

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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The angel of peace seems to be hovering near us.

The Oregon state fair will be held September 22 to 30 inclusive.

For an ideal summer the present one in Oregon can't be discounted by any country.

The demands for an extra session of the legislature are not sufficient to justify the expense.

In the official report of the naval battle at Santiago due credit is given to the Oregon for the part the noble ship played in the battle.

Neither the destruction of the Spanish war fleet nor the internal dissensions at home interfere in the least with the Spanish bill fights.

Binger Hermann is the Transcript's candidate for the United States senate. Mr. Hermann would no doubt accept the honor if it was forced upon him.

The latest reports are that Spain has indicated to our government a desire for a cessation of hostilities and that McKinley has taken the matter under advisement.

And Andree, oh where was he? Ask of the winds that whistle around the corners of the icebergs about the section where the North Pole is supposed to be in hiding.

The Statesman which says "make the state fair a howling success" might just mention it to the fellow who will occupy the box at the entrance to the side show and the proprietor of the merry-go-round.

The fates that the river steamers that have undertaken the ocean voyage to the Yukon have met with, seems to justify the expression that they are "strictly in it" when they undertake to ride the waves of the Pacific—and they fairly ever get out of it.

Dr. J. F. Calbreath, of McMinnville, is said to be a candidate for the position of superintendent of the state asylum for the insane at Salem. Dr. Calbreath is a splendid physician as well as a very honorable gentleman and the Graphic would be highly gratified to hear that he had been tendered the position.

It would be difficult to find one of the politicians now, who a few months ago were tearing their shirts in a vain effort to get McKinley to recognize the insurgent government in Cuba. The president canvassed that matter carefully and very wisely decided that the Cubans were unfit to be at the head of a new republic.

The Oregon Industrial exposition will be held in Portland from September 22 to October 22 inclusive. Superintendent Baker has made a trip to Omaha and inspected the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and saw how things are done there, and acquired ideas of modern fairs which he will improve on and introduce here.

Some discussion is being indulged in by the press respecting the advisability of calling an extra session of the Oregon legislature. The call will hardly be made by the governor. It is only five months until the meeting of the regular session and the tax payers will not care to meet the expenses of an extra session. Let the waters remain quiet until the first of the year.

The state legislature next winter will be made up mostly of new men and so far candidates for speaker of the house are not as numerous as they have been at other times when more of the old war horses were in the harness. The name of J. W. Maxwell, of Tillamook county, has been mentioned in connection with the speakership. Jo Simon, of Portland, will be president of the senate of course.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the ladies of the Russian court are greatly upset at the fact that the Czarina has forbidden cigarette smoking in her presence. It is really too bad that the "ladies" personal liberties should thus be curtailed. Of course they may carry about with them a perfume not unlike that of a buzzard's roost but what should that matter to the Czarinas?

Writers of romance are referred to a romantic wedding that took place last Saturday at the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, when an old veteran, George D. Gove, was married to Mrs. Henrietta C. Nichols of California. The groom was at the point of death when the ceremony was performed and on Sunday he died. The story goes that thirty years ago the couple were betrothed, but becoming estranged each married another and in

time lost their partners, but through all the vicissitudes of life the early love was never forgotten. Mrs. Nichols who is well to do heard of her old lovers and plight and at once came on and insisted on marrying him. She will take the body to her California home for burial.

THE TRADE OF HAWAII.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will make some difference in the showing of our tables of exports and imports. In future, being an integral part of the United States the custom house will cease to concern itself about the movements of merchandise between this country and Hawaii. Henceforth, therefore, Hawaii will no longer appear in the list of foreign countries with which the United States has dealings and the external trade of this country will appear to have suffered a serious diminution.

In 1896 the Hawaiian Islands received merchandise from the United States to the value of \$5,468,208.20, and the United States took Hawaiian products valued at \$10,460,098.15. This tidy amount of nearly \$21,000,000 is likely to be considerably increased in the future, but it will be known no longer as foreign trade. Whatever the sum may be it will be merged in the vast aggregate which constitutes what is known as the internal trade of the country, the volume of which is already reckoned by tens of billions and is expanding year by year.

Though lost to sight in the statistical tables the trade with Hawaii will not cease to be profitable. Although it will form part of that home trade which the followers of Cobden treat so slightly in their discussions it will continue to furnish employment to capital and labor. As heretofore the sugar planter of Hawaii will derive profit from placing his product in the market of this country, and the vessels plying between Honolulu and San Francisco and other ports on this coast, although they will appear on the register as "coastwise," will do their work as efficiently and earn as much for their owners as though they figured in the foreign carrying trade.

These are facts which the free trader who has accustomed himself to think of the home trade with contempt will find it difficult to grasp, and those who look upon all internal traffic as a profitless occupation, something like the swapping of jackknives, will probably regard the disappearance of \$20,000,000 or more annually from our tables of foreign trade as a positive calamity. But sensible men who realize that the welfare of the people depends more on what they produce and their ability to retain for their own consumption a great quantity of their productions, will keep their eye on the islands and if the development of their resources goes on increasing they will feel assured that the whole country is profiting thereby even though all signs of the island trade disappear from the statistical tables.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE NAME "YANKEE."

