

OREGONIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

North.	April 1, 1891.	South.
Lv. Newberg, 7:55 a. m.	Lv. Portland, 9:40 a. m.	Ar. Portland, 9:30 a. m.
Ar. Newberg, 12:45 p. m.	Ar. Portland, 4:50 p. m.	Lv. Newberg, 12:45 p. m.
Lv. Portland, 3:20 p. m.	Ar. Newberg, 5:30 p. m.	Lv. Newberg, 5:30 p. m.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
E. H. WOODWARD & O. M. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891.

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

The Brownville Times pays us quite a compliment when it says it doesn't "steal trash." Thanks, gentlemen.

Hon. Sol. Hirsch, our minister to Turkey, is home again looking after his business interests in Portland.

Henry Villard at Portland Monday lays all the cause of hard times to silver legislation. When did this silver legislation begin?

Brother Westfield, of the Ledger, will try all home print and will come out this week with a six column instead of seven as heretofore.

Tillamook now has telegraphic communication with the outside world. All the people over there ask is a chance, and they promise to average up all right with the balance of the state.

A big bundle of tracts was sent to the prisoners in the Pasadena California jail, and as the jail proved to be empty, the postmaster had them distributed among the unregenerate members of the city council. We mention this as a pointer for our P. M.

The part that minister Egan appears to have taken in the affair with Chili should lead of his recall. He assumes a great deal of authority that does not attach to the position, and has done as much to complicate matters as Chili herself. Call him home and send an American in his place.

It will be the proper thing hereafter to station an officer on top of Washington monument to prevent persons so inclined from committing suicide by throwing themselves from the top. Two persons have recently accomplished this dangerous feat so successfully that it may become a popular place for such exhibitions of insanity.

An extensive counterfeiting establishment in New York has recently been raided, and a large quantity of the green captured. There are perhaps a number of our readers who have received letters from these "green goods" gentry, as they have been in business for some time and have sent their circulars broadcast over the country.

We are always modest in our claims for Newberg, but we doubt if there is a town in Oregon that can show a better per cent of growth of substantial character than ours will foot up for the past year. The building that has been done has cost money, is of a substantial character, and a credit to the town. Whatever may be done in the future this has been a good season's work.

Bro. Jones, of the Tillamook Headlight, got taken in by some wholesale stationery house in Portland some time since, and advises his readers to patronize San Francisco houses in consequence. This hardly seems like justice. There are probably "hogs in Portland," but there are also some very nice business firms there, who are accommodating and gentlemanly and whose prices are low. There are several wholesale stationers in Portland and we would advise the Headlight man to try again before he advises sending orders out of the state unnecessarily.

B. S. Parker, of the Signal Service office at Portland, says that he has sent out a number of circulars from the department of agriculture with the request that the enclosed questions. He has met with some success but a large percent have never been heard from. It is not expected that a man will travel over his neighborhood to get data but he is desired to approximate as well as he can. Let all those who have received this list of questions regarding the products for the past year send in answers as soon as possible in order that we may be properly represented.

The Woodburn Independent says:—Several weeks ago a man named Alfred Cross came here from Chehalis, Washington, and leased a new store building, which W. L. Toose is having erected. He first spoke of building a brick hotel and asked if a bonus of \$500 would be given. He was told that it would, but he finally concluded to lease the store building and put in a stock of ladies' fancy goods. He paid \$22 for the first month's rent, leasing it for six months, with the privilege of 18. Not liking the looks of the man any too well, Mr. Toose put in the lease a clause forbidding the premises being used for the sale of liquor. This clause followed up on a stamp, for he had intended to open a wholesale liquor house in it—that is to sell by the gallon. Mr. Toose gently wrote the gentleman that he could not have the building, and through his attorney, Mr. Close threatened to sue and raise Old Ned generally. Mr. Toose in the language of the west, told the gentleman to go to Halifax, or some other sea port that commences like it. This man Close tried a sneak game and was left. Woodburn has to use for Mr. Close, or any other hypocrite.

