

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906.

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

If Bryan succeeds in flying his kite with two tails to it, he will discount the efforts of the small boys of generations, past and present.

Poor old McElroy failed to get the job at the state Agricultural College. In case of a hard winter it will be pretty tough on the old man, after having fed at the public crib for the past fifteen years.

Newberg has the well earned reputation of being the most orderly college town in the Pacific Northwest. No saloons, no pitfalls for the young. Parents who are looking for a place to educate their children will do well to send for a catalogue of Pacific College.

The editor of a London weekly paper recently received a check from a number of his subscribers to enable him to take "a thorough and well deserved holiday." In this country the subscribers take the holiday, while the editor waits for the simple price of subscription, long past due.

The New York Times is advertised to be sold at public auction August 13. The purchaser must pay ten per cent down, \$75,000, in five days and the balance in three months. Here is a chance for some of the Yamhill county newspaper men who are looking for a large field.

Bryan may not be as old as Cleveland and some other political leaders, but just the same he is the father of a boy and two girls—Eugene Guard.

That's no go. Cleveland is the father of a boy and three girls. Of course there is considerable difference in the ages of the young man and the little girls but that don't count.

It is reported that John R. McLean, editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and who was a candidate for nomination for president on the democratic ticket at the recent Chicago convention, contemplates starting a new daily paper at Chicago. The windy city is now without a daily to support the silver standard theory and McLean hopes no doubt to fill the vacuum.

The Heppner Gazette announces the candidacy of representative Brown of Morrow county, as a candidate for speaker of the next house. But then there is Jonathan Bourne Jr., the Mitchellite a publican-populist-democratic middle-of-the-road secretary of Solomon Hirsch's committee, with his eagle eye on the speaker's chair, and while mumm's the word with Jonathan just now, he no doubt is "sawing wood". Hands off, Brown!

The Junction City Times says: Never growl because a newspaper fails to give every scrap of news, so long as you take no trouble to give the editor information. We have heard of readers who are awfully put out because we failed to make note of arrival or departure of friends visiting them, or of social affairs, or of the heaven sent babies that visit their homes over night. The average news paper man isn't a medium, nor a mind reader, but gets the most of his news the same way a milkman gets his milk—by pumping.

The Golden Anniversary of an American technical journal is not so common an event, but it calls for special notice, and a warm word of fraternal greeting. The receipt of the handsome semi-centennial number of the Scientific American, of New York, gives us the opportunity to congratulate this long established and justly esteemed journal upon the arrival of its Golden Anniversary and the effective and characteristic manner in which it has signalled it. For 50 years our contemporary has devoted itself to a weekly chronicling of the world's progress in science and industry; and it is peculiarly fitting that its semi-centennial number should consist of a resume of this progress, gathered into succinct form, and enriched with historical illustration. In a review covering so wide a range it was evidently impossible—even in an issue of 72 pages—to treat every subject in detail; and we think that, on the whole, the selection has been judiciously made. The broad field of Transportation is covered by very readable articles on the Transatlantic Steamship, American Railroads and Bridges, and the American Locomotive; and the story of our early and late triumphs on the seas and the stupendous growth of our railroads receives an added interest from illustrations of historical ships and locomotives. Achievements in the electrical world are chronicled in a series of admirably written articles entitled: The Telegraph; The Submarine Cable; The Telephone; The Phonograph and the Electric Motor. There will not be a more popular story than the growth of the Bicycle, which traces the evolution from the primitive "bones shaker" to the "safety" of the present day. The development of the Sewing Machine is told in the story of the early struggles of Howe and Wilson and of the resaper in the history of McCormick and Hussey. A specially interesting page in this admirable number is that which contains the Prize Essay on the subject of, The Progress of Invention During the Past Fifty Years. Price 10 cents. To be had at all news stands throughout the country.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Among the issues of the Presidential campaign, all important, there are two which are pre-eminent. We are to decide whether the basis of our monetary system is to be changed and whether it is a crime for the government to put down riot and disorder. Two tickets, two platforms, two great questions are before the American people, and the decision in November will be between them. Fortunately the issues are clearly defined, and widely as McKinley and Bryan differ in doctrine, they agree in holding that one question is paramount—that of our currency. The way it is to be settled is of vital importance to the life and honor of the nation. What the issue is, every man, woman and child knows—it is so definite; the merits of the opposing arguments are yet to be understood by the masses.

