

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Newberg, Oregon.

The season for the "sear and yellow leaf" and the old time "punkin pie" is at hand. The prettiest and best of the year.

Gladstone says that the diplomatic triumph of the sultan of Turkey over the six great powers is "without a parallel in history."

An eastern exchange suggests that the demonization of horses by bicyclists may have had something to do with the price of oats.

The free silver men ought to put up the price of silver to correspond with the rise in wheat, in order to back up one of their theories.

The United States mints coined last month \$2,830,000 in silver, and yet there are many people who have the idea that no silver is being coined at all.

Hattie Hashgan, a New York artist, recently married a Sioux brave and she is now Mrs. Thurston Cloud, but the chances are that before many moons she will wish she was Hashgan.

The immigration board of Portland is said to be receiving about fifty letters of inquiry a day, which indicates that with the return of prosperity we may look for the tide of immigration to set this way again.

A law has just gone into effect in Louisiana which forbids women wearing any head gear at public gatherings that obstructs the view of those who may be behind them. Another blow at the "inalienable rights of women."

An Iowa exchange says: The Stuart man who invented and patented the gold bug badge, in which the wings of the bug expand by touching a spring and reveal the faces of McKinley and Hobart, has been offered \$10,000 for his patent. He is hanging onto the scheme however, and is selling 5000 worth of bugs per day.

The Western Montana Fair offers twenty-four cash premiums aggregating \$549 for display of fresh fruits, while the Oregon State Fair offers only twenty-six premiums aggregating \$100.50 for fresh fruits. It seems quite apparent that the Oregon state board should be crossed with some new blood in order to bring it up to the proper standard.

The Albany Democrat says: "A political discussion on First street ended in one man striking another. Discussions are all right, but men should be reasonable, and one man has no more right to arbitrary than another. If all means, gentlemen, keep cool. If necessary bring down the north pole to lean against, swallow a polar bear, live an ice cream, sleep in a refrigerator, keep a sponge soaked with ammonia in your nostrils anything to keep cool and not get hot on politics."

MEXICO AND FREE SILVER.

Mexico has gained immensely by the present agitation regarding silver. Our people are deeply interested in all that is written concerning that country, and many private parties and special commissions have gone there to study its financial status. Mr. Trumbull White, sent as a special correspondent to the Chicago Record, has lately contributed several articles to that paper in which he draws some very remarkable and unwarranted conclusions with regard to the economic and industrial conditions of Mexico. It is perfectly natural that these parties should fall into error, owing to the short time they spend in their investigations and the manner in which they are conducted. No one can study Mexico from the car window. Mr. White tells about the high wages paid to carpenters and other artisans who work on railroads. But it is to be remembered that the carpenters who get \$7 per day are Americans, and are skilled workmen taken to Mexico to do a certain kind of high-grade work. They work along the railroads, building stations, freight houses, cars and bridges for the roads. They do not represent the condition of the rank and file of Mexican workmen. Having spent twenty years in Mexico, and having employed scores of Mexican workmen, I know something of the wages paid there. Mexican carpenters get from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day; masons, from 50 cents to \$1.00; while common peons work for from 25 to 37 cents per day. Thousands of farm hands work for 18 cents a day, with daily ration of half a peck of corn for family use. There is plenty of silver in Mexico; but the poor laboring classes get but little of it. General Diaz has done much for Mexico, and the country enjoys a fair degree of prosperity; but it is in spite of its silver currency, and not because of it. President Diaz himself lately said that he desired to put Mexico on a gold basis as soon as he could, and thus place her, as near as possible, by the side of the great commercial and agricultural nations of the world. The fact is that corn and not silver is what rules in Mexico; when there is plenty of it everybody is happy and contented. The magnificent natural advantages of Mexico, her mineral and agricultural possibilities, the late unprecedented boom in coffee lands and railroads, the splendid abilities of President Diaz, foreign capital rushing in there, the fine climate, and many other circumstances

sufficiently explain the recent progress of Mexico without referring it to free silver. Mexico has always used silver; and the fact that she is now prospering to a fair degree is no reason why free silver would be a good thing for the United States. To draw such a conclusion from such limited and erroneous premises is like setting a pyramid on its apex and expecting it to be stable. "The Mexican people are happy and contented," Mr. White says. That may be true, but it argues nothing in favor of free silver for us. The great majority of Mexicans take but little interest in public affairs, and are contented with their daily bread. The example of wages given by Mr. White is, in almost every case, those paid to foreigners. American locomotive engineers may get \$225 (Mexican dollars) per month; but that has nothing to do with the hundreds of thousands of wage-earners in Mexico who receive low pay and then take it in a depreciated currency. When Mexico pays the interest on her national debt her silver dollars go for about 50 cents each. Politicians are not all as scrupulous as they should be; and I am inclined to think that the example of Mexico is worked for infinitely more than it is worth. The apparent prosperous condition of Mexico ought not to lead us to jump at conclusions in such a momentous issue as that involved in changing from a gold basis to a free silver currency.—Rev. S. W. Siberts, Ph. D., in New York Independent.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

To those who are continually howling about "the crime of '73 and to those who have the idea that there are no silver dollars being coined at the present time the following statement just made by Secretary Carlisle is respectfully submitted: "From January 1, 1896, to September 30, 1896, standard silver dollars have been coined at the mints of the United States to the amount of \$13,592,192. Since November 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of \$17,869,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1878.

