VOL. 6.

NEWBERG, YAMHILL CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

Instructions That Bore Fruit.

ailroad, is a great stickler for discipline.

Some time ago, while on his way to

train again Mr. Roberts touched his arm

"Do you know who I am?" next asked

"Yes, sir," replied the conductor: "you

"Granted that I am. It is your duty

to allow nobody to ride over this road

moved a muscle of his face, but stood

with outstretched hand waiting for the

ticket. Mr. Roberts was too proud to

back out, and finally asked in a meek

voice, "How much is the fare to Harris-

the money, which the conductor took

without a smile, giving him a rebate

check good for ten cents. President

Teacher-Why do you come to school

Little Boy-We're cleanin house-

a crypt under the sacristy of the "Peter-

Paul Kirche" at Liegnitz, in Silesia. The

statues, which are all connected with one

another, are supposed to represent apos-

tles, and to date from the twelfth cen-

Queen Victoria's "Jubilee Book," the

volume containing the jubilee speeches

and addresses, is 18 inches thick, has

leaves 2 by 3 feet and weighs 63 pounds.

An advertiser in a New York daily a

few days ago offered a reward for the

return of two sets of teeth and no ques-

much again as a bad one.-Cecil.

Roberts continued his ride in silence.-

Philadelphia Record.

your clothes all dust?

Good News.

tions asked.

are the president of the road."

that in mind."

NO. 19.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -SERVICES EV-ery Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sal-bath school every Sunday at 10 a. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH,—SERVICES EVERY second and fourth Sunday at 10 a. M. and

every Wedues lay evening. Sabbath scho ery Saturday at 10 A. M., services following.

W. C. T. U.-BUSINESS MEETING THE SEC

G. A. R -SESSIONS HELD FIRST AND THIRD Saturday evening in each mouth. W. R. C.-MEETS FIRST AND THIRD SAT

A. F. & A. M.-MEETS EVERY SATURD.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Mayor	F. H. Howard F. C. Mills Moses Vetaw Enos Ellis
COUNCILMEN.	

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G. W. McCONNELL, M. D.,

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O H. IRVINE.

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### Dentist.

HAROLD CLARK.

Gold-filling a specialty. All the latest anæs-thetics used in extracting teeth without pain. Office up stairs first door west of drug store, east end. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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EAST AND SOUTH

-VIA-

-OF THE-

### THERN PACIFIC CO.

LEAVE.	FROM AUGUST 16, 1893.	ARRIVE.
*6:15 P M	OVERLAND EXPRESS. Salem, Albany, Eng- ene, Roseb'g, Grant's Pass, Medford, Ash- land, Sacramento, Og- den, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans, and East	*8:20 A, M
*8:30 A. M. Tri-weekly between Woodburn and Natron	Roseberg & way stations Via Woodburn for Mt. Angel, Silverton, West Scio. Browns- ville and Cobnrg Between Portland and Silverton daily trains	*4:30 f M. Tri-weekly between Woodburn and Natron

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SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS Attached to all through trains.

All above trains arrive and depart from Gran entral station, Fifth and I streets.

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	Portland	Reduc
1	Sheridan passenger (daily except Sunday).  9;40 a. M. Lv	
	en de destacte de la companya del companya del companya de la comp	Rates

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-FOR THE-

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ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

Portland to San Francisco

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EXCURSION TRIPS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to other points i alifornia will be allowed purchasers of special fidwinter Fair tickets at the following round TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-

ray fare.
TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare. way fare.
For exact rates and full information inquire of J. B. KIRKLAND, Dist. Pass. Agt., 134 First street, Portland, Or., or address the undersigned. RICH'D GRAY, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

E. P. ROGERS, A. G. F. & Pass Agt., Portland, Or.

## President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania SILVER BILL VETOED,

Harrisburg, the conductor of the train bowed as he passed without asking to grover Cleveland's Reasons see his ticket. On coming through the for Disapproval.

"Why did you not ask for my ticket?" Rather abashed, the conductor replied that he presumed he had his pass. THE MEASURE IS VERY FAULTY.

> Would Tend to Check a Return to Prosperity and Deplete the Gold Reserve Secretary of the Treasury Would be Hampered by Its Provisions.

without showing a ticket. Always bear WASHINGTON.-The President sent to the House the following message vetoing The conductor promised to do so in the the Bland seigniorage bill: future and passed on. After the next

To the House of Representatives: I station had been passed he again came through the train for tickets and, coming to Mr. Roberts, stopped and demanded to see his ticket.

