

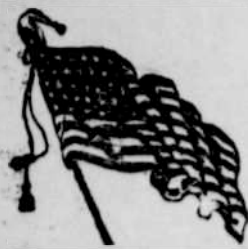
NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. WOODWARD, Editor & Publisher.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

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



Of all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's galleon tars, Or wave on high in victory Above the sons of Mars, Give me our flag—Columbia's flag— The emblem of the free, And fling it out 'mid song and shout: The Banner of the Sea!

Sampson is 'a bigger man than old Grant' just now.

There is nothing small about General Shafter. His weight is 310 pounds.

Senator White of California has a name to fit his actions in the senate at all.

It appears that Spain don't care to have any of her fleet left to be bothered with at the close of the war.

Bert W. Eckhart of Jefferson hung himself on account of disappointment in a love affair. The woman in the case was fortunate in her escape.

Gen. Blanco seems to be getting impatient but his time will come by and by. Sampson will give him something to whine about a little later on.

No complaint is heard from any source respecting the use of revenue stamps. War revenue must be raised and people generally seem to be willing to contribute their part toward it.

It was a big day on the Fourth of July. Sampson's little encounter with Cervera was reported in the early morning, as well as the arrival of our troops at Manila. Glad news.

Governor elect, T. T. Geer would make an excellent United States senator, but Oregon needs him for governor and then it always makes bad work for a governor to figure in a senatorial election.

There are a large number of republicans throughout Oregon who will be highly gratified to see both Mitchell and Corbett dropped from the roll when senatorial timber is being looked over, and some other man selected. Hon. M. C. George or Judge Lowell would either of them fill the senatorial niche admirably and at the same time unite the republican party.

Since Pennoyer is out of politics for the present he might start up his saw mill and give the retired policemen, ex-fire commissioners and others of his henchmen a job. The old mill has remained idle these many months waiting for "something to be done for silver," while other mills have been humming away giving employment to hundreds of honest toilers.

Chauncey M. Depew did not believe in territorial expansion at the beginning of the war with Spain but it seems that his opinion has changed. He is now in Europe and he is reported to have said in a recent interview:

"New conditions are arising all the while with the progression of the war which makes it difficult to keep out or get out of this colonizing business. We must take into view the temper of our people, who would certainly never give any colonies back to Spain. Transferring them or any of them to a European power would lead to a European war in sixty days. It looks as though we would have to paint our white elephant brown and teach him to work."

A Salem resident who is acquainted with him says General Shafter is a very large man. His weight is 310 pounds. His physical build is so stocky that he cannot get on to his horse without help of a small ladder. This is always at hand to assist him in mounting. The wife of the big general—big in point of physical proportions, and big in brains and leadership—died recently. The veteran warrior was much attached to her. When the time came for the regulars to be off for Cuba General Shafter said he would not be ready to go and lead them were his wife living, but since she was dead he had no ties binding him—and so he went gladly.—Statesman.

The national bankruptcy bill which has now been signed by the president, is the most important measure which has reached President McKinley's desk from the Dingley tariff and the various war bills. It is a compromise between the house bill, which was a modification of the Torrey measure that was before every congress for the past ten years, and which provided for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, while the senate or Nelson bill provided for voluntary bankruptcy almost exclusively. To a large extent the division on bankruptcy legislation has been sectional, the West and South as the home of the so-called debtor class, favoring the voluntary feature, while the East, as the region of creditors, wanted involuntary bankruptcy. The modified bill has enough of each form to make it fairly acceptable to all sections. It is to be hoped that it will prove satisfactory in operation. Its predecessors had a very short career. The first national bank-

ruptcy law ever passed in the United States—that of 1801—aroused so much opposition that it was repealed two and a half years later. The second, passed in 1841, lasted two years, and the third, enacted in 1867, was repealed eleven years afterward. Since 1878 many attempts were made to frame a national bankruptcy act, but all were unsuccessful until the measure was agreed upon which has now gone into the federal statute books.—Statesman.

