

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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The new battleship Wisconsin got stuck in the mud at San Francisco the other day when she was launched but seeing she is named for the "Badger" state she ought to be able to work herself out.

The Oregonian who reads of the storms and blizzards that are raging throughout the whole region east of the Rockies, looks out on our fields of growing grain and grasses, with complacency, and realizes that "it is good to be here."

The scarcity of an article is often what makes it appreciated. In Indiana towns, according to some of our exchanges, evening parties are popular now where an apple is given to each of the guests. Such is life in a country where the apple crop is an uncertain quantity.

In every community there will be found a few men who take the lead in new enterprises, while there are a much larger number of doubting Thomases who cautiously wait to see the condition of the cat's paw after the chestnuts are raked from the fire. This would be a very slow going world if the latter class was our sole dependence.

One of the principal Missouri industries received a black eye the other night. A railroad hold-up was anticipated by the Missouri Pacific officials and a force of armed detectives sent out on the train who captured one of the outlaws and shot and crippled another. Such a piece of business as this is calculated to make the James boys turn in their graves.

An exchange, in an obituary of a man who had died in the community, said: "A long procession followed the remains to their last resting place." Of course the family rushed to the "print shop" to have the error in the word "roasting" corrected. The editor explained that he could not do it until the seven years' back subscription, which the deceased owed had been paid.

A glance at a map of Oregon showing the railroads, post roads, postoffices, towns and cities reveals the fact that a very large part of the map is white paper indicating that in proportion to area Oregon is yet a very sparsely settled state. The fact is this Oregon of ours is a big country. From east to west Oregon is 370 miles across, and 270 miles across from north to south, giving it an area of 96,000 square miles. The acreage is greater than that of all the New England states, West Virginia and Delaware added, or greater than the aggregate of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, or Iowa and Ohio, or Illinois and Louisiana, or of the total area of England, Scotland and Wales.

If ten pounds of real first class dried apples can be found in a lot as they come from the average Oregon dryer the buyer may consider that he has struck a good lot merely as an accident. The custom is to buy apples in miscellaneous lots from the orchards, made up of probably a dozen different varieties, some heavy over ripe while others are little knotty, wormy, things, which, if they were allowed to mature free of worms would not be ripe before May or June of the following season. Does anybody suppose that palatable fruit can be made from such a mixture as this? If they do they are badly mistaken. The fruit may be bleached with sulphur as strong as is supposed to be used in the infernal regions and the cook may use two measures of sugar to one of apples and yet it will only make a dish of insipid stuff of about the right quality to set before an Oregon hobo. The dried apples of our fathers days that were peeled and quartered by hand and dried in the sun were sometimes of questionable "reputation" yet they made a savory dish in comparison to the machine dried product as it is put up in Oregon today. Oregon apples will make most excellent dried fruit to be sure if half a care is used in selecting and handling the fruit but they won't do it with the present slipshod method in vogue.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Asland Tidings.
The activity in railroad building is one of the best indications of the returned prosperity that has come to the land since the election of President McKinley. Before that happy event all of the railroads of the country that were not already in the hands of the receivers were rapidly drifting that way.

When John Lind, the successful Democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota, was on the stump, he frankly said that the silver issue was settled by the election of President McKinley, in 1896, and he proposed to give the gold standard a chance. One of the results is that he is the first Democrat who has been elected governor of Minnesota in 43 years.

Statesman.
The farmers around Gardiner, Douglas county, used to sell their butter at all kinds of prices, generally low, sometimes not being able to sell at any price. Since the establishment of the creamery there, they always get 20 to 30 cents, or the equivalent for their milk sold to the creamery.

In response to an appeal by Gen. Wheeler over 100 American colleges have each offered to take two or more young Cubans to be educated free. The humanitarian side of the Cuban question is not overlooked.

