

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, Editor & Publisher.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898.

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

With a good clean ticket the republicans will win the election in Yamhill county in June.

If our war fleet proves to be as successful when the Spanish fleet is met as it has been in raking in Spanish merchantmen the war will soon end.

The three-party party in their convention last Monday turned down sheriff Henry and clerk Dakenfield. Some nice spots are reported to be left that are not likely to heal over in a day.

As the question of privateering is very much discussed just now, an article on this subject taken from the Youth's Companion will be found in this issue of the Graphic which will be of interest.

Our next governor will be a man, a credit to her fair name at home and abroad. We are not very sentimental, but the privilege of voting for a governor born and bred and at the time of his selection toiling upon an Oregon farm, will be like having honey along with our bread and butter.—Reporter.

Members of the three-party party who have been expressing great hilarity over the fact that brotherly love among the Multnomah republican factions has been rather a minus quantity, now have something in their own ranks to claim their undivided attention. The fusion elements don't face to entire satisfaction and the end is not yet.

Mr. Geer is well known in the centers of population. So his campaign work will be confined to Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Baker and adjoining counties—the "down counties." He will no doubt add thousands of votes to the whole ticket, and help the district and county ticket.—Statesman.

The nomination of T. T. Geer for governor will meet with great favor with the rank and file of the republican party, whose candidate he was. It is a well known fact that Mr. Geer was not, nor never has been a candidate of the losses, but he is the candidate of the masses and they will elect him by a footing majority next June.—Grand Ronde Advocate.

California who have been inclined to poke fun at Oregon on account of our rainfall are kindly invited to take a spring vacation and leave their sun-burned fields for a season and come over into a country where nature is doing everything for Oregon that could be asked. Our orchards are loaded down with fruit already set, our pastures are green with grass and our grain fields are forcing a fine harvest along with all possible speed.

The reports of the effects of the long continued drought in California seem to be well founded. A prominent San Francisco house is mailing circulars to fruit growers throughout Oregon which contain the following statement: From reliable information we have coming to us every day from different sections of the country, we would infer that the fruit crop is going to be very short. There will be but very few apricots and the peach crop will be exceedingly light. It is more than possible that San Francisco will be the highest market in the United States for fruit this year, and it will take a large quantity to supply the wants of San Francisco for the canneries and the trade.

Conventions are coming thick and fast now and the crop of patriots who are indicating a willingness to be sacrificed for the good of their respective political parties appears to be ample to meet all the demands. The three-party party met at McMinnville on last Monday and put up the following named ticket: Senator—Mose Johnson, pop. Representatives—L. W. Harger, pop. C. C. Linden, pop. Judge—H. S. Maloney, dem. Recorder—W. T. Macy, silver. Sheriff—P. H. Messner, dem. Clerk—L. E. Holt, silver. Treasurer—D. M. Oaldwell, silver. School Supt.—G. A. Prentiss, silver. Commissioner—R. L. Booth, dem. Surveyor—John Snuffen, dem. Coroner—H. C. Burns, dem.

Europe's fear that her supply of cotton and wheat from this country will be diminished in the event of a war with Spain will not be realized. The idea that Spain can blockade any American port is, of course, absurd. It is only by a blockade that exports can be obstructed, for almost all the vessels which are in the foreign trade from this country belong to England or some other European nation, and these will not be molested on the high seas, except that contraband articles on them intended for us will be subject to seizure. It is safe to predict that the Atlantic Ocean trade to and from the United States will not be interrupted. The coasting trade is in American vessels, and these may be in some danger, but the peril here will probably be slight. With Cuba and Porto Rico in American hands, as they will be undoubtedly soon after war is declared, the supply of coal for Spanish vessels on this side of the Atlantic will be cut off. Spain's war vessels and privateers are likely to be very shy about coming into American waters.—Globe Dem.

PRIVATEERS. A privateer is a ship owned and manned by private persons, commis-

sioned by a government to wage war. The inducement to individuals to undertake the expense of privateering is to make money, since the ships they may capture, with the cargoes, become for the most part their property. The special function of privateers is to prey upon merchant ships. They have been defended upon the ground that seizure of an enemy's private property of whatever character is legitimate warfare, since to impair his wealth must weaken his fighting power. Thomas Jefferson, during the war of 1812-14, wrote, "Let nothing be spared to encourage them," and American privateers in that war certainly did enormous damage to British commerce. Yet to-day the best opinion is against their use. Authorities like Captain Mahan have shown that privateers do not affect the issue of wars, which are decided by navies on the sea, or by armies on the land. Atrocious as war may be, the nineteenth century has witnessed a strong and concerted effort to reduce its horrors and losses to the lowest terms.