The St. Louis platform declares for the gold standard, to which we have always adhered and to which England, Germany and the great countries of Europe and the world adhere. The Chicago platform declares for free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver as legal-tender money at the ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one grain of gold. To adopt the Chicago proposition would be to change the present standard. That is the object. We cannot see how we can change the standard without great disaster and distress, unless possibly in agreement with other nations. Silver is produced in such great quantities that it does not bear the same relative value to gold that it did a quarter of a century ago. For example, the world's product in silver in 1873 was 61,000,000; in 1895 it was 165,000,000. Here is an enormous increase, and the inexorable law of supply and demand made it cheap. To admit all the silver to free coinage at the United States Mints would be to lower the value of the unit of our currency—which would be the silver dollar—to a little more than fifty cents. Our gold would disappear as quickly as if suddenly buried in the depths of the sea. The silver dollar and the gold dollar would be the standard, and gold could only be had by purchase at a premium. The reason is as plain as a pikestaff. Scarcity or abundance affects value. In 1886, when only 3,000 pounds of aluminum were produced, it was worth only fifty cents.

The same law accounts for the present low prices of produce. In 1894 we produced 170,000,000 bushels of potatoes and the price was 53 cents; in 1895 the production was 400,000,000 bushels, and the price fell to 28 cents. It was not the demonetization of silver in 1873 which produced this effect. If that Act had any such power of depressing prices as is now attributed to it, we should not have to wait nearly twenty years to see its effects.

Free silver coinage is revolutionary. All agree to that. The populists and the supporters of the Bryan ticket want a revolution. But a revolution must hurt somebody. Whom will free coinage hurt? They say it will hurt corporations and banks and capitalists and moneyed interests generally. They believe it will help the farmer, the laborer and the borrower. These they call the people; and they are not concerned who are hurt, nor how much they are hurt, provided the classes whose causes they espouse are not hurt. In other words, classes are arrayed against classes, and it is proposed to despoil those on one side for the benefit of those on the other. There is here a question of honesty and patriotism. Why should banks and corporations, and capitalists and moneyed interests be robbed? It is they who make our credit, who furnish the means for all our enterprises, who provide for great improvements, and who accommodate State and county and municipality with a good count. Can we do without them? By no means. We must borrow or stagnate; and if we could not borrow at home, we should have to borrow of foreign capitalists on whatever terms they would lend. We cannot borrow of European money lenders and pay in poor money. They are not compelled to lend, and if they lend they will lend on their own terms.

If the populist wants more money at cheaper rates he must not close foreign markets to American bids; he must not compel American capital to find investment abroad. Will any one in his senses lend good money to be paid in poor money at low rates? Under free silver coinage if a man owes a thousand dollars and has both gold and silver, will he pay in gold or in silver? The farmer and the laborer will get nothing but silver. The banks will not pay them anything else; capitalists will not lend anything else. How will they be permanently benefited? The more business we have the better for them. But the revolution proposed in their behalf will ruin business, because it will withdraw capital or make the rates ruinously high. When business is good there is more demand for labor and more demand for what the farmer produces.

It seems to us the most fatal proposition that ever was advanced for the improvement of our monetary system, excepting only the Greenback idea, to which this is akin. Repudiation, depreciation and inflation are common to both, and some of the populists are free to avow it. Here is ex-Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, talking outright for flat money.