Some Englishman wants to know if "Yankee" is regarded as a term of reproach in the United States. Certainly not in New England. We have been called Yankees east of the Hudson so long that the name is as familiar and acceptable as if it had not been originally used in scorn and contempt. It isn't a very pretty word, when you come to think about it. It suggests a lean, lank person, with a turkey-like neck, and a long, ungraceful stride. It fits the popular pictures of Uncle Sam exactly. It does not bring before the mind at first a vision of fashion and culture, but rather of the rugged American of the earlier day, which our transatlantic cousins smiled at and caricatured. Yet a century of usage has gradually wrought a change in the significance of the word. The Yankee is no longer of necessity a tough looking specimen of humanity, a backwoodsman or a long-haired agriculturist. But it is not alone in New England that the name of Yankee is coming to be regarded as the opposite to the term of reproach. To be sure, "Yankee Doodle" is the one patriotic tune that is still said to be received with doubtful favor in the capital of Confederacy, but it will not take long for Richmond to get used to the ancient melody. In an address at Lexington, Ky., the other night, Col. Henry Watterson said: "Some of us are old enough to remember the delusions that once had a certain vogue among the unthinking that one southerner could whip six Yankees. We got bravely over that, and now we are all Yankees, let it be imagined that one Yankee can whip six Spaniards." Now that we are all Yankees, that has a patriotic ring. Whatever the reason, it is as Yankees that we are known abroad, rather than as Hoosiers or Crackers or Badgers or Buckeyes or Wolverines. In Europe a Yankee means an American, not necessarily a dweller in Maine or Rhode Island or Connecticut.

Nobody knows where the word came from. Some ingenious philologist has traced it back to "Yankee," a term said to have been applied to the English by the early American Indians in their crude attempt to pronounce the latter word. It really doesn't matter any more where it started than where the tune of "Yankee Doodle" originated. Lovers of historical inquiry have attempted to find out where the melody was composed, but all they have been able to discover is that something very much like it is known in many distant separated countries, having been introduced into popular use at an early period. In 1861 the tune was vigorously hated in the South. A "Yank" was despised above all men, and the legislature of South Carolina forbade the playing of the melody in the state. But times have changed. We are all Yankees now, as Col. Watterson says. The New England type has impressed

itself on the rest of the nation in this respect as in so many others. So the Angles gave their name to England and through it to a world-wide empire, at least in common speech. We do not follow logic or fitness always in such things, though when a term like Yankee survives above all others, it is pretty good proof that it represents a provincial characteristic that deserves, for some innate reason, to survive. And it is not the sturdy New England idea, after all, that has done more than any other to make the nation what it is?—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Indianapolis Journal. As soon as the Spanish lighthouse keepers east of Santiago learned of the surrender of General Toral they proceeded to burn the lighthouses. The loss of the lighthouses may be of some disadvantage to American ships carrying war material or men, but the injury to the large general commerce passing eastern Cuba will be much greater than to the United States. Lighthouses are for the commerce of the world; consequently, those who destroy them make war upon the world's traffic and are its enemies. Such a people should be recognized as having no place in the family of nations.

Statesman. One of the most promising things for the Pacific coast, growing out of the war, is the admission on all sides that the Nicaragua canal must now be built. That will put us in direct touch with the big world, and make us boom. It will raise the value of every foot of property and increase the volume of every line of business in Salem, and throughout the whole coast.

Indianapolis Journal. While it is very magnanimous and all that for the American generals and naval commanders to return swords occasionally and thus delight the Spanish, yet the thing will soon pall, and the people of this country will grow uneasy lest the gushy and country-husking-bee-kiss-partry ways of the Spanish military and naval potentates might become contagious. William T. Sherman gave us a synonym for war, and the nearer the real thing is made to conform to the definition the sooner the Spaniards will conclude that war with this country is worse even than a Carlist revolution. Until the idea is firmly impressed upon them, the war will continue to embarrass this country, our embarrassment being none the less on account of our certain knowledge that it is worrying the enemy much more.

Oregonian. The war department takes pleasure in placarding Oregon to the country as wanting in patriotism, because low in the list of troops furnished. The fact is that Oregon's quota promptly volunteered, and the delay is due to the government's slowness in providing mustering officers. Both the delay and the unjust aspersion are characteristic of the war department.

Chicago Tribune. The colonies of British coast that country practically nothing. India pays its own way. So does Canada. So do the Australian and South African colonies. The chief item of expense they entail is the cost of maintenance of a navy larger than would be needed if Britain had no colonies. While those colonies form a part of the British empire, they are not represented in parliament and they do not complain that they are not. There is nothing in the experience of Britain to deter the United States from acquiring possessions not situated on this continent.

