

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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The grab game that England, Russia and Germany are just now imposing on poor old helpless China reminds one of three big, burly bulldogs pouncing on a terrier. Might makes right is the motto of all three of these nations.

A total eclipse of the sun is billed for January 22 when the light will be shut off for 120 seconds, visible only in India. A good many astronomers are arranging to go to India to witness the sight but the common herd will mostly prefer the route to Klondike.

One trouble with Mr. Kurtz, the Ohio republican who is trying to beat Senator Hanna, so it is reported by persons acquainted with Ohio politics, is that he seems to have been helping McLean all through the campaign.—Statesman.

To make the statement short and easily understood in Oregon just say that Mr. Kurtz is the Jonathan Bourne of Ohio politics.

The New Year edition of the Oregonian is the best edition of any newspaper ever published on the coast. It is a credit, not only to the publishers, but to the whole Northwest. One hundred and thirty five extra copies were sold from the Newberg post office and there is still a demand for more. This single edition is the best printed advertisement of the Northwest ever sent out of Oregon.

At the time of the holding of the inquest over the body of Sager, the man who was murdered last week about Dayton, it was stated that two young fellows living near St. Paul were strongly suspicious of being guilty of the crime. It seems that but little was done to apprehend them for several days and not until they had plenty of time to hunt for other fields, which they had done, when the officers went after them a few days ago. There is little doubt now of their guilt but they have been allowed to escape. It looks very much like somebody had been guilty of criminal negligence in this matter.

The old style of portraying famous people through a "sketch" or "biography" is to be modernized in The Ladies' Home Journal during 1898. Five of the most prominent Americans have been chosen for the departure: President McKinley, Mrs. Cleveland, Mark Twain, Joseph Jefferson, and Thomas A. Edison. Each will have a special article, which will consist of about fifteen or twenty fresh, unpublished stories and anecdotes strung together, each anecdote showing some characteristic trait or proceeding a different side of the subject. The idea is to show famous personalities through their own doings and sayings, and to make these articles accurate and to the subjects and closest personal friends of the subjects have assisted and given to the Journal the best stories and anecdotes within their own knowledge. Each article will thus represent the closest view of the one sketched. No authorship will be attached to any of the articles.

In a recent interview Li Hung Chang, China's greatest statesman, said with reference to the attitude of England, Russia and Germany toward China, that he was anxious for the Western people to thoroughly understand matters as they were. He said: "The forcible occupation of Kiao Chou by Germany is a direct violation of existing treaties and of international law. The pretext made to this act of war was the murder of two missionaries by robbers in the interior of the province of Shan Tung. The Chinese government offered immediate and full redress for this outrage, punishment of the criminals, dismissal of the local officials and large compensation for all losses.

"Anxious to avoid hostile acts, the Chinese troops were withdrawn from Kiao Chou when the Germans landed, and despite strong public feeling prevailing throughout the country for the defense of Chinese territory against aggression, my government has not sent reinforcements to Kiao Chou.

"Outlaws exist in China, as well as in all countries. Neither treaties, law nor religion can entirely suppress crime anywhere in the world. There are places in every country where lawless men abound, and to such a place in Shan Tung the German missionaries determined to go, knowing that the natives themselves were often victims of these bandits.

"Unfortunately China has not yet recovered from the effects of the late war, and the country requires a period of peace to carry out the work of reform lately begun.

"Of late years, from instruction and observation, the Chinese have come to regard the countries of the Western world as models even greater in justice than in arms. Is it right to oppress us while we are struggling to emerge from the restraints of our ancient civilization, while improvement and progress steadily continue? Should China be distressed by having her shores invaded and her territory occupied because of an occurrence which Western countries would deal with by law and not by war—an unexpected incident, deplored by my government and followed by full redress?"

"Our desire is to preserve our territory intact and to steadily improve it as a field open to all countries equally for the development of commerce."

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLAN.

