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LEAVE. FROM AUGUST 16, 1893.

RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

co-operate freely with this country for

and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminat-

POINTS AT ISSUE WITH HAYTI.

iberated upon a justice's examination Upon urgent representation to the Hav-

on with a view of preventing a recur-

ercoure of two neighboring republics. he work of relocating the monuments.

onventions of 1884 and 1889, it is ex-

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN NICARAGUA.

two revolutions, the party at first suc

this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinct-

ively American auspices and its enjoy-ment assured not only to the vessels of this country, as a channel of commercial

Pacific seaboards, but the ships of the

world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment,

DICTATOR, BUT NO REVOLT Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have

afflicted her Central American neigh-bors, but the dissolution of its legisla-

ture and the proclamation of dictator-ship have been unattended by civil war.

NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES.

An extradition treaty with Norway

has recently been exchanged and pro-

The extradition treaty with Russia

signed in March, 1887, and amended

and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

Led by a desire to compose differences

and contribute to the restoration of

order in Samoa, which for some years

previous had been the scene of conflict-ing foreign pretentions and native strife,

the United States, ceparting from its policy consecrated by a century of ob-servance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Ger-

many to establish and maintain Malietoa

Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty

provided for a foreign court of justice and a municipal co-neil for the district

the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of

this triple pro-ectorate the native dis-sensions it was designed to quell were revived. The rivals defied the author-

ity of the new king, refusing to pay

ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an

aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents

were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of

the other powers and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this government

agreed to unite in a joint military gov-ernment of such dimensions as would

probably secure the surrender of the in-surgents without bloodshed. The war-

exes and dema-ding the election

does not admit of question.

countries, is under consideration.

NO. 2.

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A. M. Montaly meeting at 7 P. M. the first
Tuestay in each mouth. Quarterly meeting the
second Saturday and Sunday in February, May,
August and November.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION-PREACHING second and fourth Sunday at 7:30 r. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES FIRST, SEC Ond and third sund-ys of the mouth at 11 a. M. and 7:30 r. M. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. M. Prayer meeting wednestay evening at 7:30 o clock. REV. MARK NOBLE, pastor. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SERVICES EV-ery second and fourth Lord's day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 F. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at

A DVENT ST CHURCH -PRAYER MEETING every Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Saturday at 10 A. M., services following.

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at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbata school
at 10 A. M. Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. Prayer
meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
A. N. McCART, Pastor.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. OF THE W.-NEWBERG CAMP, No. 113, meets every Monday evening. W. C. T. U.-BUSINESS MEETING THE SEC ond and fourth Wednesday in each

I. O. O. F.—SESSIONS HELD ON THURSDAY evenings in Bank of Newberg building. G. A. R. -SESSIONS HELD FIRST AND THIRD

W. R. C.-MEETS FIRST AND THIRD SAT-urday afternoon in each month. S. of v.-meets every saturday even-

A. F. & A. M.-MEETS EVERY SATURDAY A. O. U. W.-MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVEN ing a: 7:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hail.

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McMINAVILLE, OREGON.

Dentist, President Cleveland's Annual
Message to Congress.

Message to Congress.

DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

Message to Congress to the governments of Costa Ric and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration, in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago. NEWBERG, OR. Gold filling a specialty. Gas or vitalized all given in extracting teeth. All work warranted. Office—Near post-flice, on First street.

Photographer, Nothing Definite Submitted on the Hawaiian Question-Upholds

the New Tariff Bill.

President Grover Cleveland's first mes resident Grover Cleveland's first message to the 53d congress assembled in regular session was presented to the two houses and read in both. The full text of the message is:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such matters as he shall udge necessary is fittingly entered upon by commending to congress a careful recommendation of the detailed state-ments and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the de-partments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication, as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference with the contents of the depart-mental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein and by such rec ommendations as appear to be at the

Our Foreign Kelations.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from preplexing, yet no em barrassing situations remain that wi not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with con sistent firmness, characterize a truly American policy.

ARGENTINE-BRAZIL BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing boundary dispute tendered to the president of dent by the Argentize Republic an Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty t receive the special envoys commiss by these states to lay before me the dence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

The outbreak of domestic ho-tilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the in terests of our citizens in that country. with which we carry on important com-merce. Several ve-sels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The strug gle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief scaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus the position of our government has been that of an attentive, but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Eman a peaceful adjustment of the controasizing our fixed policy of imas now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to counte-nance an act calculated to give gratui-tous sanction to the local insurrection. tous sanction to the local insurrection.