Eugene Guard.
Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist of the Examiner-Journal is visiting his father and relatives in Marion county. Homer used to "fire" for engineer J. J. O'Neil on the old Oregonian road that ran through Silverton, and the cartoonist enjoyed the fun of "firing" for his old engineer coming down the Siskiyou. Davenport is the choicest flower blooming in the field of the world's brightest traducers of character and lampooners of sham in public affairs and men. He receives \$13,000 a year salary and \$100 a month as "spending money." He will return to New York in a few weeks via Los Angeles.

Denver News.
Here in Colorado there was no shrinking the silver question. It was pushed to the front by the friends of silver and kept there. The result is a state ticket elected by twice the majority ever before given to a state ticket. The moral is plain. Silver must be made the great issue of 1900. Bryan must be nominated by a rising vote. With bimetalism on the flag carried by our patriotic leader, silver will as surely win as the battle of 1900 will be fought.

Salem Independent.
Californians are buying Oregon hay and seed wheat. Yet the average Californian will tell you that Oregon is a backwoods nothing whose only product is mud and water. We note one thing: California is very glad to pay a good figure for Oregon oats, hay, fruit, potatoes, etc., when she has a drought, which occurs too often to suit a Webfoot. Crops never fail in Oregon.

Rural Spirit.
Many boys and girls become sick of farm life and farm work, simply because their parents never try to show them and teach them the beauties, the wonderful secrets, the independence, the contentment, and the necessity of a whole round of expert knowledge and practice which must ultimately become the fortunate possession of the "successful farmer," in the true acceptance of the term.

Star Pointer, the famous pacer with the world's record of 1:59 1/4 for a mile, was sold at Madison Square garden, New York, Monday night, to W. J. White, of Cleveland, O., for \$15,000, \$600 less than he was sold for in 1897 to James A. Murphy, of Chicago. The advertised sale of this famous horse was sufficient to fill the big arena, and when the horse was led to the auctioneer's block 10,000 persons were present.

Decay of Populism.

If there is one thing that is shown more clearly than anything else by the recent election it is the decay of the populist party. There was a time about four years ago when great things were expected of the new party, which had arisen on the ashes of the old greenbackers. Today the party is dead. There is no populist party worthy the name of a party, and they are not much stronger than the prohibitionists. In some states at the recent election the prohibitionists polled more votes than did the populists. The populist representation in congress has been reduced by one half.

A study of the election returns from the south and west shows this conclusively. In the west it is seen that most of the populists have gone back to the republican party, from which they originally came. In the south they are now democrats. And this in spite of the fact that a few years ago western populists fused with the republicans. But the strength of the old party ties have proved too strong, and with the awakening to the knowledge of the fallacy of populist notions they have given their allegiance again to the party to which they belonged before populism reared its head.

Prosperity has killed the populist party. It prospered when the country was poor, but with the return of good times there is no longer any reason for its existence. They had no definite plans or purpose. The only cohesive force among them was the conviction that success is synonymous with dishonesty. They had a general grievance against the world, as if what others had attained or obtained had been taken from them. Hence they believed that the only honest people were those who had nothing, and this was the cardinal doctrine of their creed. Since the farmers in the southwest harvested good crops they have begun to take a more cheerful view of things and are populists no longer.

It is true that the populists still make a pretension of maintaining their organization, but of so little importance are they as a party that I suppose most people have forgotten that they have nominated Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly as their ticket for 1900. They are likely to cut a small figure in future years.

Though the populist party first became prominent in 1892, it had several forerunners in the same field, all of them since 1876. These were the greenback, anti-monopoly and labor parties, none of which attained prominence or electoral votes, although they



Death's Betrothal.

A few years ago a New York newspaper conducted an open discussion upon the topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The answer is easy and upon the surface. Where there is mutual love and respect, if there is also health, marriage is a success. When health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage is invariably a failure.

Modern science has cried the warning so often that all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side—in the kiss of betrothal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it strong and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure; when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health vigorous.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sex is certain to suffer from general ill-health and to be an unhappy, helpless invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be weak, puny and nervous. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.

had presidential tickets in the field at each quadrennial election. The populist party had its real germ in the Farmers' Alliance, which included not only the inflationist greenbackers, but a large number of discontented persons, and at a conference in 1892 they called the Omaha convention of 1892. This convention adopted a platform that carried paternalistic ideas to the greatest extreme, indorsing government ownership of railways, telegraphs and telephones, and declaring that all the government had to do to make the nation prosperous was to start the printing presses to work grinding out paper money.