Secretary Gage's bill providing for the issue of \$200,000,000 of gold bonds, to be used in the retiring of that amount of greenbacks and substituting bank notes in their stead, has created a serious division in the ranks of the Republican party. Speaking broadly, the Secretary's proposition has the cordial support of those who believe in the gold standard and who tolerated the party's declaration in favor of international bimetalism on the ground that it was devoid of practical bearing. On the other hand, it is encountering the firm resistance of those who believe in international bimetalism and who tolerated the declaration in favor of maintaining the existing gold standard on the ground that its wrongs to debtors were less than the wrongs to the creditors which National bimetalism might inflict. These two elements were all along known to disagree with each other upon a vital principle and Secretary Gage's bill has brought this disagreement to a focus. The frank explanation which Secretary Gage gave of its objects before the House Committee on Banking week before last had the tendency to bring the two elements into sharper conflict. With fearless honesty he stated that the "first" object of his bill was "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." At the present time, as every one knows, our gold standard is now really a mixed standard. In fact, two-thirds of our legal-tender currency is either silver and silver notes, which in no way promise to pay gold, or paper money payable in "coin," which latter, by the express terms of the law, may be paid in gold or silver at the option of the Government. Our bonds also are on their face payable in "coin," and Congress has hitherto refused to issue bonds explicitly declared to be payable in gold.

Hence a bill authorizing the issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds specifying to pay gold in order to retire \$200,000,000 of greenbacks payable in gold or silver, is a long step toward the substitution of a pure gold standard for one in which not only silver or its equivalent is largely used, but also in which nearly all Government obligations are on their face payable in gold or silver at the Government's option. Indeed, the chief advantage claimed for this bill is that it commits the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, and thus strengthens our credit here and abroad; the other advantages are based on this, and are incidental to it. The opposition to the bill may be expressed in a sentence thus: It takes a long step in the direction of the gold standard, and yet one which requires many others of the same sort before the gold standard is finally reached; this step retires \$200,000,000, but over \$70,000,000 more must be retired by gold or bank notes payable in gold before the gold standard will be finally achieved. Rather incidental to this than independent of it is the objection to the proposition that the government would guarantee the redemption of the bank notes, and the loan to the banks the Nation's credit; while the banks, not the Nation, would receive the interest for the use of this credit. If we may trust the dispatches from Washington, most of the Republican Senators from the west of the Missouri will oppose the Administration's financial policy if it adopts and makes its own Secretary Gage's recommendations. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, goes so far as to say that if Secretary Gage's bill is pressed it "will split the new united Republicans into fragments."

The truth is, however, that the Republicans are not united and were not really united during the Presidential campaign on the financial question. Coalition is not union, and there was only a coalition between silver and gold Republicans for the purpose of carrying the country. Since the financial issues are so often confused, it is desirable to restate them from time to time for the benefit of the lay reader. They appear to us to be these:

1. Shall the Government treat paper as money and issue it, or shall it treat only coin as money and leave the paper to be issued by private corporations? At present neither course is consistently pursued.

2. Shall we treat both gold and silver as money, on the assumption that a parity can be maintained between them by Government action?—this is bimetalism; or shall we treat only gold as money, and silver as a mere subsidiary coinage for use in small transactions and as a token redeemable in gold?—this is gold monometallism, or the gold standard.

These are questions which cannot be settled by a compromise; they cannot be adjusted by a coalition; they must be definitely determined by the Nation through its Congressional representatives; and the financial system of the country must be worked out consistently with the determination and based upon it. Nor ought the Nation to take a step in either direction without seeing what will be the next step involved, and without being ready to go on in that course upon which it enters. International bimetalism has having for the present failed, the Nation is left to decide for itself these two questions, and the financial problem will not cease to be a problem until these two questions are definitely decided. Secretary Gage's plan commits the Nation to gold monometallism, and to the doctrine that banks, not the Government, should issue the paper currency.—Outlook.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, General Grant's secretary of state, was a very able statesman, and, without being a jingoist, he was a thorough American. It may be assumed, also, that he knew and respected General Grant's views. In a

dispatch to the American minister at Hawaii, in 1873, Mr. Fish said: "The position of the Sandwich islands as an outpost, fronting and commanding the whole of our possessions on the Pacific ocean, gives to the future of those islands a peculiar interest to the government and people of the United States. These islands, in the hands of a maritime power, would threaten a military surveillance in the Pacific similar to that which Bermuda has afforded in the Atlantic. We desire no additional similar outposts in the hands of those who may at some future time use them to our disadvantage."