The interests of commerce are so universal that naturally the great maritime powers have tried to save private property from unnecessary ravages. In 1856, the famous Declaration of Paris was signed by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Turkey and Sardinia: "Privateering is and remains abolished."

Most of the other nations became signers of the declaration, but not Spain or the United States. Our government, not wishing to sign when asked to do so in 1856, agreed to join in the declaration if it were made more sweeping. The other powers declined to adopt what was known as the Marey amendment—as they were expected to do.

In 1861, when the Confederate government proposed to issue "letters of marque," that is, to commission privateers, Secretary Seward offered to sign the declaration of Paris; but England and France objected. Since then the matter has not been discussed. The Cuban troubles have drawn special attention to the fact that Spain has not signed the Declaration of Paris. In case of war with the United States, Spain's privateers could inflict but slight damage because our foreign trade moves largely in foreign ships. In war, even more than in peace, our goods would be carried under neutral flags, and the principle is so well established that a neutral flag protects from seizure the goods of a belligerent, not contraband of war, that a weak maritime power like Spain would hardly dare to violate it.—Youth's Companion.

RELATIVE FORCES.

Comparison of Ships, Men, Money and Credit. The British admiralty office recently made a careful compilation of the serviceable vessels of the United States and of Spain. This list is made by disinterested experts, and should be reliable and unprejudiced. The list thus made shows Spain's navy to consist of: Serviceable armored ships, 6; unarmored ships, 28; effective torpedo flotilla, 14. The serviceable ships of the United States, according to the same authority, are: Armored ships, 12; unarmored ships, 27; and serviceable torpedo vessels, 20. Thus, it will be seen that Spain has 48 serviceable vessels to oppose 59 similar vessels in the navy of this country. These figures do not take into account the auxiliary navies recently purchased, but since purchasing began the advantage in buying has undoubtedly been with this country. So at last, it may be said that the United States naval fighting machine is 30 per cent more effective than that of Spain. So much for ships.

On the question of men the advantage is almost too obvious to need pointing out. In 1884 the population of Spain was 16,753,591; in 1897 it was 17,550,216, an increase in 13 years of 796,625. The United States had in 1880 a population of 50,155,783, and in 1890, 62,622,250, an increase in 10 years of 12,466,467, and in the 8 years from 1890 until the present the population has continued to increase rapidly. So much for the men.

On the question of wealth, we refer to census bulletin No. 379, on "Wealth," issued in 1894. It reveals a wonderful increase in the wealth of the United States between 1880 and 1890. In the former year the valuation of all real and personal property is given at \$43,642,000,000, and in 1890 at \$163,037,091,197, showing an increase of \$120,395,091,197 in a decade. It shows also that the United States stands at the head of all nations in wealth per capita, and at the foot of all nations in debt per capita. It shows that a wife between the years 1850 and 1890 saw her wealth double, her wealth tripled. In 1890 when the aggregate wealth of the United States amounted to \$163,037,091,197, the debt of all kinds—national, state and municipal—was \$2,027,170,346, and the debt per capita was \$32.37. At the same period, the national debt of our enemy, Spain, was \$1,299,500,000, or about \$76.50 per capita. In the seven years since this report, Spain has mortgaged the last remnant of her credit so as to carry on the campaign in Cuba, and she is today practically bankrupt, while the United States has steadily though persistently added to her wealth. So much for money.

These are not facts hidden away in parliamentary reports; they are not secrets of the government. He who runs may read. As we comfort ourselves by reading over the indisputable evidences of our superiority, we can imagine Spain reading the same figures with entirely different feelings. We are not anxious to cry from the rooftops that line from the old song, "We've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too," but if we did shout it Spain would have to admit that it was not an idle dream.

Blood Will Tell.

As many different skin diseases such as ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, eczema, 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.

AT THE NEWBERG CHURCHES.

What the Pastors said—Announcements for Next Sunday.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will give an ice cream social at Masonic Hall next Tuesday night. All are invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pastor spoke in the evening on the theme, "The Hero of the Exodus."