It isn't profitable to joke up at Sheridan. A short time since a German accosted a young man named Churchman and asked him how much he would give for his watch. Churchman told him he would give him \$50, whereupon the German handed him the watch, a cheap concern, worth five or six dollars, and now Churchman has been sued and judgment rendered for the \$50. He thinks it a costly joke, and has appealed the case to the higher court.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the most widely known missionary that has ever worked for the elevation of the Indian race in Alaska, and who is now the government agent of education in that country, is making the experiment of introducing reindeer up there to take the place of horses. The first animals of the horse kind that were ever landed in that portion of Uncle Sam's domain were two mules that were taken from Yamhill county. The country is so rough that it is almost an impossibility to make roads, consequently no horses have been introduced. Dr. Jackson imported sixteen head of reindeer during the past season at a cost of \$160. Next year he proposes to establish a herd of 100 animals in the neighborhood of Fort Clarence. The climate and vegetation of Siberia is said to greatly resemble that of Alaska and it is thought the experiment will prove successful.

The argument is made that the Columbian exposition should not be closed on Sunday because the exposition was not distinctively American, but cosmopolitan in scope. This is very gauzy argument. The American Sabbath is the world's Sabbath, an institution older than any nation that will be represented at the exposition, hence should be observed by all. Further, on what grounds should we lay aside our institutions at the pleasure of foreigners. We are glad to know that there are many things which mark the American in the world. "Americanisms" in the old world are as popular as many European ideas here. Throw aside the originality of American institutions and we strike a death blow to theories and practices that have made America great. Abraham Lincoln once said, when advised to set liquor before a foreign legation that was about to call upon him, "This is America, and I am an American. I have no use for liquor, nor will I set it before any man." Would to God this "American idea" had a stronger hold upon the people of this country.

The editor of the Harrisburg Courier makes some very pertinent remarks in a recent article in which he takes occasion to read the citizens of that town a lecture on account of a failure to properly patronize a broom factory they have there. He says: "Do our people desire manufactures? If so, make it a point to use no goods or wares manufactured abroad that are being made at home; especially should this rule be adhered to when the home goods are of excellent quality. In conclusion, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that it is better for a town to have several smaller manufactures than only a few larger ones, even though the latter employ as many hands." Right here is where a great many people make a mistake. They think that all that is necessary is for a town to have a big factory that will employ a lot of hands, when the fact is that a greater number of smaller industries that will employ an equal number of hands will be a much greater advantage to a place. In a town that is depending on one factory, business is, for the time being, entirely demoralized if the managers, with, or without sufficient cause decide to shut down. This is never the case where a larger number of industries are represented, for although one or two may close down it is hardly noticeable and they will never all close down at one time. The employees are more likely to build homes of their own and where this is the case the moral tone of society is always higher, the conditions are more favorable for good society and good schools, and an air of thrift and independence will be noticeable.

PIONEER DAYS IN OREGON.