"The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our mints, and during the last month it amounted to \$2,700,000. About the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage, which is added to the circulation on account of the coinage since November 1, 1893, is about \$5,700,000, and the seigniorage or gain in the coinage of last month was about \$900,000.

"The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the third section of the act of July 14, 1890, which provides: "That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time, he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury."

"This law is still in force; no part of the act having been repealed, except the clause which directed the secretary of the treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion belonging to the government, purchased before the repeal of that clause."

ATTACKS ON BANKERS.

The banker is always made the recipient of complaints and attacks when times are hard and money becomes difficult of securing. In the opinion of many people hard times are directly traceable to bankers. It is a favorite theme with political demagogues, and in every political campaign speeches are made in which epithets are hurled at the defenceless heads of the bankers. People seem to forget that a lack of prosperous times means direct loss to the banker. The ordinary banker accepts deposits from customers upon which interest is paid in certain instances and in other instances no interest is paid. The banker is compelled to keep accounts open for people who keep such small balances that there can be no profit in it for the institution. He furnishes his customers with a pass book, with checks and stationary and furnishes bookkeepers whose business it is to keep account of deposits and withdrawals and to furnish statements regularly to the customers. The profit in the banking business grows out of the discounting of paper and the loaning of money. When bankers refuse to loan money and instead fill up their strong boxes with funds, it means that on the money that is not loaned there is no profit. There is no one who is more pleased with the return of prosperity after a period of hard times than the banker. It is foolish therefore, to believe for a moment the banker is the person who is responsible for times of commercial and financial depression. One who is conversant with the real situation would as soon accuse a merchant of conspiring to bring about a lessening of sales and a period of inactivity in the commercial world as to accuse a banker of aiding in the tying up of money. The banking business is not different from other lines of business. When times are prosperous and the banker is loaning his money at fair rates of interest, he profits by it in exactly the same way the merchant profits through an increase of sales made at a profit. It would be well for campaign orators to inject a little common sense into their wild rantings on banks and bankers.—Review.

COUNTY Y. P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

To be Held at McMinnville, Ore., October 9-11, 1896.

FRIDAY.
Invocation.

Words of Welcome—
On behalf of C. E. Societies, Mr. F. E. Rogers.
On behalf of the Churches, Rev. Pierce.
Response—
President's Address—The Christian Endeavor Program.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9:30.

Bible Reading, Prof. C. E. Lewis, Newberg.
Paper—The Work of the Prayer Meeting Committee, Mrs. Anna Todd, McMinnville.
Discussion Opened by Prof. D. M. Metzger, Lafayette.
Paper—The Music Committee in C. E. Its Relation to Church Music, Miss Caroline J. Milloy, Lafayette.
Discussion Opened by Prof. H. L. Bates, Forest Grove.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 4:30.

Song Service.
Paper—The Work of the Lookout Committee, Miss Ella F. Macy, Newberg.
Discussion Opened by Rev. F. O. Krause, Sheridan.
Paper—The Relation of the Endeavor to the Sunday School, Mrs. Lydia W. Scroggin, Sheridan.
Discussion Opened by Rev. A. T. Ware, Newberg.
The Winter Campaign, Rev. E. E. Thompson, McMinnville.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30.

Praise Service, led by Rev. Pierce, McMinnville.
Address, Rev. A. T. Ware, Newberg.

SUNDAY.

2:30 P. M.

In the forenoon attend the Sunday Schools and Church Services.
Junior Rally—
Song and Praise.
Opening Words of Welcome, McMinnville Presbyterian Society.
Response, LaFayette Evangelical Society.
Responsive Reading, Amity Union Society.
Paper—Juniors and Their Work, Newberg Friends Society.
Paper—Our Pledge, Dayton Baptist Society.
Paper—How to Interest the Children in Temperance and Missionary Work, McMinnville Christian Society.
Closing.

EVENING, 7:30—UNION MASS MEETING.

Song and Praise Service.
Endeavor Sermon, Rev. H. L. Bates, Forest Grove.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Yamhill County Reporter.

Uncle Doc Stilton, who has been considerable of an invalid during the summer, is again able to come to town, and his jovial laugh is not the least welcome sound heard on our streets these autumn days.

Asa McKern is at present holding down a job of clerking in Apperson's store. He is right at home among calico and molasses, and will be as pleased to meet old friends and acquaintances as if his salary was eighteen hundred a year.