The attention of bicycle scorches is called to the following from Chicago: Dr. S. C. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the regular army in this city, has caused a sensation among the medical men by declaring that a habitual rider of bicycles, or a scorch, is unfit physically to serve as a soldier in the army. He has made this matter the subject of his severest tests, in his examinations of applicants for enlistment, and many men have been rejected because of the "bicycle heart," as the practitioners term it, caused by excessive exercise in riding the wheel.

The report of the cruel and inhuman shooting of our wounded soldiers by the Spaniards as the former were being carried to the rear at Santiago, only serves to confirm Americans in the belief that the Spaniards are a barbarous, half-civilized people, and unworthy the place of a nation on the face of the globe.

On account of our great naval victories and on behalf of our soldiers who are exposed on the battle fields to suffering and disease, President McKinley has issued a proclamation naming next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Telephone-Register has been sold to F. S. Harding. Frank is a good newspaper man as well as an all round good fellow and he will take care of the T. R. in good shape.

The senate passed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions by a vote of 42 to 21 and the president will attach his signature at once. Hawaii is ours.

Thursday's dispatch stated that Spain was about to sue for peace. The Spaniards seem to have had enough of the "Yankee pigs" already.

OUR GREAT AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS. The farmers of the United States are now obtaining from all parts of the world more money for the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. In 1892 American exports of agricultural products amounted to \$799,925,212, but this will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with the present month of June. The preliminary reports of the May export statistics show that the agricultural exports will exceed \$800,000,000, and the total may reach \$855,000,000.

Never before have the exports of the agricultural product reached the \$800,000,000 mark, and never but twice have they passed the \$700,000,000 line, the fortunate years being 1881 and 1892. Compared with the last fiscal year, the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully \$150,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over \$250,000,000, while the total will be nearly fifty per cent in excess of that of the fiscal year 1895.

Naturally the export of breadstuffs takes the most prominent place, as they amount to nearly \$1,000,000,000 for each business day, and the total will be more than \$100,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Of what the value of the exports of the fiscal 1898 will be more than double that of the fiscal year 1897, while the increase in flour will be nearly fifty per cent and of corn nearly fifty per cent in value. Corn meal, oats and oatmeal and rye also show a striking increase. In provisions, by which are meant beef, hog and dairy products, the total exports are likely to reach \$160,000,000—a considerable increase over last year.

Live beef is gaining greatly in popularity with the foreign customers and the exports have increased materially, while beef, either fresh, canned or salted, not only shows no increase, but in most cases there has been a falling off. The exportation of beef cattle during the first ten months of the fiscal year amounted to 359,663, against 310,468 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 242,168,034 pounds in 1897 to 227,431,373 pounds in the corresponding ten months of 1898. Salted beef shows a falling off of about thirty-five per cent.

Agricultural products are by far the largest factor in the exports of this country, but the exports of the manufactured products have also increased, and the wonderfully favorable conditions of foreign trade during the past three years are perhaps not fully appreciated in their influence on the financial strength and general prosperity of the country.

For the year ending with June 30, 1898, the excess of merchandise and silver products over imports amounted to \$133,000,000 and in the following year the balance in favor of this country was \$315,000,000. The present year trade is still more favorable, the excess of merchandise alone over imports for eleven months being nearly \$372,000,000—a truly magnificent credit balance.

It is still too early to speak with assurance of the probable requirements of Europe during the coming year, but the outlook is hopeful. Crop prospects in this country are very favorable, the wheat crop promises the largest aggregate yield ever known. The high price of wheat during last season has doubtless reduced the interior and invisible stocks of wheat in this and other countries, and the world's supplies are now largely in sight at the principal points of accumulation. For this reason large crops this year might not be as de-

pressing to values as they would be if supplies of old wheat were large, and there is reason to hope that fair prices will be obtained for a bountiful supply of agricultural products during the coming year. The remarkable showing made by our export trade in agricultural products and the hopeful outlook cannot fail to have a most important bearing upon the material prosperity of this country.—Scientific American.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE WAR. It has been remarked many times that the present war will be worth to the Nation all it will cost in the wiping out of sectional lines and the complete restoration between the North and the South. The people of both sections have responded with alacrity to the call of the president, Union veterans, Confederate veterans and the sons of both, and now we have Northern regiments and Southern regiments brigaded together and marching, camping and fighting under the same flag and for a common cause.