THE CHILIAN CLAIMS. The convention between our govern-ment and Chili, having for its object the settlement and abjustment of the de-mands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments fail-ing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving in his official residence two persons who had failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abor-tive disturbance. The doctrine of asy-lum as applied to this case is sanctioned by the best precedent, and when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strife Under no circumstances can the repre-All the Grammar School Studies, Music and Art. sentatives of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra territorialty, to interrupt the adminis tration of criminal justice in the coun tries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the cor-rection of this conduct, in the instance mentioned, the mini-ter was instructed

no longer to harbor the offender. THE CHINESE QUESTION. The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not comp ving with the provision of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judi-cial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certifi-cates required by its provisions. A test upon a proceeding by haleas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act, extending the time to the registration, the Chinese Laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themsel by establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby

NEEDS OF THE NATION country to meet the recurring cases of and cost of the three powers. This incimy opinion treaties for reciprocal rela-tions should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States

"LAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA."

In view of the impaired financial re-sources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late advisory claims com-mission in progressive installments has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder. The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unad-

A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that republic and Great Brit-ain and reference of the question to im-partial arbitration will be a most grati-Our relations with the French repub-lic continue to be intimate and cordial.

Is sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country as amended by the senate will be consummated.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our interceptable. fying consummation.

The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuela

Transportation Company is awaited. The Hawaiian Affair.

tercourse with Germany, our relations with that country casting estisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our rela-tions with Hawaii have caused serious a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring-sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated beof annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the senate for ratification.

This treaty I withdrew for examination co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discrimi-nation of tolls imposed in the Welland canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial in-vestigation of the circumstances attendring the change of government and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and ex-haustive examination, Mr. Blount subing tolls upon British transit through our canal. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses, covered by the existing treaty between the two mitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the in-timidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States. which was landed for that purpose at

During the past year an American citizen employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering protra-ted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated upon a insteady examination the instance of our minister.
INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS. Upon the facts developed it seemed to ne that the only honorable course for tan government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

By a law o' Hayti a sailing vessel having discharged her cargo is refused hearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hard-hip of this measure upon American ship owners. our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result, within the constitutional limits of measure upon American ship-owners, who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country, has been insisted our executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changes in the conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate OUR NEAREST SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. Our relations with Mexico continue to instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of e of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the inany definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are so in expected. When received, they will be promptly sent to congress, together with marking the boundary between the 'acitic, is now clearly completed. The ommission recently organized under the all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message detailing the acts necessary to a com-plete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material

beeted, will speed y settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso. events leading up to the present situa-PEACEFUL ARBITRATION. Nicaragua has recently passed through By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate February 14, 1890, and by the cessful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minisionse of representatives the 3d of April following, the president was requested: "To invite from time to time, as the a peaceful adjustment of the contro-versy involved in the first conflict. The fit occasion may arise, negotiations with large American interests established in any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relathat country in connection with the tions, to the end that any difference or Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately dispute arising between the two govern ments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted become financially seriously embar-rassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States is especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking by such means."
April 18, 1890, the International

American conference of Washing.

American conference of Conference of Survey of Survey and Survey of Su American conference of Washington by resolution expressed the wish that all all friendly powers. A favorable re-sponse has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 13 last, coradopted by parliament July 13 last, cor-dially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the con-current resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this preliminary resolution before congress and to express my gratification that the and to express my gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceful settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.
Sin e the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank with which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Ger-many have conferred upon their repre-sentatives at this capital the title of embassador, and I have responded by ac-crediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced larly met. This step fitting y comports with the position the United States holds in the family of nations.

of Apia, with a foreign president thereof authorized to anyise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to consular service in that it would be wise to give general order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the inorder that it might become a more effi-cient agency in the promotion of the in-terests it was intended to subserve. The terests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinments of our foreign trade. Discharging mportant duties affecting our com merce and American citizens abroa and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should men of character, intelligence and

EXTENSION OF THE COPYRIGHT. Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have be n extended by proclamation to the subjects of that country.

ship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, and before she Our Finances.