Just now England would like to know whether she could depend on the cooperation of the United States in case she has to resist the dismemberment of China, but during our civil war both England and France were watching and waiting for an opportunity to seize Hawaii, then better known as the Sandwich islands, and either of them would do it now if they had "half a chance." So would Germany or Japan. Americans who now contemplate with serenity the possibility of Hawaii becoming a European possession might draw a little inspiration from these earlier administrations. In the language of secretary Fish, referring to England's ownership of the Bermudas: "We desire no additional similar outposts in the hands of those who may at some future time use them to our disadvantage."

In his second interview with the House banking and currency committee Secretary Gage was led to declare his views of bimetalism. "Bimetalism," said the secretary, "must be one of two things, either two kinds of money of unequal commercial value, circulating on an equality with each other by reason of the lower quality being made exchangeable with the higher and thus equal in value, or two kinds of money so absolutely equal in value as to circulate on a natural parity. A bimetallic standard does not exist anywhere on earth. A bimetallic currency, as I understand bimetalism, does not exist in the United States at the present time." Mr. Gage makes his meaning very clear, and his position cannot be successfully assailed, because all experience sustains the assertion that a double standard does not, never did, and, in the nature of things, can never exist. One metal or the other will be the standard, unless the standard is adjusted to the commercial value of the metals as often as the ratio between them changes. We have a bimetallic money, and 440,000,000 silver dollars, or their representatives circulate as readily as gold because they can be made exchangeable with gold.—Indianapolis Journal.

Perfidious Spanish editors "resent the American pretension to interfere in the Spanish West Indies." Pat did they indeed when such interference was all that saved Cuba from being forcibly taken from Spain by another European Power? Every reader of history, and every man with a memory half a century long, knows full well that Cuba would thus have been lost to Spain had not this country prevented it and declared in no unmistakable terms that no other European Power than Spain should ever possess that island. The United States has long been Spain's best friend in Cuban affairs, and it is now and then assumes the part of conciliator or even critic as well that surely ought not to be cause for wrath.—N. Y. Tribune.

British critics have called the German Emperor a madman. They must now think there is a good deal of method in his madness. He is not merely pushing German goods into markets hitherto monopolized by the British, but he has begun to play Britain's game of territorial acquisition with consummate skill. Whether the Germans will develop the genius for colonization and for government of subject races that the British have in an interesting question, as yet unanswerable. It is grasping with it in a truly imperial spirit.—N. Y. Tribune.

Strategic Bearings of the Hawaiian Questions.

The political and strategical bearings of the annexation question may be mentioned together. Our Government has believed for a long while that we ought to have a naval and coaling station in the Pacific; and Pearl Harbor, which has been granted to us by Hawaii, is by far the best available location. If, now, we should reject the Hawaiian overtures for annexation, there is no reason why the Hawaiian Government should not look to England. And there is every reason why the acquisition of Hawaii would be highly gratifying to the energetic statesmen who are losing no opportunity to link together more firmly those imperial possessions upon which the sun never sets. The Hawaiian Islands lie in the line of desired cable communication between Vancouver and Australia, and in the line of transit between Hong Kong and the anticipated waterway across the American isthmus. If England should acquire Hawaii upon our refusal to do so, there would seem to be no possible reason why we should insist upon the retention of Pearl Harbor; and England would unquestionably proceed to make Hawaii the best fortified naval station in the world. On our part, if we annexed the islands, we should not need to be in any haste about fortifications. The American policy is so notably a pacific one that our ownership of Hawaii would be universally acquiesced in. It is almost inconceivable that we should ever have to fight to retain a control once assumed. Furthermore, the American control of Hawaii is in some sense a duty that this country owes to Japan and China. These ancient Oriental states are seriously menaced by the aggressive attitude of the land grabbing European powers; and if England or Germany should obtain Hawaii, the sort of peaceful development of the Oriental nations which is most to be desired by us would be further endangered. Again, from the political and strategical point of view, the position of Hawaii ought to be regarded by us as closely related to other policies overwhelmingly favored by the people of the United States. We refer to the American control of the Nicaragua Canal, and to the acquisition of one or more satisfactory naval stations in the West Indies.—Review of Reviews for January.

FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Reporter. T. B. Kay has gone to Chicago on a business trip, representing the Salem woolen mills. C. W. and J. M. Hodson and families came up and ate their Christmas dinner with Orville. A 27 pound gopher reared in the salubrious climate of Happy valley sufficed to satisfy their metropolitan appetites.