Scarcely less significant of the great change which has occurred during the last thirty years, and not less educational in a right direction, is the matter-of-course way in which the country regards the enlistment of colored troops under colored officers now going on. The white young men who are enlisting today and who will soon be marching, camping and fighting side by side with colored soldiers cannot form any conception of the change in conditions and public sentiment that has occurred since the beginning of the last war. Some of the perplexing questions that arose then concerning the status and treatment of the negroes appear almost ludicrous in the light of events that have shown their artificiality and injustice. The great difficulty on both sides was how to deal with the slaves without disturbing their "constitutional" status and recognizing them either as free men or human beings. This difficulty soon solved itself as far as the north was concerned, but for a time it was very real and embarrassing. General Butler's famous designation of slaves who came into the Union lines as "contrabands" was regarded by many as dangerous doctrine. In July, 1861, the United States marshal of Kansas wrote to Mr. Lincoln's attorney general asking whether he should enforce the fugitive slave law. The attorney general informed him that he had no discretion but to execute all laws, and said: "A refusal by a ministerial officer to execute any law which properly belongs to his office is an official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the president would take notice."

In 1861, a month after the first battle of Bull Run, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Mr. Lincoln's secretary of the interior, said in an address at Providence, R. I. "The government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island." In September, 1861, Mr. Lincoln revoked an order of Gen. Fremont's, issued in Missouri, emancipating the slaves of persons in rebellion against the United States, and in October he instructed General Sherman, who was about to start on an expedition against Fort Mifflin, S. C., as follows:

You will, in general, avail yourself of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer themselves to the national government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you may deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service.

Thus from first treating the negroes as slaves, then as contrabands, then as private property to be confiscated, then as refugees to be used as cooks and servants, the government finally reached the point of utilizing them in army operations—"this, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service."

The subject continued to be a perplexing one and a source of much embarrassment to the government until the emancipation was issued.

It is a long reach from that state of things to the present, when we have full regiments of colored men in the regular army commanded by white officers, and are now to have colored companies commanded by colored men. Some companies of negroes commanded by white officers have been raised in the South and accepted as a part of state quotas, showing a degree of progress and liberality that would hardly be expected in that section of the country. If the colored men do their duty in the present war, no doubt they will, the question of their right to serve the country in any capacity will never be raised again.—Indianapolis Journal.

A SUICIDAL EXPEDITION. It is officially announced that the Spanish squadron under command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos V, Patriota, Papiño, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzen, San Augustin and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez canal. This Philippine expedition on the part of Spain is absolutely quixotic. It is 1397 miles to Aden, and more than 6000 miles to Manila. All the main coaling stations at Aden, Colombo, Singapore are closed to a hostile fleet. Camara may get contraband coal enough of foreign merchantmen to pursue his voyage to his destination, and then what? When there he will be met and destroyed or captured by Dewey, who outclasses him in vessels and men, for the American admiral will have ten fighting ships at his disposal, including the Monterey and Monadnock, while Camara has but two effective warships, the Pelayo, Carlos

V. The former is designed to carry two 12-inch, two 11-inch and nine 5-inch guns in her main battery, and the latter two 11-inch, eight 5-inch and four 6.9-inch guns. But against two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns of the Monterey and the four 10-inch of the Monadnock supplementing the many eight-inch and smaller calibers of Dewey's fleet, and with land forts and channel mines to aid us, Camara cannot possibly prevail. The rest of the squadron consists of unarmed vessels.

With Camara's departure for the Philippines, Spain should have left for home defense two fine armored cruisers, the Cardenal Cisneros and the Princesa de Asturias, but they are not yet ready. The home squadron includes the Alfonso XIII and the Lepanto, protected cruisers of 5000 and 4820 tons displacement, and carrying four 7.8 inch and six 4.6-inch guns, besides smaller pieces. But these vessels are also not ready. Spain has also two obsolete armored cruisers, the Victoria and the Numancia, and several vessels of less consequence.

