

WE KEEP MEMORIAL DAY.

BY KATE BROWNE'S SHROUD. When the May has called her flowers for the Summer waiting long. And the waking of the roses wove the hedges into song. Comes the thrush of martial music and the banners in the street. And the marching of the millions bearing garlands fair and sweet; 'Tis the Sabbath of the Nation, 'tis the floral feast of May. Is remembrance of our heroes We keep Memorial Day. They are sleeping in the valleys, they are sleeping 'neath the sea. They are sleeping by the thousands till the royal reveille; Let us know them, let us name them, let us honor one and all. For they loved us and they saved us, rising at the bugle call; Let us sound the song and cymbal, breathe the immortal and be— In the fever of Thanksgiving. We keep Memorial Day. They were sons of strength and courage, they were consecrated to truth. And their pulses were a thrill with the splendor of their youth; And they bled for the many and the many now are one. And the quickened cords of the union clasp the earth from sun to sun; From the mountains of endeavor, where our fathers stood to pray. On the signal lights of freedom. We keep Memorial Day. They blaze the path of glory with the battle ax of time. In the book of God's remembrance they have etched their deeds sublime. They wrought the emancipation of a people great and free. And the thunder of their cannon waked the nations yet to be; They were picket-guard of progress, on the skirmish line they lay. Let our hearts forget their fealty. We keep Memorial Day. There are monuments of valor reared in many a stately town. And they tell the sacred story of a people's proud renown; And the names of those who perished in the surging battle line Are graven on the granite, on the mighty bronzes shine; But in tender remembrance we our fragrant tributes pay. And with faith in home and country. We keep Memorial Day. There are hillsides for the dutiful, and roses for the brave. And laurel for the victor's crown, and myrtle for his grave; There is crimson for the blood that flows that freedom might be free; And golden for the hearts of gold that died for you and me; Till love no more is loving we lift our souls and say: For liberty and loyalty. We keep Memorial Day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

It is matter for congratulation to every thoughtful American that the interest in Memorial day does not decline with the lapse of years. Indeed, the observance of the day seems to grow more general, more reverent, and more sincere from year to year. The celebration certainly grows more broadly patriotic with the disappearance of the last traces of sectional feeling. Not even the Fourth of July is more clearly national in the forms by which it is celebrated, nor in the feelings and memories to which it appeals. It is a notable fact that no other nation in all the world has just such a holiday as this. Holidays in other countries are for the most part religious, some are national, in a sense more or less strict; but none, we believe, is anywhere devoted, as is this of ours, to the commemoration of a great national sacrifice by the decoration of soldiers' graves. Perhaps the reason lies in this: that no other country ever had, just such a war as our Civil War. It was not a war of dynasties, nor of races, nor of religions. The contestants were in the main men of the same race and of the same religious and political traditions. Its peculiarity lay in the mingling of constitutional and moral purposes that animated the vast armies engaged and the governments behind them. The soldiers of the Union fought to establish the nationality of the republic; but they also fought against slavery. The soldiers of the Confederacy fought to establish the independence of their several states; but they also fought to maintain the particular institution which alone was felt to be threatened. It is, accordingly, the vindication of the nationality of the republic which we celebrate; but our commemoration is incomplete if we forget that the maintenance of the Union meant also the freedom of the slave. The magnitude of the sacrifice was proportionate to the importance of the double purpose for which the Union armies fought. Looking at it from the merely material point of view, what did the war cost? The figures mount to such vast totals that they make no definite impression on our minds. The national government alone expended four billion dollars. If we add the expenditures of the Confederates, and those of the separate states, and take account of the private losses and the terrible waste of war, ten billions will not be an exaggerated estimate. This is equivalent to a half year's earnings of the whole population of the country. But the true arithmetic of war has the lives of men for units, and is not negligent of broken family ties, or deserted hearthstones, or the anguish of women. At the close of the struggle the muster-rolls of the national army showed that a million men were in arms. Two and one-third millions had engaged in the volunteer service for an average period of three years. Eight hundred battles and minor engagements have been fought. The immediate loss of life is estimated at more than three hundred and sixty thousand; and among the Confederates at a quarter of a million. Of those who died after the last battle had been fought and the last regiment disbanded, but by reason of service in the field, no estimate can be made; nor can the subtlest computation array in figures the abandoned careers, the unfinished tasks, the disappointed hopes which the great war meant to thousands. But Memorial day does not find its only justification in the magnitude or in the character of the struggle. Its value to us and to future generations is greater than its value to the survivors of the conflict, or to the dead, whose fame is secure without it. To a young republic, such as ours, heroic memories are the most precious of possessions. The story of Waterloo is part of every Englishman's heritage; every Frenchman is richer by reason of Austerlitz. Surely we are all better Americans for the knowledge we have of Gettysburg.—The Youth's Companion.

