott, who lived in the vicinity of Wheatland. The murder was committed last Sunday morning. The story told by her husband is that he got up about seven o'clock and left his wife in bed saying to her that she need not get up as she was not well. He went to the barn to feed and he had been there a short time he heard a shot and in about twenty minutes another. When he got to the house he found his wife lying on the porch moaning, but unconscious. She died in a few minutes. Mr. Scott aroused the neighbors who sent for the coroner. An examination was held with no particular developments. Suspicion seems to rest on Mr. Scott and his son. Some of the neighbors think the son committed the awful deed and that Mr. Scott is trying to shield him. The latest news we have is that a body coat has been found that has been identified as belonging to Mr. Scott and that a second jury has been making an examination. It is to be hoped the guilty party will be found and made to suffer the penalty of the law for this shocking crime.

BOLD BAD BURGLARS.

Last Wednesday night while all honest people were peacefully slumbering three of our stores were broken into and robbed. The indications were that J. D. Carter's store on Main street was the first entered. They took out a pane of glass at a side window and entered there. They relieved Mr. Carter of his cutlery, jewelry, including two good watches, several pairs of shoes and some clothing, worth all told probably about \$150. Morris, Miles & Co's store was entered at the front door by boring the lock off. Here they took pocket cutlery and razors and all the jewelry except one collar button which looked very handsome in the show case all alone. They took a flannel shirt from the wire overhead, but thinking they had hardly time to make a change it was left. J. B. Mount's hardware store was entered in the same manner as the last. Here they laid in a new supply of cutlery and relieved Mr. Mount of some rare coins that he had been gathering. Morris, Miles & Co., estimate their loss at about \$40 and Mr. Mount about the same. The robbers seemed to know just where to lay their hands to get what they wanted which is good evidence that they had been around town before. They left a pick at Carter's and one at M. & C's and a brace at Mount's. The picks were taken from the tool house on the railroad and it is thought the party had been stopping in the house for a day or two as it is a secluded place and but little used. J. T. Smith says they did not interrupt his store because his goods were marked so low they could not handle them.

Two Dogs Lost.

In this case where two dogs were lost of course there must have been two tails lost also and in making inquiry for said dogs our reporter came very near finding two tales as the story will show.

Mr. Eberhard came across the river to Newberg last week in order to trade where a dollar in cash buys more goods than any place in the country. His two dogs who no doubt had heard of the "valuable"

pos of our town as a trade center concluded that they wanted to come along with their master. They followed to the river and when their master pushed off in the boat one undertook to follow and probably the other. Mr. Eberhard said he saw one in the water and that was all he knew about it. Finding prices so much lower than he had expected, he went home loaded down with goods, little thinking of his two faithful friends until he reached home, when he found they were not there. Two days in succession he returned to town in search of them, but all he could hear was that they were seen about Moore's drug store. The first of the week our reporter began making inquiries for the dogs and here is where the two tales come in.

Calvin Stanley of the firm of Morris, Miles & Co., was called on who was quite willing to tell what he knew. Said yes he saw a dog sitting in front of Moore's drug store apparently trying to muster up courage to enter and ask the clerk for a bottle of "Grandmother's Sassafras Syrup," when Charley appeared around the corner with a gunny sack which he slipped over the dog and walked off with sack, log and all toward the butcher shop. Witness was asked if he saw any particular demonstrations or heard any sounds of distress about the shop. Said nothing more than he was in shortly after and Henry was busy engaged making sausage. Said he was not an expert in judging different kinds of meat and preferred not to testify further.

A bystander however remarked that he saw Charley coming out of Morris, Miles & Co's store about the hour named with an empty sack. Stanley was again put on the stand and after a rigid cross examination he admitted that he did say to Charley, when he kidnapped the dog, that if he could not use him he might take him to their store as they were handling a few fat cubs. This we think clears all reflection that might have been cast on the Center street butcher shop, but if fresh sausage is offered cheap for cash at the store of M. & C., customers had better beware.

The Congo Free State.

A nobler chapter in human history has seldom been written than that which records the founding of the free state of Congo in Africa.