"That's right, my man," said the president, putting his hand in his breast pocket. Then he grew red in the face, and as he felt in pocket after pocket his face became redder. He had left his pass at home. The conductor never moved a muscle of his face, but stood station had been passed he again came Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legisla-tion was either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my per-sonal desire, and inexorably confines me burg?" On being informed he paid over to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and pro-mote the general interests of our people

LAST YEAR'S PANIC. The financial disturbance which swept over the country during last year was unparalleled in its severity and disas-trous consequences. There seemed to be with your hands and face so dirty and an almost entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign the causes for German papers give detailed descriptions of six statues recently unearthed in our distress it was very generally con-ceded that the operation of the provision of the law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and to is-sue its notes in payment therefor was either entirely or to a large extent re-sponsible for our condition. This led to the repeal on the 1st day of November, the repeal on the 1st day of November, 1892, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and appre-hension had so completely gained con-trol in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably ex-

A SLIGHT RECOVERY. Our recovery has nevertheless steadily

progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of Method is like packing things in a the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an exbox; a good packer will get in half as tent reinstated and faith in our disposi-tion to adhere to sound financial methods so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment is again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a re-lapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the pro-vision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not de-stroy, the returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that in consequence our progress to re-newed business health would be unfor-tunately checked and a return to our re-

cent distressing plight seriously threat-MAINTAINED ONLY BY CONFIDENCE. Considering the present intrinsic rela-tion between gold and silver, the maintenance of a parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than a maintenance of such parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in daily transactions. Manifestmoney in daily transactions. Manifestly a maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving such holders on their redemption in coin either gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective beneficial to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective beneficial maintenance of a parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe, stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is now here more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased.

DOLLARS OF EQUAL VALUE.

This law insists on the maintenance of a parity in the value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. The Secre-tary of the Treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only com-plied with the every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, the continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus sum-

First—The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem in such dollars necessary to redeem in such dollars the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion, and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional stand-ard silver dollars.

Second-There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when other-wise expressly stipulated; they are re-ceivable for customs, taxes and all pub-

lic dues; when held by banking associa-tions they may be counted as part of their lawful reserve, and are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders.

ADVANTAGEOUS ATTRIBUTES. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time they were issued; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have un-doubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of an anxiety for their redemption.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL. Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding the on which merely appropriates a sum suffi-cient to carry the act into effect.

The first section provides for the im-

payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of the seigniorage in said section authorized to

COINING THE REMAINDER.

The second section directs that as oon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts could to the coin held at any amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change the existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion to be coined.

THE ENTIRE BILL IS FAULTY. The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed; nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section is also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of the seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. OTHER REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL.

In stating the other and more impor-tant reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of the hold-ers, and that if when they are presented for redemption or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treas-ury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be deand in that case the notes will be de-stroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal ten-der for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or sil-ver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasurement tend to their withdrawal from ury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption, or to be hoarded for presentation at a more con-A REDUCTION OF GOLD.

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding re-duction of gold in the treasury. Argu-ment has been made that these things ment has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and the nervous prostration which would imme-diately follow its passage and bring diately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government would be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of the people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetalism.

Phope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensible and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discourage-ment to our people at home and the de-struction of confidence in our financial

The Terms of the Instrument Negotiated By

MESSRS. GRESHAM AND YANG YU.

Existing Laws for the Exclusion of Chinese in No Manner Interfered With-

nese in No Manner Interfered With—
It Will Not Abrogate the Geary and McCreary Registration Acts.

Washington.—When the first muddled report of the new Chinese treaty was published Senators and Representatives who favored the restriction of Chinese immigration took alarm. They

treaty is known there has been something like a revulsion of feeling. It now appears that the essence of the treaty is the establishment of reciprocal relations between the two nations in regard to prescribing terms on which the people of one nation may reside in the other, and for exclusion where either may deem

It has long been known that the Chinese wanted to remove the stigma of having her people subjected to exclusion laws and residence regulations by this country, to which the people of no other nation were subjected, and to which Americans in China were not subjected. The best efforts of Chinese diplomacy have for years been directed to securing the removal of what the Chinese rulers regarded as an invidious and humiliatregarded as an involve and as-ing distinction. By this treaty this dis-tinction is removed. By it Chinese and Americans are placed on the broad level of equality in respect to exclusion from or residence in the alien country.

CHINA'S AGREEMENT. To secure these reciprocal relations China has agreed to recognize the present laws of the United States relating to Chinese as of full force and to cease protesting against their enforcement.