There has been but little said respecting the vote to be taken at the election next Monday on the question of stock running at large in Yamhill county and it is quite likely that but few voters are aware that this question is to be voted on again this year. Should the majority of the voters say that stock must be kept up it would work quite a hardship on a great many people who derive great benefit from the pasture their stock get along the road sides and on outside pasture land and yet on the other hand many farmers who fence against their own stock are often greatly annoyed by the stock of other people tearing down fences and destroying grain. If there is any one thing worse than another to make a farmer say had words it is to have a gang of hungry town cows break into his grain field and destroy ten times more than they eat and it is little wonder that he gets hot under the collar. Taken altogether this is a vexed question and one that has two sides to it.

In a speech delivered at Portland last Saturday night, Sovereign, the imported populist, said in the hearing of the editor of the Graphic that republicans and democrats who talked for the gold standard were anarchists, and encouraged populists to throw this in their teeth on every occasion. Such is life in the far west. "Listen to the cry of the anarchist" and his little angels.

As will be seen by a notice in the Graphic this week, signed by the president and secretary of the fair association, an effort is being made to reorganize the association. An effort is being made to ascertain whether the people want an annual fair held at Newberg or not. Newberg ought to have a fair. What are you willing to do to help it along?

The editor of the "only" says: "Not even a case of post office itch would have influenced us to go back on our friends." Why my dear fellow of course it would not; for you and your friends know that while the itching is there just the same, you haven't a ghost of a show to get the plan.

It will require an unusually interesting sermon next Sunday to keep the secret thoughts of the average Yamhill candidate from wandering away to the farthermost corner of the precinct, in search of the unsuspecting and much sought after voter.

Shall stock run at large in Yamhill county, yes or no. This question is to be settled next Monday, along with the question as to who shall hold the offices and draw the salaries.

In a trial trip the battleship Oregon made the magnificent time of 19.35 miles an hour. This speed places the Oregon alongside the crack ships of her class in the navies of the world.

Next Saturday night will close one of the most hotly contested political campaigns ever made in Yamhill county. Monday tells the tale.

There is no politics in the proposed "cow law" but it is nevertheless a question of vital importance to old "Pale" just the same.

Vote your sentiments on the question of stock running at large next Monday.

The M. C. George bomb seems to have stirred up the animals in the show.

White Ribbon Convention. The fourteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Newberg, May 19 to 21 inclusive, was the largest ever held in the state, there being 127 visiting delegates in attendance. An executive meeting of officers and superintendents was held at the Methodist church Monday evening, and at the Baptist church on the same evening a Praise service. The convention opened at 9:15 Tuesday morning, with Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney, president in the chair. Mrs. L. A. P. White was invited to the platform to conduct the opening exercise, she and her departed mother, Rebecca Clawson, a minister of Friends church, having organized the first union in the state of Oregon. The president said that now we were assembled in Friends church, she thought it fitting that Mrs. White read the crusade Psalm, and lead in prayer, which she did in a pleasing way. The business of convention was then taken up. Roll call showed that all the general officers were in attendance, 12 county presidents, 16 state superintendents, and the secretary of the L. T. L. who is also national secretary of the same. Also the four state organizers and lecturers were in attendance.

After appointment of the usual committees, the corresponding secretary and treasurer gave their reports. State evangelist, Mrs. Mead, led the nonsectarian devotion and the convention marched to the basement of the church to lunch. In the afternoon a very excellent address of welcome on behalf of the Newberg union, by Mrs. Lorenza Hodson was read by Mrs. Mary E. Allen, Mrs. Hodson being absent because of illness. Mayor Emery welcomed the convention in behalf of the city, and Mrs. Kinney, quoting from Miss Willard in Baltimore convention, said, "I have listened to a great many welcome addresses, but this tastes the best of them all. Rev. Jerrard spoke in behalf of the churches in his characteristic witty manner. Mrs. Dalgleish of Portland responded in a very pleasing way. Then came the President's annual address which was a most masterly one, and we wish space would allow its being printed in full. At 4 o'clock the girls and boys of the L. T. L. with their efficient leaders, marched into the convention 100 strong, singing as they marched.