It originated with King Leopold II of Belgium. In 1875 he called a council of distinguished African travelers of all nations, and obtained their judgment on the best means of opening Africa to civilization. His idea was that it must be done by the methods of peace and justice, not those of rapine and bloodshed. In 1877 the African International association of the Congo was formed at Brussels by delegates from most of the nations of Europe and from the United States. An executive committee of three, a German, Dr. Nachtigall, a Frenchman, M. de Quatrefoies, and an American, Henry S. Sanford, of Florida, were appointed to establish scientific stations along the Congo. Stanley headed the pioneer corps of surveyors.

In course of time the free state of Congo was formed. It included 2,400,000 square miles of territory. It is matter of congratulation to us that the first country to recognize the new state was the United States. This was in President Arthur's term, April 22, 1894. Under the Congo state government the navigation of the river Congo and of the Niger is to be free for all times. King Leopold II is the sovereign head of the government. The state, however, has no connection with Belgium, nor is it in any way dependent. Four hundred and fifty native chiefs have given their allegiance to the government. It is at present an absolute monarchy. King Leopold issues the laws by royal decree. They are drafted and submitted to him by the heads of department who are appointed by the king. The expenses of the government are defrayed from the private fortune of King Leopold. The government has never been self supporting, though it is hoped to make it so within six years.

The governor general of Congo directs its affairs under the supervision of King Leopold. In four years more the Congo railway will be completed. By agreement of the powers at an international conference in Berlin, which closed Feb. 26, 1885, Congo is to remain forever an independent, neutral state, free to the commerce of all nations. The most hopeful sign of all is that the native chiefs themselves have agreed to co-operate in this attempt to plant civilization on the Congo.

A New Artificial Butte.

Plants of machinery have been erected in Germany for the making of artificial butte from the oil of the coconut. At Mannheim a single factory turns out 6,000 pounds a day of the product. The coconut butter contains 70 per cent. of fat. The rest is organic matter, nearly half being albumen. African, Brazilian and South Sea Island coconuts are used. The industry is becoming profitable, and the United States consul at Mannheim recommends that it be started in this country.

Why not? Brazilian coconuts are nearer to us than to Germany, if there were facilities for shipping. There is something peculiarly appetizing and aesthetic in the thought of coconut butter. Vegetable oils are preferable to animal oils for food. They are cleaner than animal oils and fats can be. There is no unpleasant flavor about them, such as is sometimes found in milk and butter from the food a cow has eaten. Coconut oil has a faint sweet flavor of its own, grateful to both smell and taste.

One great argument in its favor is the cheapness with which this coconut butter can be made. It costs only a little more than half as much as butter from milk. Then, too, it is entirely free from disease germs, of which there is always more or less danger in all animal food. Even cotton seed oil butter is better than cow's butter containing tuberculosis germs.

Canada is beginning to pull down the balance on her side at last. Five convicts have escaped from the Ontario penitentiary and gone away safe to the United States. There is still a difference, however. The criminals who escape to Canada from the States do not break out of the penitentiary. They are those that ought to be in the penitentiary, but never got there.

Preparations for the Paris exposition cost \$3,000,000. When it had closed, and accounts were settled, it was found that Paris was richer by \$200,000 than she had been, while the government receipts from increased postal, railway and telegraph service amounted to \$12,000,000. Twenty-eight million visitors attended the exposition. All this success was attained in spite of the fact that the governments of Europe officially disavowed the enterprise in every way because it commemorated the downfall of monarchy.

An attempt is being made to establish a Spanish school at Bellevue, Fla. One reason why we are falling so behind European nations with the South American trade is that we are such poor linguists. Our merchants and commercial travelers who go to South America almost never understand Spanish, while those from Europe usually make it a point to learn that language before going to South America. There are few schools in this country where a student can learn South American Spanish. It is proposed to found at Bellevue such a school, and to make it also an institution in which Cuban and South American students can get a thorough education, to obtain which they now go to Europe.

What Alaskans Eat.

An Alaska Indian in speaking as to what the people of this climate ought to eat, referred to the duck. He said, "duck all full of oil, feathers all full of grease; keep out cold." "Alaska cold and wet; Indian eat keep oil; keep warm." This expresses the standard of his menu. Every article of his diet must contain more or less of this essential adipose.