With Cervara's ships destroyed and Camara's at the Philippines we could spare our five great battle-ships, and our two splendid armored cruisers to attack the Spanish coast and its seaports of Cadiz, Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona. This fleet would be strong enough to capture a Spanish port in the Canaries or on the northern coast of Africa, capture coal supplies, and use it as a naval base for operations against Spain.—Oregonian.

Two Soldiers. With gallant step and flashing eye, And swelling heart and courage high, One marches gayly down the street To martial music loud and sweet.

All is before him—naught he knows Of deadly wounds from lurking foes; Only the glory of the brave He sees, in flags that proudly wave.

With flushing cheek and hopeful smile, He waves his farewells, but the while A sudden tear all quickly dried Shows the warm heart he cannot hide.

The other, bent and old and gray, Watches him gliding from his way; Adown the scared and wrinkled cheek Unhidden teardrops slowly creep.

Swiftly the years sweep back, and lo! A vision of the long ago, The same gay throng, the crowd, the cheers, The martial airs, the flags, the tears.

Himself to brave and young and strong, One of the noble, gallant throng; A rude arm jostles him—and then Back to today he comes again.

And nobly forcing back the cry, "I would not have you to die!" With trembling voice he speaks his cheer, And turns aside to hide his tears.

God bless the young! God bless the old! For patriots' hearts are true and bold; O'er them both, the noble brave, Our Flag of Freedom ever wave.

Weekly Crop Bulletin. PORTLAND, Ore., July 4, 1898. Showers occurred east of the Cascades during the night of June 29th and the morning of June 30th; with this exception, fair weather has prevailed over Oregon during the past seven days. The temperature changed but little during the past week from what it was the week before. Frost occurred over the Plateau Region of Eastern Oregon on the morning of June 28th, damaging the more tender vegetation in various localities.

The weather has been favorable to all growing crops. Hay harvest is in progress; the reports indicate that earlier and wild hay are unusually heavy, and that the crop of timothy fully two-thirds of the crop of former years. Fall-sown wheat, barley, rye and oats are nearly ready to be harvested in all sections. In Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties, and in the counties of the Columbia River Valley, harvesting has commenced. The grain is reported to be perfect and the yield unusually heavy in every section.

Spring-sown grain continues to promise a yield about as heavy as the fall-sown, while winter-crops are equal to many former crops which were called "good crops." The fruit crop continues to promise very large yields. Prune trees are generally overladen, and hand pruning has commenced. Early peaches in Wasco, Sherman and Morrow counties are ripe. Cherries continue to promise a heavy crop. Strawberries are nearly through bearing. There is no improvement in the condition of hops. Lice have appeared and energetic spraying has commenced. The missing hills west amount to about one-half in five; those growing are as healthy and promising as possible. Corn and vegetables are doing finely; the latter are growing and developing much better than usual. Early sown flax for fiber is being pulled—it is thirty-six and more inches long in all fields; the later sown flax is making most satisfactory progress. The success of flax growing in Oregon is assured. Sugar beets are making most satisfactory growth, and this new industry has the most flattering prospects for success. Range food is good and stock is in prime condition.

There are no adverse conditions to be reported except in hops, and even hops promise a yield equal or greater than last year's. A year of big crops in Oregon is assured; only unprecedented weather conditions can injure present prospects. B. S. PAGUE.

Real Estate Transfers. Reported by the Yamhill Co. Abstract Co. at McMinnville, Oregon, for the week ending July 2, 1898. James W. Pugh, manager.

Mary F. Hurley to O. C. Nelson, \$1000. R. 5 blk 7 Hurleys add to Newberg. \$1000. Jacob Krauer to John E. Rogers, 98 7/8 A in 15 r 4. 1200 00. E. L. Sheldon et al to Julia Merckers \$3.40 in 16 r 4. 10 00. John E. Rogers to Jacob Krauer, n 1/2 blk 12 Hurleys add to Newberg. 10 00. Wm. Eades and wife to Mary J. Xance et al, 4 and 5 blk 1 South Sheridan. 500 00. A. E. Toney to W. I. Toney part blk 1 Toney's add to McM. 150 00.

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