

OREGONIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
North. April 11, 1901. South.
Lv. Newberg, 7:25 a. m. Lv. Portland, 9:40 a. m.
Ar. Portland, 9:50 a. m. Ar. Newberg, 12:15 p. m.
Lv. Newberg, 12:20 p. m. Lv. Portland, 4:30 p. m.
Ar. Portland, 4:40 p. m. Ar. Newberg, 6:55 p. m.
Passenger and Freight Rates to all points
can be obtained from C. H. FISSELL,
Agent Newberg.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901.

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

The wind and rain storm that prevailed throughout the day on Monday was the strongest that has been experienced in Oregon since Jan. 1890. And yet there was no damage done except the possible blowing down of old fences. This is ample evidence that storms as western them here are gentle zephyrs in comparison to the hurricanes that sweep over the middle and eastern states.

The U. P. railroad, profiting by the recent evasive verdict of an Omaha coroner's jury, has saved itself a few thousand dollars in damages by influencing a jury at the Dalles. A man was struck by a locomotive, and in a few hours death resulted, but the coroner's jury found that he came to his death by being choked to death by a piece of beef-steak. Thus the railroad was released, and the responsibility shifted onto the hotel people at the Dalles.

The many friends of Capt. Medorum Crawford, well known as one of the hardy old pioneers of Oregon, will regret very much to learn that he is now suffering from a cancer on his tongue. He is aware that his time on this earth is probably not far distant, as he has been so informed by his physician. He is able to be up and about the house, but it is difficult for him to converse. All his business affairs are being arranged as wished for by him. He has the sympathy of many old friends in his affliction.—Herald.

How inconsistent men are sometimes. Those of our readers who last week read of the murder of Stine by Cook, at White-son will remember the statement that Cook bore a good reputation. In the same article a fling is made at "a woman in the case," who is denominated as "characterless," who it is said, Cook had been associating with. Now the inconsistency comes in where a man is given a good reputation and the woman with whom he associates is "characterless." Did you ever think of it? Did you ever stop to ask just how long a man could associate with a characterless woman, and still retain a good reputation? Doesn't it seem inconsistent to call a living woman characterless, and thus pile up more obstacles in the way which she must traverse should she desire to lead a better life, while her equally characterless male associate, being dead, and therefore having nothing to lose, is given a good reputation? We do not write this to condemn an individual, for it is the verdict of public opinion generally. But it is nevertheless an inconsistency. No woman ever became characterless without the aid of equally characterless men, and it is mean and cowardly to place against her name the stigma of social crime, and let her equally guilty partner go free. What public opinion in this day needs is to be educated up to a realization that as God is no respecter of persons, the better element of society should not be, but that man and woman alike, when they transgress the laws of God or man, shall be held alike guilty.

There are a number of people in this vicinity who have set orchards during the past few years, who are making a serious mistake when they fail to attend the meetings of the horticultural society held here. Take a man who has never had experience in farming and put him at general tanning and stock raising and if he undertakes to go it blind, without getting pointers from men who have been brought up behind the plow, nine times out of ten he will fail in the undertaking. The same is true in regard to the fruit industry, and even more so, for there are a hundred little details about the business that must be looked after carefully if any degree of success is attained. The best informed fruit men are the ones who take an interest in public meetings where this industry is discussed. They are constantly on the lookout for every item of interest in their business; they read the best works they can get on the subject and they talk but little else. Now the man who doesn't do these things is not interested in the business sufficiently to succeed, and the sooner a number of people around Newberg find it out the better for them. Of course about the easiest thing for us would be to try to boost the tree setting business and encourage everybody to plant trees, but when we remember that there will be a swarming up in a few years and we think of the fate of the man who sets an orchard and leaves it to be cared for by "Providence"—and the calves, we think it a wiser course to read the warning to all who are neglecting to care for their orchards in a way that will bring them big returns for every hour spent in diligent search for more knowledge in the business. Besides the simple care of the orchard, an intelligent understanding of how to properly prepare the fruit for market is in itself a necessity and this is done a united effort and after the fruit is marketed to the best advantage. All these details come up for discussion at a horticultural meeting and, the men who fail to get interested in this discussion will say the fruit business is a delusion and a snare set by real estate men to catch suckers. While there is no necessity for it we fear there will be a number of this class in this community and it is for these that we sound this note of warning.

The Capital Journal says that Mr. Ladd, of Portland may take a notion to have a little exhibit of his own at the world's fair. Mr. Ladd, with his fifty millions, made it all in Oregon, and would receive more benefit from an exhibit than any man in Oregon. Why not encourage him to make an exhibit?

A World's Fair meeting was held in Portland last Monday at which a number of prominent citizens were gathered. It was decided that \$100,000 should be raised for an exhibit and of this amount Portland is to supply \$75,000 and the state at large the rest. It is said that H. W. Corbett has agreed to subscribe \$1,000.

It may be a fact, as the Astorian says, that Astoria need expect no fair treatment from Portland, but is that any reason why the city by the sea should not guard her best interests by making an exhibit of the fellows who have twice, in as many months, committed outrages that are a disgrace to the entire state? Whatever may be the feeling that exists in Portland toward Astoria, we are sure that the state at large shows no favoritism, except as in this case, where it is concerned with a sense of shame, to censure the gang of rascals who make Astoria their headquarters.

PIONEER DAYS IN OREGON.

The almost simultaneous beginning of hostilities by the tribes so widely separated as those of Rogue River Valley and the Plains of the Columbia, was at the time, regarded as conclusive evidence of an extensive and well-planned combination for the extermination of the settlements; and this has been the prevailing opinion to the present day. To one who looks deeper than these surface indications, and studies the various causes which led to the beginning of hostilities in the different regions, the question presents another aspect. He sees that totally distinct causes were in operation to produce these effects, though, primarily, they sprang from the one great fountain head of all our Indian wars—the aggressiveness of the higher civilization and the natural resistance of a warlike people to the encroachments of a superior race. It was an effort, in the one case, to expel white intruders from the home of their ancestors, superinduced by special acts of ill-treatment by the invaders; and in the other case an attempt to ward off the same evils they saw had befallen the tribes of other regions. The only combination was among the tribes living along both sides of the Columbia, east of the Cascade Mountains, and this was but an incoherent union, manifested chiefly in a spasmodic and transient co-operation, brought about by a community of interest and a similarity of grievances. Had there been a thorough union and as perfect a blending of forces as was imagined, the consequences to the settlements in the Willamette would have been fearful to contemplate. The uprising along Rogue River was distinct, and brought about by local events, but occurring at the same time, the resources of the Territory were severely taxed to conduct campaigns in two regions so remote from each other—where the machinery and organization of two separate and distinct armies had to be maintained. This condition of affairs served, also, to divide the regular troops stationed here by the Government into detachments so small that they were totally unable to cope with the enemy. The outbreak along the southern and eastern shores of Puget Sound, was, no doubt, a result of the hostilities across the mountains; or, to better define it, the Indians of the Sound took advantage of this favorable opportunity to make an attempt to break up the settlements in their midst, while warlike tribes living to the north, in British Columbia, made hostile incursions in their war canoes, draw hither by the supposed defenseless condition of the people.

The first outbreak of war's destructive flame occurred in Rogue River Valley, and was but a continuation of that fierce race conflict which began with the first advent of settlers into the valley, and ended only with the extermination or removal of the native proprietors of the soil. Here, more than at any other place, had race prejudice been developed to its extreme pitch by four successive years of conflict. Indians were both despised and hated. The least "insolence" on their part