At night a gold medal contest was held, the class being made up of eight contestants from different parts of the state, one coming all the way from Wasco, Sherman county. The medal was awarded to Miss Nervia Wright of Newberg. Wednesday morning devotional was led by Mrs. Harford after which reports of superintendents were taken up and continued throughout the day. Wednesday night was Benefit night, the counties having gained sixty new members having charge of the program. Multnomah county occupied the forepart of the evening with singing and a short speech from Mrs. Addison. Linn county graciously gave the time allotted them to the state president, who gave a most stirring address. We wish that every man, woman and child in Yamhill county might have listened to this. Thursday morning the devotions were conducted by Mrs. Robb, president of Marion county. Then came reports of state lecturers, Mesdames Addison, Harford, Unruh and Round, all of which show that organization is the keynote all over our state. Mrs. Unruh organized the Warm Springs union, the largest union in the state. This is the home of the Eastern Oregon Indians, some of whom are members of this union. A symmetrical banner made by these Indian women was on display at convention, and attracted much attention. Mrs. Harford reports that the last year's work has been the best of the four that she has served as organizer. Following these reports came the annual election of officers which resulted in the re-election of all the general officers. Noon prayer and adjournment. Immediately after lunch the Resolution committee reported, after which Mrs. Riggs reported the affiliated interests, viz: The Lefurge Home and the Oregon White Ribbon, our state organ. This was followed by amendments to the constitution, as follows: The annual meeting shall be held the last of September or first of October. The state dues shall be raised from 25c. to 35c. per capita. Telegrams of greeting were received from Mrs. Delie C. H. Cox, who is now president of West Washington state union, and who is now lying very ill at her home in Ellensburg; from Lucy R. Terry, treasurer E. Washington; and from Matthe N. Graves organizer for Washington, all of whom sent texts of scripture. The convention sent telegrams and letters in return. Mesdames Harford, Nash, Addison and Townsend were appointed delegates to the National convention to be held in St. Louis next October. The evening program consisted of an "Old Folks Contest" with Mrs. A. J. Whitmore in charge. This contest was pleasing to say the least, though we are unable to give the name of winner of medal, who is an eastern Oregon woman. The music by the elderly women was heartily enjoyed by the large audience. We would not forget to mention the fine solos rendered by Miss Katharine Glenn of Dayton, and Mrs. Mary Kirk, Newberg, also one by Miss Lula G. Sargeant on the previous evening. The music rendered by the Newberg Orchestra and the Choir were also highly appreciated. The state banner was presented to Newberg L. T. L. by Mrs. Unruh. State motto adopted—Go forward. Before adjournment Newberg Union was called to the platform that the delegates might know who were their entertainers. The convention adjourned to meet next year in Albany. REPORTER.

One swallow does not make Spring, but one swallow of One Minute Cough Cure brings relief. A. T. Hill.

Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the construction of the following bridges in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk, to-wit:

Bridge across Panther creek on Carlton road near Mr. Alberts. Bridge across Gully near Clem Scotts farm. Bridge across creek near Wirfs place on the Newberg road. Bridge across S&T creek at Whitson. Bridge across the North Yamhill river in Moores Valley on the Tillamook road. Bridge across the North Yamhill river at McVoy's in Moores valley. All bids to be for work and material. Bids to be opened Wednesday, June 3, 1896, at one o'clock p. m. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. By order of the board of County Commissioners. A. E. McKERN, County Clerk.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation.

The National Matte Smelter. A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores, in localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unobtainable, our pyrites or water jacketed Matte Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenic ores, in capacity of two to eight tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting, and concentrating that is known.

It requires no extraordinary skill, no lead ores, and no fuel of any kind for the smelter after it is started. The sulphur in the ore is its natural fuel only, and its cost has no comparison with any other process of concentrating. The miner who produces a pyrites ore carrying only 10 per cent silica can gain nothing by the ordinary methods of wet concentration, as this method will, in all cases, leave about 5 per cent of the silica in the concentrates, and this saving in silica will not repay the losses inevitable in the operation. For ores carrying up to 10 per cent silica, or for concentrates resulting from the wet concentration of ores higher in silica, the direct shipment to the smelter results in a large loss to the miner, owing to the freight which he has to pay on the moisture and on the sulphur contents of the ore. The mineral pyrite contains 46.7 per cent of iron and 33.3 per cent sulphur when pure. 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