Moses is one of the towering way-marks of human thought and progress. The unswerving fidelity, the lofty faith, and the splendid genius of that man of God have been the admiration of all succeeding generations. The birth of Moses occurred at a time when the Pharaoh of Egypt had adopted severe repressive measures against the Israelites to crush their spirit and reduce their rapidly increasing numbers. They had been taken from their pastoral pursuits and impressed into service in the brick yards, and in drawing water from the Nile for irrigating the crops, and in digging canals. A canal dug between the Nile and Red Sea in the time of Pharaoh Sesostris cost 120,000 lives. Such were the burdens and such were the hopeless lives of the Hebrews. The repressive measures however increased in severity and the advent of the great law giver like the birth of Christ was made necessary by the slaughter of innocents. But through the watchful care of a kind providence the wrath of man was made to praise God for the very child, whose life was sought above all others, was taken into the very bosom of the destroyer to become the future deliverer of his enslaved people.

Thermuthis the princess took him when but a child into the presence of Pharaoh and placed him in his arms. Pharaoh took him on his knee and playfully put the crown upon his head. The child climbed down and placing the crown on the floor put his foot upon it. A sacred serpent, who, years before, had prophesied the birth of a Hebrew who should humble Egypt. Seeing Moses he cried, "This old King is the child who will humble Egypt. Slay him then, and save the Egyptians from their fears and cease the Hebrews from their hopes." But the princess seized the child and bore him away.

Moses was born in a literary age. The Egyptian philosophers were the school masters of the race. "He was learned in all the learning of the Egyptians" and commanded the same respect that we now accord to our college graduate commanders today. He chose the military career and won great fame in wars with the Hittites and Ethiopians. At forty years of age Moses was a man of splendid talents; to his intellectual requirements were added military genius; having been reared among royalty he was thoroughly versed in the science of government and the art of diplomacy; and his extensive travels fitted him in a peculiar way as a historian. His future as the ruler of Egypt certainly was bright, but God had in store for him a grander calling and a more exalted throne.

Having found himself a Hebrew and being moved by the injustice of their bondage he was seized with the ambition to deliver them. How many would renounce a throne out of hisness of duty? Such was the sacrifice of Moses. He was looking for a human deliverance, not a Divine, but Israel was destined to be led forth by the staff and not by the sword, in the spirit of meekness, not of anger. His first blow for emancipation was a certain and he fled as a revolutionist. He became a shepherd, he was a disappointed man, bitter was his misgivings, and deep were the sorrows in his anxious spirit. "But he endured, and seeing him who is invisible." His vanity died in Midian. In the desert he learned the lessons of faith and patience and humbly.

By faith he returned to Egypt and led his people out; by faith he heeded the promised land; he saw its beauties from the mountain height, but he entered not it, for he was a certain and he fled as a revolutionist. He became a shepherd, he was a disappointed man, bitter was his misgivings, and deep were the sorrows in his anxious spirit. "But he endured, and seeing him who is invisible." His vanity died in Midian. In the desert he learned the lessons of faith and patience and humbly.

FRIENDS CHURCH.

On Sunday morning the pastore spoke from John 11:21. "And Martha said unto Jesus, if thou hadst been here my brother had not died."

Our faith is so poor and weak. We so often assume that things can only be done as they have been done before. The present can never be as the past. God never intended that they should be so, elsewhere would be advancement, and growth in the world of science, invention and civilization; growth toward God, for He said of the comforter, "He shall lead you into all the truth."

New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth." But we are slow to recognize and to believe that there is anything better than what we have had in the past. Lazarus was very sick. All had been done for him that the sisters could do. In their great strait they had sent for Jesus. He had healed the sick, the lame, the blind, He could heal this one whom He loved, but ere He reached Bethany Lazarus had been in the grave four days. In deepest sorrow and dejection, the sister said, "I hadst thou only been here my brother had not died," and showed Him where the body was buried. Jesus wept, touched his head with his grief, but he wept more deeply their lack of faith in Him. They believed in His miracles of healing. They had seen the blind rejoice in the blessing of vision. They had seen the lame leap for joy. And they were sorrowing for the miracles of the past. They had not learned yet that the giver was more than His gifts. That all power is given unto me." Even the friends of the family were saying, "Could not this man, who opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that he should not have died?" when, lo, Jesus stood by them with the words of a greater miracle, "Lazarus come forth."