"You know populists don't go much on redemption money. They say here, if the government can take fifty three cents worth of silver and by putting a stamp on it make it a dollar, then they can take paper and put a stamp on it and make it worth a dollar. They don't redeem silver dollars with gold, nobody asks them to; and there is no reason why they should redeem paper money with gold, or with silver, either. If

the Government has the right to make one it has the right to make the other, and there is no way of getting around it."

There is intrinsic value in a silver dollar, but none in a paper dollar; yet this populist is right in saying that if the Government can by its stamp make fifty-three cents worth of silver a dollar it can do the same thing with half a cent's worth of paper. The Government stamp on a paper dollar is a promise to pay; on a gold dollar it is a certificate of value.

The issue is a most momentous one. Thousands of people are blinded or crazed, and it must be the duty of every honest, right-thinking citizen not only to vote right himself, but to help his neighbors to do so.—New York Independent.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Yamhill County Reporter. The game of ball between the Fats and Leans Wednesday resulted in a victory for the Leans. Both sides played well and earned large scores, 17 to 32.

Tom Rogers' star continues to ascend in the literary world. A letter was received a few days ago from the publishers of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, notifying him of the acceptance of one of his sketches and complimenting him very highly on the character of his work. "Zouava" is the title of the sketch and the name of an Aztec chief whom Tom has dug up somewhere in his extensive travels.

There is a growing sentiment in the city that it would be a good thing for the public if the water and light plant was turned over to the control of private parties. The people are paying higher for the service than is charged in other towns, and it never has been satisfactory. Theoretically public ownership and management is all right. But in practice it has not proven so.

Dayton Herald. A. P. Macy and wife and Mrs. M. Daniel, of Newberg, sister to Mrs. Macy, left on Thursday for Sodaville, where they will remain about a fortnight.

Henry Bertram, who has the contract to furnish the city of McMinnville with 1000 yards of gravel, will probably be unable to fill his contract at the time specified. The water in the river is getting so low that it is difficult for the Toledo to tow the barge up from the mouth of the Yamhill, where the gravel is loaded on the scow. Mr. Bertram is to receive from the city of McMinnville \$875 for the 1000 yards of gravel, and he pays Mr. Geer, owner of the Toledo, \$125 for bringing it up the river to Dayton.

Notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," a number of new threshing machines have been purchased in this county. In this immediate vicinity, the following persons have purchased new machines: Gibbons Bros., Advance; Hutchins & Nelson, Advance—30 inch cylinder, and 60 inch separator. Mr. Hutchins has since sold his interest in the machine to Mr. Nelson. They also purchased a new engine. They also purchased an Autman, Taylor & Co. separator. Dan Perry has traded for the Job Carry & Hembree machine, of Lafayette. Roy Kimberlin purchased a new engine.

Bathing in the Willamette. The West Side tells how they bathe in the Willamette at Independence as follows: The people here have become enthusiastic over the pleasure of bathing in the Willamette, and the size of the crowd is increasing. There were 500 there Monday evening, and the brass band was in attendance. About 200 feet from the shore is a fir snag, the log being about fifty feet long and two in diameter. A large rope has been fastened to it and to a tree on the shore. One of the amusements indulged in, which keeps the spectators interested, is for a dozen or so persons to catch hold of the rope, which is about a foot below the surface of the water, and with a one, two, three, throw someone high in the air and he dives down under the water. An excellent spring board has been built out on the log which slants out about three feet above the water, and as the water is about ten feet deep, some splendid diving exhibitions are given. Quite a number of the married ladies are excellent swimmers and it is noticeable that in the last week a number of the young girls have learned to swim. At first anything served for a bathing suit, but the case of action in a well made bathing suit has caused a great many to get garments made to order, some of which are elaborate. Swimming commences at about two o'clock and ends with the dusk of every afternoon. On Sunday there were a great many spectators, but only a few ladies, while Monday night half the swimmers were of the gentler sex.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. A. T. Hill.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. For dysentery and diarrhoea it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. A. T. Hill.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief, and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A sure cure for children. It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. A. T. Hill.