The emigration of 1842, small though it was and diminished by the migration of several families to California, served to materially strengthen the independent American element. Those who were desirous of organizing a government began again to canvass the subject, the leading spirit being W. H. Gray, who had left his associates—Whitman, Spalding, Eells and Walker—and settled in the Willamette Valley. He gathered a few of the trusty ones at his home to consult upon the best means of getting the people together so as to get a spontaneous action from them before opposing influences could have time to work upon them. A simple but effective plan was devised—one which worked to a charm. Many domestic animals had been destroyed by wild beasts, decimating the small herds of the settlers, and how to prevent such ravages had become a serious question with every settler. It was decided to call a meeting for the ostensible purpose of devising some means for the protection of cattle from the ravages of wild beasts, and notice was accordingly sent throughout the valley for every settler to attend such a meeting at the Oregon Institute on the second day of February, 1843. The attendance was very large, Dr. Babcock occupying the chair. The presiding officer was unwary of the principle of which he was unaware. A committee of six was appointed to submit a plan of operations to an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday in March, at the cabin of Joseph Gervais. These two gatherings are generally known among the pioneers as "Wall meetings." Prior to the second meeting LeBreton and a Mr. Smith quietly canvassed the sentiment of the people on the subject of a more complete government, finding that quite a diversity of opinions prevailed. There was a lyeum held, before which this question was introduced, and was discussed with great animation. The decision there reached was that a government at that time was inexpedient. A government was advocated by Dr. McLaughlin—one which would be entirely independent of the two nations claiming Oregon. L. W. Hastings, as attorney for the Doctor, introduced the resolution, "That it is expedient for the settlers of the coast to establish an Independent Government," and this was the basis of the discussion. The negative side was taken by George Abernethy and other Americans, the former introducing another resolution for discussion the following week. This was as follows: "Resolved, That if the United States extends its jurisdiction over this country within the next four years, it will not be expedient to form an Independent Government." After much earnest discussion this was adopted, and the question was placed at rest, apparently. Dr. White, the Indian Agent, advocated a government, provided he were placed at its head; but the adoption of the last resolution did not seem to offer him a certainty of such a happy consummation. By these discussions the public mind was somewhat prepared for a step of some kind to be taken beyond that of mere protection from wild beasts, and the consequence was that the attendance at the second wall meeting was even larger than it would otherwise have been. James A. O'Neil, who had been quietly notified of the ulterior purpose of the meeting, was called to the chair, and he carried over the remaining object of the gathering, full provision being made for the protection of the herds. William H. Gray then arose and made the assembled settlers a little speech. He said that no one would for a moment question the propriety and judiciousness of their action. It was just and natural to thus seek to protect their animals from the ravages of wolves, bears and panthers. Continuing, he said:—

How is it, fellow citizens, with you and me, and our wives and children? Have we any organization on which we can rely for mutual protection? Is there any power or influence in the country sufficient to protect us and all we hold dear from the worse than wild beasts that threaten and occasionally destroy our cattle? Who in our midst is authorized to call us together to protect our own and the lives of our families? True, the alarm may be given, as in a recent case, and we may run who feel alarmed, and shoot off our guns, while our enemy may be robbing our property, ravishing our wives, and burning our houses over our defenseless families. Common sense, prudence and justice to ourselves demand that we act consistent with the principles that we have commenced. We have mutually and unitedly agreed to defend and protect our cattle and domestic animals; now, fellow citizens, I submit and move the adoption of the two following resolutions, that we may have protection for our person and lives, as well as our cattle and herds:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of this colony.

Resolved, That said committee consist of twelve persons.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Dr. Babcock, Dr. White, O'Neil, Shortess, Newell, Lucier, Gray, Gervais, Hubbard, McRoy, Smith and Gay, were appointed to serve on the committee. About two weeks later the committee assembled at the Falls, many other gentlemen being present and participating in their deliberations. Rev. Jason Lee and George Abernethy, as representatives of the Methodist Mission settlement, made speeches in opposition to the proposed action. Unable to come to a definite decision, the committee called a general meeting to be held at Champoug on the second of May, and then adjourned. A document opposing the proposed action, and styled "An address of the Canadian citizens of Oregon to the meeting at Champoug," was prepared by the anti-American element, and circulated among the Canadian French population for signatures. This element held four meetings to organize an opposition to the movement—one at Vancouver, one at the Falls, and two at Champoug. The Canadians were drilled to vote "No" on all questions, and LeBreton, whose previous affiliation with the Catholic element gave him an opportunity to learn of these plans, advised that some measure be introduced upon which they should properly vote "Yes," to thus throw them into confusion and expose their tactics. The settlers assembled at Champoug in force on the second day of May, and considerable skirmishing was indulged in, the Canadians invariably voting "No" on all questions without reference to the bearing they had upon the interests they represented and becoming much demoralized in consequence. LeBreton, who had made a careful canvass of those in attendance, finally exclaimed, "We can risk it, let us divide and count!" Gray shouted, "I second the motion!" Jo. Meek then stepped quickly out of the crowd, and raising his voice to a high pitch, shouted, "Who's for a divide? All for the report of the committee and organization, follow me!" The Americans quickly ranged themselves on his side, and a count developed the fact that fifty-two stood in line with him and only fifty on the opposing side. "Three cheers for our side!" exclaimed Meek, and as the responsive cheers rose in the air, the defeated Canadians withdrew and gradually left the victors to conduct the remainder of the proceedings to suit themselves.