During the summer run of salmon, large quantities of this fish are caught and hung on light frames, much as the southern planter used to arrange to cure his hams. A slow fire assists the sunny days to cure and smoke them, and they are then tied in bales like shingles. The Indian attacks this salmon uncooked if he is very hungry. If the pangs of appetite are less severe he spreads a piece of fish on a forked stick before the fire and roasts it, or boils it in clear water making a kind of soup which he finds excellent to fill up on.

Immense numbers of herring are caught near Killisnoo, and converted into fish oil. This oil has a wide reputation among the natives, and is considered a beverage second only to the various preparations of the white man's fire-water. They will take long draughts of this oil and smack their lips with great gusto. The mountains of the territory are covered with various kinds of berry bushes, furnishing a succession of fruit during the entire summer. What is not consumed during the berry season is preserved in oil for winter.

After peeling the bark from the hemlock tree, the mucilaginous substance is scraped from the outside of the tree and dried in flat cakes. This is broken in small pieces, softened in water, berries and oil added and the mass baked, forming the "rivash" fruit cake.

An abundance of black shell mussels are found along the beach. "When the tide is out the table is set." The mussel pays heavy tribute toward replenishing their larders, especially during the winter time. With large, carved wooden spoons they crowd around a clam pot, and rapidly transfer the contents thereof to that unvarnished receptacle, the stomach.

The tender stalks of the purple sea weed are much prized as is also a sort of wild celery.

The Indian knows no such distinction as clean and unclean among beasts. All are alike food when he is hungry and the life of no animal is safe around him. ground-bee, seal, and porcupine as well as bear and deer are eaten.

Before contact with the whites he never knew what bread made from grain was. Now when he has access to a bakery, he indulges in this luxury, or he keeps a box of hard tack handy in his hut. But he uses it much as he does every other article of food, making an entire meal of one article alone be it, fish, fruit or bread.

Were he so minded he might even more appropriately than the "Venerable Elder of Plymouth," return thanks to Him who has given us to sack the abundance of the sea.

C. H. EDWARDS.

Mount Vernon.

On the morning of the 22nd of Jan. 1876, in company with sixty or seventy other Indians the writer boarded the steamer "Arrow" for a ride of fifteen miles down the Potomac from Washington City. The day was dark and gloomy, the air very chilly, yet two hours ride was enjoyed by our party, for Virginia, on one side and Maryland on the other, furnished beautiful scenery for an eager sight seer, even in winter. The river most of the way down is near a mile in width, the water muddy and shallow, with but little current. While our little boat glided through the still waters, and we gazed at the hills on either side, seeing no one except an occasional fisherman, one could not keep from exclaiming, as the dispatches often repeated during the late war, "all quiet on the Potomac!"

A short distance below Alexandria we passed Fort Washington, which is one of the oldest forts now standing. The city was selected by Washington while at Mount Vernon and can easily be seen from there, although it is six miles away. At one time the fort was blown up to prevent its falling into the hands of the British, but was afterward rebuilt. We noticed one old cannon standing as if waiting for the next revolution. After a ride of two hours, we landed at Mount Vernon, when Col. Hollingsworth proceeded to show us to all points of interest. When at the top of the hill and looking forward toward the mansion and backward across the Potomac to the Maryland shore, the view is a grand one. Washington, writing to a friend in London, concerning his home, said: "No estate in United America is more pleasantly situated. In a high and healthy country, in a latitude between the extremes of heat and cold; on one of the finest rivers of the world—a river well stocked with various kinds of fish at all seasons of the year, and in the spring with shad, herring, bass, carp, sturgeon, etc., in great abundance. The borders of the estate are washed by more than ten miles of tide water; several valuable fisheries appertain to it—the whole, in fact, is one entire fishery."