An Elephant.

According to the statement by City Treasurer E. C. Apperson which was published in these columns on the 24th, the water and electric light is proving an elephant of gigantic proportions on the hands of the city. To say nothing of the \$21,000 first cost of the plant, the operating expenses for the six years has footed up \$9,230 per year, making a total of \$55,380. For the same period the plant has yielded \$5,406.04 per year, or a total of \$32,449. By taking the total amount of receipts from the expense incurred in operating the plant we find a deficiency of the neat little sum of \$22,940. This sum (except \$5,000) has been met and paid by direct taxation and by transfer of monies from other funds to the water fund, which makes it bear down pretty heavily on the taxpayers of the city. And the end is not yet, for the mains in use at present have outlived their usefulness, are continually giving way, and it will not be long until they will have to be replaced with new ones, and the figures estimated for this foot up another \$5,000 to \$6,000 on top. And still further, we understand one of the pumps has about given out and a new one put in. All of these things are very expensive; but they must be had under existing circumstances.

The question arises how long can the citizens stand this blood sucking business—or how long will they stand it? To a casual observer it does look as if there should be some remedy for this great leakage. But the remedy lies in conducting this business on strictly business principles, which has not been done in the past if what we have observed during the past year is an index of what it has been the five years previous. It is hardly possible to make the plant pay these stringent times; but it hardly seems necessary to have a shortage of \$3,823.96 per year.—The Valley Transcript.

Sudden Death of Mrs. J. A. Clark.

Mrs. Jane A. Clark, wife of A. J. Clark, died very suddenly at the family home on Ninth street last Saturday evening at a little past six o'clock. She had just finished eating a hearty supper and went into the sitting room to talk with Mrs. Sade Hoekins, who had stopped in for a few minutes that, when, after passing a few words, she threw her head back, gasped a few times and life was extinct. She had been a sufferer from heart disease for several years and it had been expected that death would come suddenly, yet the shock was a heavy blow to the family.

The deceased, who was the daughter of Robert and Mary McLain, was born in Canada, Sep. 12, 1849, and moved to Ohio when four years of age. She was baptized in the Christian church when eleven years of age. Was married to A. J. Clark April 11, 1866 at North Bloomfield, Trumbull county Ohio. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are living, one son dying at the age of eleven years. The family moved to Oregon in October, 1888 and settled at Newberg. The deceased united with Friends church three years ago and was a member when called to that better home. The funeral services were conducted from the home on Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Edwards where a large number of friends and neighbors gathered to pay their respects to the departed.

Voluntary Observers Meteorological Record.

Table with columns: DATE, TEMPERATURE (Max, Min, Me), WIND (Direction, Force), SUMMARY. Data for August 1-7, 1906.

From maximum and minimum readings. EDWIN MORRISON, Vol. Observer.

Blood Will Test.

The many different skin diseases such as ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, erysipelas, eczema, itching or an eruption of pimples, pustules, blotches, chaps or cracking open of the skin, scrofula, are directly the cause of impure blood. Willbur's Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be the best medicine known for any of these unsightly complaints. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

The rooster would be a much more popular bird if he could only be induced to feel that there is no real vital necessity for his reporting his whereabouts between midnight and 3 a. m. We know that he is at home, in the bosom of his family. So are we, but we don't get up in the night to brag about it.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the P-medy half its worth. I am sorry every body in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Gramsenville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by A. T. Hill, Druggist.

BIG BARGAINS,

The NEWBERG CLOTHING HOUSE is offering Big Bargains in Ready Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Shoes, etc. When in town call and examine their large stock of goods.

L. M. PARKER.

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Advertisement for Imperial Wheels bicycles. Features an illustration of a bicycle and text: 'One of the prime advantages claimed by RIDERS OF "Imperial Wheels" is the Great Speed that can be obtained with little exertion. They are so firmly put together that machine and rider seem as one. Get on an Imperial and try it. Send for '06 catalogue. AMES & FROST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.'