The committee of Twelve then reported in favor of the selection of a Legislative Committee, and this plan was adopted. Messrs. Hill, Shortess, Newell, Beers, Hubbard, Gray, O'Neil, Moore and Dougherty, were selected for the committee, and were instructed to report a plan of government to a meeting to be held at Champoug on the fifth of July. Their session was limited to six days, and their per diem was fixed at \$1.25, which was at once contributed to the Government by the members. Beers, Parrish and Babcock volunteered to provide gratuitously for the board of the committee, and the Mission tenters! the free use of its old granary for a council chamber. The committee assembled at the Falls on the tenth of May, in the building mentioned, certainly a most unpretentious structure for the deliberations of a legislature. It

was a frame building, 16x30 feet, and one and one-half stories high, the upper portion being used as a sleeping apartment and storage room. The lower story was divided into two compartments, one of them doing duty as a school room and church, and the other as a warehouse for the storage of wheat. Such were the accommodations enjoyed by the first Legislature of Oregon. It was a plain, serviceable structure, and there were plain, matter-of-fact men who had met there to deliberate for the public good. The Legislature opened its session by choosing Robert Moore for Chairman, and George W. LeBreton for Secretary. The question of an executive head for the government was first considered; and this was a matter of considerable delicacy. The interests represented by the various inhabitants of Oregon, as has been shown, were quite distinct, and in some respects, were inclined to clash with each other. To choose an executive from any one of these was calculated to array the others in either open or covert hostility to the Government. It was finally decided that it would, under the circumstances, be judicious to repose that authority in an Executive Committee of three persons, who should represent the strongest and most desirable interests among the various classes to be included in their jurisdiction. The Legislature adjourned after a session of three days.

On the fifth of July the people again assembled at Champoug to hear the report of the Legislative Committee, the meeting being presided over by Rev. Gustavus Hines. The Canadian citizens who signed the address spoken of above were present in force at the meeting on the second of May and participated in the proceedings, voting against organization, as has been related. Their address was not then presented, but later was placed in the hands of a subcommittee of three to whom the Legislative Committee had delegated the task of arranging the laws passed by them for submission to the meeting now under discussion. After examining it the committee returned it to the Secretary, with instructions to file it among the public documents, as a record of the interests and persons opposed to the organization of a government. At the meeting now being considered many of these were present and took part, expressing themselves as favorably disposed towards the object sought to be obtained by the Americans. Others, however, declined to attend, and asserted that they would not submit to the authority of any government which might be organized. This was also the position assumed by the Catholic Missionaries and the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company, the latter even addressing a communication to the leaders of the organization movement, stating that they felt abundantly able to defend both themselves and their political rights. This was the status of affairs when Mr. Hines announced the meeting as prepared to hear the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was presented by Chairman Moore and read by the Secretary, Mr. LeBreton. The debate which followed was exceedingly animated, Mr. Hines vigorously opposing the three-fold executive head proposed by the committee. Dr. Babcock also opposed it on the ground that it looked too much like a permanent form of government, instead of the temporary makeshift which he supposed was the object of the gathering. O'Neil and Shortess sustained the report, and Mr. Gray made a forcible, and, as it appears, a convincing, argument in its favor.

A vote was then taken, which resulted in an almost unanimous adoption of the

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