We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,505,194, a decrease of \$182,613,249 54 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by \$58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,-130 81, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053 09.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES. It is estimated upon the basis of the present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365 38. and its expenditures \$458,121,365 38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,945. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25 49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,657,273, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$126,-261,553.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,008,162,50 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374 53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that have been supported by the silver purchased. total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative un-til the repeal of its purchasing clause, November 1, 1893, was 168.674.590.46 fine ounces, which cost \$155.930,940.84. Between March 1, 1873, and November 1, 1893, the government purchased un-der all laws 50°3,00°5,717 fine ounces of silver, at a cost of \$516.622,946. The sil-ver dollars that have been coined under ver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36.087, 285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$6,977,695 39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,578,218. Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of:

During the calender year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be:

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ended October 31, 1895, with a capital of \$11.230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 158 suspended. Of the suspended banks 65 were insoly-n', 86 resumed business, and 7 remained in the hands of bank examiners with pros- haustive examination in accordance pects of speedy resumption. Of the new anks organized, 44 were located in the Eastern states, 41 west of the Mississippi ritle of modern type to replace the obsoriver and 34 in the Central and Southern tete Springfield rifle of the infantry serriver and 34 in the Central and Southern states. The total number of national banks in existence October 31, 1893, was 3796, having an aggregate capital of \$695.558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$36.886,973. EFFECT OF REPEAL.

The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial pertur-bation, time is necessary for the re-es-tablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hiding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary ex-pedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am confident that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The monetary conference, which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation, was adjourned to November 30, in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposit on from the United States seemed to be expected on the reasem-bling of the conference, led me to ex-press a willingness to have the meeting

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing stat-utes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous, both as to their maturity and rate of interest.

The War Department

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men by establishing by lawful procedure the first to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may, to a great degree, be avoided.

COSTA RICA'S SURRENDER OF WEEKS.

United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of certminality. a submitted evidence of certminality. a moted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that

Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports the form of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$451.710.

September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers. The total expenses of this department for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$451.710.

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The total expension of this department for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$450.710.

The secretary of the tr

duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$15,-455,447. Our internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445 33. The total tax collected works of defense. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the present year 112 597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that in-creased interest and progress are appar-ent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization. Neither Indian out-breaks nor domestic violence has called the army into service during the year, and the only active military dates as and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neurality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

A YEAR OF PEACE.
The operation of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tend-ing to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the National Guard organizations, to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast ap-proaching when there should be a reor-ganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither an increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and the improvement of the service. The the improvement of the service. The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment of certain unimportant positions and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the army. In the judgment of army officers, with but few exceptions, the operation of the law for biding the re-enlistment of men after 10 years' service has not proven its wisdom, and, while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal. OUR COAST DEFENSES.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

It is gratifying to note that we have began to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea-coast defense and fortifications entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintaining will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance. At the end of the current calendar year the war department will have nine 12 inch guns 20 10 inch and rent calendar year the war department will have nine 12 inch guns, 20 10-inch and 34 8-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun-lifts and carriages, and 75 12-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the army gun factory now completed at Watervliet, the government has contracted with private parties for the purchase of 100 guns of these calibers, the first of which should be delivered to the department for test before July 1 It is estimated that on July 1, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the University States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,213,553,169, of which nance keeps pace with current needs, amounted to \$1,213.55.) 169, of which nance keeps pace with current needs, \$507.897 685 was gold and \$615,861,484 but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress, by adequate appropriations, should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

THE NEW RIPLE SELECTED. After much preliminary work and exwith the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine vi e completed its labors during the last at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, 25 miles of road have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the position of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. tle has been very generally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the lines of battles at Gettysburg battle-field is making satisfactory progress in the plans directed by the last congress.

MILITARY ACADEMIES. The reports of the military academy at West Point and the several schools for special instructions of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country. Under the supervision of Adjutant-Gen-eral Robert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of military information has be-come well established and is performing a service that will put in possession of the government in time of war most valuable information, and at all times serve a purp se of great utility in keeping the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the

Postmaster-General.

The report of the postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and a depres-sion in financial affairs inevitably and sion in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore, a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the rootmander general's recovered by the postmaster-general's re-

At a date when better times were an-At a date when better times were anticipated, it was estimated by his pre-decressor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be a little over \$1,500,000. It amounted, however, to more than \$5,000,000; at the same time

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