County Assessor Woods has been laid up for several days with a severe attack of lagrippe, but is again about town. Harry Ballinger stopped over night with his parents Tuesday, on his way to Port Townsend, where he goes to again take up his residence and engage in the practice of law.

The college board held a meeting on the 28th, at which time the question of a new charter was considered, and a committee appointed to report on the same at the June meeting. In the matter of the expulsion of certain students for alleged offenses, it was decided that no power of expulsion is vested in either the faculty or the board, but resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the conduct of the students in question and leaving no doubt that the action of the faculty would have been sanctioned had the power lay in the board.

Prof. Duncan of Dayton was in town Wednesday. If the building of new fruit drying houses is evidence of prosperity, his town is surely coming to the front.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, E. Northrup; Treas. Dr. J. D. Baker; Financial Solicitor, B. F. Rhodes; Trustees, J. J. Collard, E. Northrup, O. L. Rhodes, Deacon, G. C. Christensen; S. S. Supt. Dr. J. D. Baker; Asst. Supt. J. E. Magers; Sec'y and Treas. C. Chandler; Librarian, Mabel Manning; Organist, Osa Estes. The amount of money raised during the year for church expenses was \$1069.52; for benevolence, \$536; total, \$1545.03. There were fifty member received into the church during this year. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 195.

Our clever restaurant man, T. A. White, has concluded that "all work and no play makes Tom a dull boy," and to this end has concluded to start with his family on Saturday next for his old home in Clearfield county, Penn., for a two-months' visit. Mr. White has stuck closely to business for several years, and is justly entitled to a needed rest and recreation, and of course his many friends hope that he and his wife will enjoy the trip to the full. His restaurant will run right along.

Blood Will Tell. The many different skin diseases such as ring worm, tetan, 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. Wilbur'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 great pipe organ in the Great Northern Hotel was destroyed by fire Sunday. My curiosity coincided, the last air played by the organ before its destruction was "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, who has been very ill in New York, is now steadily improving.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. C. F. Moore & Co.

A bill will be introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to prevent the wearing of hip pockets in men's trousers, in which deadly weapons can be concealed.

The entire population of a Christian town in Persia of 800 souls are reported massacred by Kurds.

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.

The war cloud in the east continues to darken. Japan is irritated by the arrival of Russian troops in Korea and it is believed she will oppose them.

Arrangements have been made to establish a Salvation Army colony in Salinas Valley, California.

It is easy to catch a cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. C. F. Moore & Co.

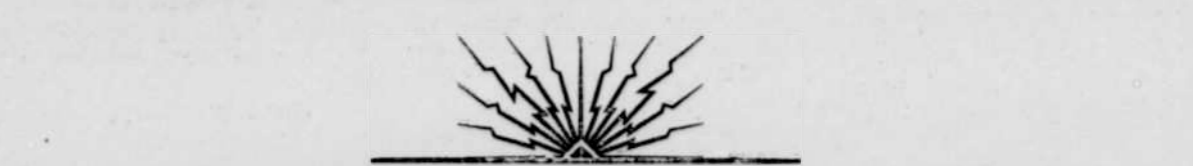
Hereafter the rejected pension claims will not be taken up for reconsideration until the expiration of twelve months from date of rejection.

Thirteen thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Henry George memorial fund at New York.

A Et Cetera. 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. Wilbur's Cough Cure will cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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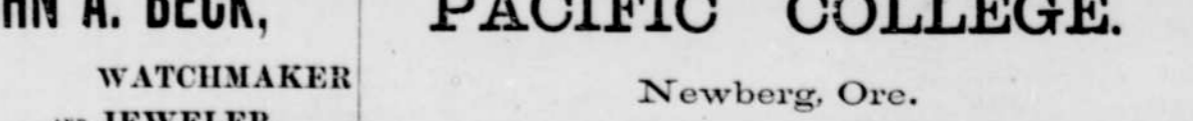
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Advertisement for Pacific College, located in Newberg, Ore. The ad lists "College Classes, Normal Course, Book-keeping, All the Grammar School Studies, Music and Art." and mentions that students can enter at any time and find classes to suit.