Men sow their fields year after year, and rejoice in the beautiful miracle of growing plant and ripening grain which feeds and clothes them. But the famine comes when the familiar miracle fails them. Want stares them in the face, and they weep and say, if He had only been here, in the rain and fruitful season as usual, when He stands ready with a greater miracle, and train loads of provisions are sent. Not only are their bodies fed, but the love and sympathy that comes with the provisions from the generous hearts of other lands touch their hearts as they have never been reached before. In your struggle against sin and wrong, God has sent you a great victory and deliverance. When temptation comes this bright vision rises up before you and the temptation vanishes and you are safe. But one day the vision does not come at your call. The temptation seizes you with all its old time power. You

weep and pray, and implore the return of the vision but it comes not. But Christ is at your side with the words of a greater miracle. You hear Him say, blessed is he that overcometh, and you look up through your tears with the victorious shout that it is better to be made strong than to be protected. The church has so often been blessed and uplifted by the work of evangelists, and forgotten to put our trust in God. It has often brought us help. But some time it does not come, and there seems else to put our faith in. We have forgotten to put our trust in God, wholly in God. Christ stands at our side as we mourn over our needs as He stood with Mary and Martha that day, and weeps that we believe only in past miracles and not in His help for His able and anxious to deliver in some other way, which might possibly bring greater blessings and strength to the church. The farmer believes in the soil and the rain and labor but forgets to believe in God. Let us not believe in his method of blessing for the church in the past alone, but believe in Him as able for all times and all emergencies.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Looking through a darkened glass, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard." 1 Cor. 29. "For now we see through a glass darkly."

We live in a world of beauty. Yet could I pluck for you the fairest flowers, could I dive to the depth of the sea and bring you her richest pearl; could I soar to the ethereal heavens and pluck for you the brightest star that sparkles there, could I traverse land and sea, could I explore the universe and gather all the most beautiful things of creation and cast them at your feet, I could give you a hint of the beauties of heaven.

"Eye hath not seen." We live in a world of sweet music. And yet, were I able to blend the voice of the lark, the murmur of the brook, the music of stringed instruments, and the song of "railed choirs into one glad harmony; were I able to blend all the sweet sounds of earth and sky into one glad song of praise to the God of creation, I could but give you the faintest idea of the music of heaven. "Ear hath not heard."

We see through a darkened glass, but praise the Lord—we see. We see many things all about us which we do not understand. We live in the midst of one grand puzzle, and nothing perhaps puzzles us less than our own existence. If we cannot understand the created how may we expect to understand the creator?

We do not understand God. We think we do. We see a picture of the morning and we say "it is real." But we go out on the mountain side and witness the rising of the sun, we feel the balmy breeze and hear the morning air, then we return and look at the picture. It is a very tame affair. While here below we see many pictures, shadows and types, but we must look through a darkened glass. We do not understand fully the excellency of the Savior.

Some years ago a young man was hung in a certain city for murdering his father. A few years later the mother of that young man on her death bed confessed to having committed the crime. Many religious papers in the commenting upon it said it gave us a good idea of the love of Christ—the son died for his mother. But Christ died not for his mother, but his brother but for his avowed enemies. Can we conceive of his goodness? We see through a glass darkly. We do not understand God's providence. We are often led to question God's dealings with us. Why should we suffer? Why should we sorrow? Why should we be bereaved? May we not see even a cause for all these things through a darkened glass. Heaven will be made more enjoyable to us by our suffering here. We will be like when we meet the Lord in glory. "But we know we shall be like him."

We see through a darkened glass now because we are incapable of seeing things as they are. But death will remove the glass, will drive away the clouds, and then we will see Jesus as he is and know as we are known.

A Lie Told.

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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In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Yamhill. In the matter of the Estate of J. Abigail Stanbrough, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Yamhill as the Administrator of the Estate of Abigail Stanbrough, deceased, now therefore all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified and required to present said claims with the proper vouchers to the said administrator at the office of L. F. Hall in Newberg in Yamhill County Oregon within six months from the date of this notice. Dated at Newberg Oregon, this 25th day of March A. D. 1898. L. F. HALL, Administrator of the Estate of Abigail Stanbrough.

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