First we stood with uncovered heads in front of the new tomb, but we saw none weeping. Perhaps all remembered the young lady who, it is affirmed, was seen with embowered handkerchief pressed to her eyes softly weeping in front of the lee house under the impression that she was at the tomb of the immortal Washington; or the fellow who wept so bitterly at the cow stable, while laboring under the same impression. The tomb is built of plain red brick, with arch in front. The door, which is of iron bars, was locked after the remains were interred and the key thrown into the river, the intention being never to open the tomb. Just inside the iron door, each in a marble sarcophagus, lie the remains of George and Martha Washington. On the left of the sarcophagus containing the body of Washington is engraved an eagle clutching the shield of the Union.

During the late war a soldier climbed over the iron door (how he did it is a mystery) and broke a claw from the eagle and carried it away as a relic. But he afterward confessed his guilt and the claw was recovered. The guide informed us that this was the only time during the war that anything at Mount Vernon was molested. Federal and Confederate soldiers often met in front of the tomb and conversed freely, leaving their guns four miles away.

In the back part of the vault, and closed from view by a brick wall, are the remains of about thirty of Washington's relatives. Over the vault door are cut the words, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Also over the arch is inscribed, "Within this enclosure rest the remains of George and Martha Washington." The old vault, where the remains were first deposited, is situated on the side of the hill in full view of the river, about three hundred yards south of the mansion. It is now an utter ruin. Passing on up the hill by the old negro quarters we entered the mansion. Most of the rooms are open to visitors, but a few are closed against them, because of the eagerness with which the average American seizes upon relics—nothing being too sacred for his hands to destroy. The bedchamber upon which Washington died has long since been carved and carried away. Another of exactly the same pattern has been placed in the room. We could see where the knife of the relic hunter had been used on the bed spread. At one side of the room one third of a shelf was gone. A piece of plank that was across one window had been replaced several times, and the marks of the knife are on the present one. The furniture in the room is arranged as it was at the time of Washington's death. While in the room in which Mrs. Washington died we noticed a small hole in the lower part of the door, and were told by the guide that during her sickness Mrs. Washington would allow no one in the room except her faithful servant and a favorite cat, and that this hole was made in the door in order that the cat might pass in and out at will. Choosing this room because it was the only one from which she could see the tomb of her departed husband; here the loving and devoted wife sickened and died. In one room stands the old piano which Washington presented to his adopted daughter. Also an "old arm chair," which was brought over in the "Mayflower."

Among other objects of interest are a spy glass and several surveying instruments used by Washington, also the key of the castle, that notable prison in Paris which was pulled down by the infuriated populace in 1793, when the French Revolution was kindling. After wandering over the mansion for quite awhile our party retired to the old kitchen, a few yards away, where we sat down to lunch prepared by colored servants. Here we saw a place where the old style, I think it would hold a cord of wood, and in it swung a crane of still better size to bear the weight of an ox. The colored people now on the plantation are direct descendants of Washington's old servants. They prepare the lunch, sell views of the grounds, keep the green house in order, and are allowed to cut cures from a thick et near by and sell to visitors.

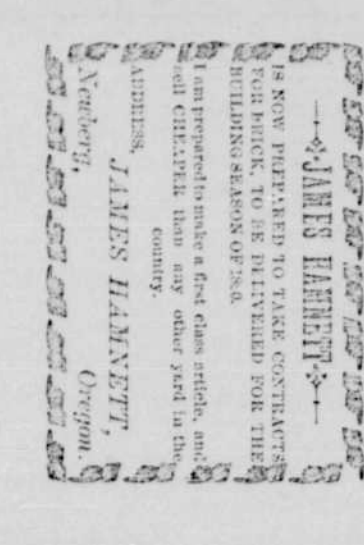
Between the mansion and the river, on a staff fifty feet in height, floats the stars and stripes.

Just below at the foot of the hill is a spring of clear sparkling water. Several trees are standing that are supposed to have been planted by Washington, but there is only one that is known certainly to have been planted by him. We heard one of the party say that he saw the stump of the favorite cherry tree which George had cut with his little hatchet, but that fellow no doubt could "tell a lie."

Late in the afternoon we retired to the hotel, and soon started for Washington City, feeling that, of all visits made while in the East, the longest to be remembered was the one to the home and tomb of him who was, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

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References: BANK OF NEWBERG, City Mayor, NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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