Miss Ida Skinner arrived home last Thursday evening. A few friends who were apprised of the time of her arrival met her at the depot and escorted her to her home in the country. Five years absence in a foreign land laboring for the conversion and uplifting of heathen are said to have told upon her constitution, and the rest and comfort of home life are greatly needed.

Julian Huguelot of this city had the misfortune to go over a grade on the North Yamhill road, while returning from Tillamook last week. The team went down the embankment about 20 feet, Mr. Huguelot falling at the bottom of the heap. He sustained severe bruises, which it is believed will not prove serious. The Tillamook stage came along in time to effect a rescue.

A. Sheldon of Amity is a thorough believer in sheep as an indispensable item in farm economy, where wheat is the staple grain product. In support of the idea advanced he states that during the past year he managed to clear \$400 from the pasturage of 140 acres of wheat, by buying and selling sheep and running them upon the summer fallow, the growing crop and stubble. His profits from the sheep were greater than from the wheat crop.

Valley Transcript.

Burt Leabo captured a fine large deer, Friday, near his cabin on Bald Mountain. He says that considerable rain has already fallen in the mountains.

President Wortman, of the First National Bank, is getting the lumber on the ground for a new residence at the corner of First and E streets—across the street west of the court house.

Miss Helen Calbreath is at the Salem conservatory of music, where she intends taking a full course of instruction on the piano forte, and will also take instructions in elocution and voice culture.

Some man and woman stole grandpa Todd's horse and buggy out Saturday evening and drove it nearly to death, after which they unlatched the horse and tied it to the buggy, outside, leaving all the barn doors open. This looks like despicable business.

For the Kidneys.

"I am 65 years old; have had kidney disease and constipation for 25 years. Am now well—used your S. B. Headache and Liver Cure one year. Used 6 bottles at 50 cents each. J. H. Knight, Rutledge, Ore." For sale by all druggists.

How a Deaf and Blind Girl Talks.

The hundreds of personal friends of Helen Keller, the totally blind and totally deaf girl, whose development and whose attainments are nothing short of marvelous, and the tens of thousands who have become interested in her, will be pleased to learn of the remarkable progress she has been making within the last year. Not only does she use her voice constantly in communicating with those about her, but she has reached that stage where those who wish to talk with her speak to her as they would to any one in full possession of all his senses. Miss Keller no longer uses her fingers to talk to others. She uses them now in conversation simply to listen to others who speak to her. By placing her fingers on the lips and throat of those who are talking to her she not only almost instantly "hears" words that are difficult to pronounce clearly, but she is also enabled to detect the various shadings of vowel sounds that many persons, even with a keenly developed ear, cannot pronounce after a teacher.—From Demorest's Magazine for October.

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A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

7-2413 Frances Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

It Depends.

Friend—Does it pay to keep boarders?
Boarding Mistress—It does if they do—Puck

A Life Saved.

Consumption and bronchitis are not by any means the same, although it is hard to distinguish one from the other. Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes or air vessels of the lungs, causing soreness of the same, cough, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, spitting of matter and sometimes blood. Thousands die annually with this dread disease. Withur's Cough Cure will cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

She Had.

Jinks—Has your wife a hobby?
Binks—I'm sure I don't know the name, but she says it is a very good wheel.—New York Advertiser.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by A. T. Hill, druggist.

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is about 12,000,000. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes each day reading his paper (a decidedly low estimate), the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years in reading the papers.

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was never better prepared to please customers than now. We have our house full of

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Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Mackintoshes, etc., etc. Our line of Underwear was never better. We have the best heavy Boots and Shoes ever shown in this market. Our stock of Blankets is very large.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

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Yours for trade,
L. M. PARKER.

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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Estimates on fluxing materials, etc., furnished on application.

London makes 2,900 pianos a week.

A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it. A. T. Hill.

Women hold carriers in Austria get 38 cents a day.

Speed and safety are the watch words of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured by it. A. T. Hill.

Religion that isn't used every day won't keep sweet a week.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is an anesthetic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly stops pain. A. T. Hill.

The largest room in the world is said to be the hall of the imperial palace in St. Petersburg. It is 160 feet long by 150 feet wide.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. A. T. Hill.

Liverpool is the most densely populated city in Great Britain, having a population of 97.9 per cent., or 114 per acre, excluding the docks and quay.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once, and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. A. T. Hill.

For two hours some boys in New York kicked a small bundle about the size of a baseball around the streets and played catch with it. Finally the bundle was opened and \$780 in notes found within.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results. A. T. Hill.

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, although it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of today can wear it. It is all linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

Oil of Gladness
Is a pleasant, palatable preparation, entirely free from all oily taste, and may be administered internally or applied externally. It will remove all pain that "human flesh is heir to," if properly applied, and might be rightly termed "a panacea for all ills." Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Implicit Confidence.
"After the defendant promised to marry you, you naturally trusted him?"
"Trusted him? Why, I should say I did. Judge, there wasn't a day went over my head that I didn't lend him a couple of dollars."—Philadelphia North American.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$100 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly,
Jennette S.

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