The President and Secretary Gresham.

on the other hand, to remove the fric-tion between the two nations and pro-mote commercial intercourse (for it is mote commercial intercourse (for it is understood a commercial treaty will follow if this one be ratified), have agreed to these reciprocal relations. The real question in the minds of many is whether the game is worth the candle. Following is the full text of the treaty: Whereas, On the 17th day of Novem-

ber, A. D. 1880, and of Kwangsii, the sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of reg-

WHEREAS, The two governments desire to co-operate in prohibiting such tion, said:

emigration and to strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between

WHEREAS, The two governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of citizens or desirous of adopting reciprocal desirous of adopting reciprocal desirous of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, neror of China, has appointed Yang Yu, with these projects untrammeled by any conventions of this sort. of the United States, as his plenipoten-tiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Em-peror of China, has appointed Yang Yu, an officer of the second rank, sub-Di-rector of the Court of Sacrificial Wor-ship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and said plenipo-tentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:
Article I—The high contracting parties

agree that for a period of ten years, be-ginning with the date of exchange or ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article II—The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States.

the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement; nevertheless every such Chinese laborer shall before leaving the United States deposit as a condition of his return with the Collector of customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property debts as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificates of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States shall here after prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, and should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false, the right of return thereunder or of continued residence ifter such return in each case shall be an additional period not exceeding one year. In cases where by reason of sick-ness or other cause of disability beyond his control such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return—which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector of port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by

present enjoyed by Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleas-ure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States they may produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, vised by the diplomatic or Consular representative of the United States in the country

or port whence they depart. Article IV—In pursuance of Article III of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or tem-porarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all the rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored

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nations, excepting the right to become citizens, and the government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, as stated in said Article III, to exert all

Chinese immigration took alarm. They thought it meant the undoing of all that had been done in the past ten years to shut out the torrents of Asiatic invasion.

Acting on this idea, many of them criticised what they understood to be its provisions, but now that the text of the criticised what they understood to be its provisions, but now that the text of the criticised what they have been compared to the united States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government of such acts and the compact of the united States before the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the compact of laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the govern-ment of the United States agrees that within twelve months from the date of the exchange and ratification of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing the full name, age, occupation and number or place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including mission-aries, residing both within and without the treaty ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

Article VI—This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.
Signed in duplicate this 17th day of

March, 1894. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State.
YANG YU,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Chinese

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. Dolph's Joint Resolution Providing for

Its Abrogation Washington.-The joint resolution introduced by Dolph to abrogate the Clavton-Bulwer treaty reads as follows:

States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and

Whereas, The government of China, in view of the antagonism and muchdeprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinase laborers. which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the part of Central America, commonly emigration of such laborers from China known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is to the United States; and, no longer in force."
Mr. Dolph, speaking upon his resolu-

"The introduction of this resolution does not indicate any opposition on my part to the Nicaragua canal. On the the contrary, I am in favor of it. When-

Additional Appropriations Needed for the United States Courts.

WASHINGTON .- Acting Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department has sent to the House a communication from the Attorney-General calling attention to the immediate necessity of additional appropriations for the fiscal year of 1894 for the expenses of United States Courts

United States Marshals, the Attorneyeneral says, are fearful the Judges will General says, are fearful the Judges will adjourn the courts unless money is furnished for jurors and witnesses. He also says there is not a district where a United States Court is held that is not in need of money for the support of United States prisoners. The jailers are needy men. They supply their own money for food for prisoners and guards in protecting them, and they ought to be paid promptly.

Brazilian Rebels Retreating. RIO DE JANEIRO.—A reporter of the Associated Press has taken great pains to learn if there was any basis of truth in the report cabled the United States in regard to a revival by Peixoto of the imperial decrees of 1838 and 1851 relating one year from the date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended to the United States may be extended to the United States without the form of a trial. A general without the form of a trial. A general issued by Peixoto ordering executions without the form of a trial. A general southward movement of the government troops in the State of Sao Paulo is announced. It is believed the rebels are retreating. An afternoon paper declares General Saraiva has fled to Uruguay. The defeat of General Saigado is con-

sheep Infected With Scab.

Sheep Infected With Scab.

Denver.—Complaint has been made to the State Veterinary Board that Utah sheepmen have invaded Mesa, Delta and Garfield counties with sheep infected with scab. The feeling runs high, and Governor Waite may have to call out the militia. A petition having over 200 signatures has been presented to the Federal authorities at Washington, asking for the protection of the Mesa county reservation from damage from sheep.

There is No Prohibition. Washington.—Attorney-General Ol-ney has rendered an opinion that the international copyright act of March 3, 1891, does not prohibit the importation of uncopyrighted lithographs, although these lithographs may be copies of copy-righted paintings.

MRIENDS' CHURCH.—SERVICES EVERY Sunday at 11 a. M. and 8 P. M. and Thursday at 10 a. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:45 a. M. Monthly meeting at 7 P. M. the first Tuesday in each month. Quarterly meeting the secont Saturday and Sunday in February, May, August and November.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES FIRST, SEC-ond and third Sundays of the month at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a.M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. REV. MARK NOBLE, pastor.

A DVENT ST CHURCH -PRAYER MEETING FREE METHODIST.—PRAYER MEETING every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M.

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at 10 a. M. Epworth League at 6:30 p. M. Prayer
meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 acclock.
A. N. McCART, Pastor.

### SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. OF THE W-NEWBERG CAMP, No. 113, meets every Monday evening.

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