Toledo Blade. An export trade almost double that in imports is the phenomenal feature of the statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending with June, the preliminary figures of which have just been given out by the treasury department. For the month of June itself the total exports were valued at \$94,808,263, which represents an increase of over \$21,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and an excess over imports were valued at \$51,267,591, a decrease of over \$33,000,000 as compared with June, 1897. For the twelve months the exports were valued at \$1,231,311,868 which represents an increase of over \$180,300,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The imports were valued at \$616,052,844, which represented a decrease of over \$148,600,000 as compared with the preceding year. The exports showed an excess in value over the imports amounting to \$625,259,014, which was only about \$800,000 less than the total value of the imports.

Concerning Cuba.

Concerning Cuba, it may be said, in the first place, that the island is much larger than is generally supposed. It is of irregular crescent shape, is 730 miles long, and has an average width of 80 miles and an area of 43,319 square miles, without including its adjacent islands, which add over 2,000 miles more. Although mountainous in the interior, much of the coast line is low and flat and difficult of approach on account of the numerous reefs and small islands. Notwithstanding this feature of the coast, it is said that no other island in the world has as many excellent harbors in proportion to its size. Of these, Havana, Matanzas, Bahia Honda, Mariel, Nuevitas, Nipe, and Cardenas, on the north side, and Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Guantanamo, and Cienfuegos, on the south side, are the principal and best known.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. Havana being the most thickly populated and Puerto Principe the least. The total population of the island before the present insurrection was more than 1,600,000, but it is believed that fully 400,000 people have since died

from disease and starvation. A large part of the island is in a high state of cultivation, but there are no less than 20,000,000 acres of almost impenetrable forest, fully 13,000,000 of which have never been disturbed by man. But the soil which has been cultivated is marvellously rich and productive. To what extent this is so is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the discouragements to industrial enterprises through the misrule of Spain, the exports in 1893 were valued at about \$9,000,000 Spanish dollars.

The idea that Cuba is entirely unhealthy is a great mistake. The fact is that the greater part of the island, under normal conditions, is a very healthy region, and the sickly district could be made healthy by proper drainage. The climate is not as disagreeable as most persons think. The highest temperature is rare over 82°, and the average the year round is about 77°. The chief agricultural products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, of which the United States takes the greater part. In 1893, for example, there were 815,894 tons of sugar produced, of which 788,204 tons were exported, the United States taking 680,642 tons. Of 27,000 bales of tobacco exported two-thirds came to this country, together with more than half the 147,365,000 cigars made. But while the exports footed up to a total of \$9,000,000 Spanish dollars, and the imports 56,000,000, the taxation on the people reached nearly 25,000,000 Spanish dollars. Of this sum which is more than one-sixth the combined value of the imports and exports, less than one-half came from customs and one-fourth of the whole went directly to Spain.—Popular Science News.

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Skyscrapers of Old.

To Prof Lancelotti is due the credit of the discovery that they were building laws in Rome long before the christian era. As the price of urban property increased the landlords were forced to build high, and 200 years before the time of Christ the height of Roman tenements became alarming to those having the care of the public safety.

There are frequent allusions among the roman historians, orators and poets to the enormous height of the tenement buildings of Rome, but no definite figures are given until the days of Augustus, when a law was promulgated by the senate which fixed the height of new structures at 60 feet on the street front, without making any allusions to the height of the rear. It is, however, known that in the rear these tenement buildings rose often several stories higher than in the front, so that from a distant height, as from the top of a temple which commanded an extensive view, a row of tenement buildings in Rome presented the appearance of a terrace—highest in the rear and descending by stories toward the front.

This law of Augustus applied to new buildings—respect then as now, being shown for investments already made. The number of stories on the street front of these Roman buildings was generally ten or twelve, with fourteen or fifteen in the rear. The lowest stories were eight or ten feet in height, but, from accounts given by the writers of that time, the stories appear to have gradually diminished as their height above the ground increased so that the top-most tenants lived in quarters where very often they could not stand erect.

That the stories were sometimes much less than 5 feet is shown by the discoveries in Pompeii, where, in a house inhabited, presumably by poor tenants, a story of 4 feet 3 inches has been discovered. This was a living room, too, for in it were found all the articles which pertained to Roman housekeeping: cooking utensils, beds, stools, mirrors, combs, brushes and other things, which, with the bones of the family, furnished indisputable evidence that the rooms had been occupied. It is quite likely that there were thousands of rooms in the tenement districts of Rome that were no higher than this Pompeian tenement, and, indeed, more than one Roman poet alludes to the lodgings into which he must "creep," the word, perhaps, indicating not a figurative but a literal method of entrance.

That the tenement houses of Rome towered at least 100 feet above the street in front and probably 125 to 150 feet in the rear is certain, till the promulgation of an edict limiting the height to 60 feet in front. If the upper stories were no higher than that of the house in Pompeii, the Roman tenements may have contained as many or more stories than the modern office buildings.—American Architect.

Blood Will Tell.

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. 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.

FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Reporter. A rather remarkable disaster occurred in the harvest field of Jerome Derby last Friday. The team that was hauling the binder became frightened and ran away with it. Naturally, anything of a harvesting nature that came in contact with the rapid flying sickle bar was promptly leveled, but the extraor-

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