Strange as it may seem, these doctrines were approved by thousands of voters, who were discontented with their lot during the period known as the hard times. In 1892 the populist party secured twenty-two electoral votes for James B. Weaver, its presidential candidate, and elected a United States Senator and eleven members of the house. In 1894 it had four senators, not including Jones and Stewart.

The real death blow to the populist party as an independent organization came about in 1896, when the democratic party, false to the traditions of Jefferson and Cleveland, declared in favor of free coinage and nominated Bryan. The result was a fusion with the democratic party in the national election and the drawing of the lines sharply on the silver question. Perhaps one third of Bryan's votes were from populists, while McKinley received the votes of thousands of democrats who could not stomach populism and preferred to vote to maintain the national honor rather than to vote for repudiation. The middle of the road populists refused this fusion, but they are in the great minority.

The elections of 1898 found a decline of the free silver sentiment. The agitation being chiefly due to the discontent, good crops made the west again republican, shaking even such populist centers as Kansas and Nebraska. In the south the populist party was wiped out.

And today, while free silver survives in so far as it is the doctrine of a portion of the democratic party, there is no strong party to urge irredeemable paper money and such socialistic measures as government ownership of railways, telegraphs and telephones.—O. M. Parks in Chicago Tribune-Herald.

Bryan's Hopeless Ambition.

Colonel Bryan, in his anxiety to escape the fate that Samuel J. Tilden and his friend issue met in the Democratic National Convention of 1880, has issued an appeal to his party to stand by the silver issue and fight it out again in 1900. The appeal is in the form of an assertion that the Democracy will take that course, but it is none the less a piece of special pleading, which might fairly have as its refrain the pathetic line of Kipling's "Recessional," "Let us forget!" Through every sentence Colonel Bryan's personal anxiety shows. He keenly realizes that new occasions may suggest new duties and new men in 1900, and that, unless silver is kept in the mind and hearts of the Democracy, to the exclusion of all else, he may find himself set aside two years hence as the standard-bearer of the party.

But as issues are made by events rather than by request, it must strike Colonel Bryan's friends that his chances, after all, are quite hopeless. Two things are to be lacking in 1900—yes, three—that made Bryan's nomination on a silver platform inevitable in 1896. Two years ago there were hard times to suggest a financial remedy; but now the times are good and they are likely, under the impetus given to trade and commerce by a Republican economic and expansion policy, to grow better. This will eliminate, therefore, the spirit of discontent which was answered in 1896 by Bryan and silver. Moreover, the argument that gold is disappearing no longer holds good. Since McKinley's election the production of the yellow metal has more than doubled and the gold fields of the Philippines are yet to be exploited. Finally, the sudden and dramatic entry of Bryan the Orator upon the stage of convention campaign-

places—the event that carried the national gathering at Chicago off its feet—cannot be repeated. The crown of thorns and cross of gold have lost their power to charm. Bryan will not appear at the next convention in a blaze of oratorical fervor, or, if he does, the effect of what he says will be discounted. Eliminating all that helped before, what is there left to reconcile the Democracy to a leader and an issue that have both been beaten when the chances were far more in their favor than they ever can be again?

In trying to account for the victory of Republicanism on November 8th Colonel Bryan says that it was due, in the main, to the fact that the administration had just concluded a successful war. But if this is true, it is likely that when the Administration itself comes up for a verdict a similar vote of confidence will be withheld? And can the Democracy hope to prevent that vote by projecting the silver issue into the canvass? Good politics will suggest that the Administration be met and fought on its own ground by some Democrat who took an active part against the Spaniards. That the party managers are looking for such a leader already, their nervous eagerness to learn the politics of Admiral Dewey attests. Should he have Democratic leanings nothing could prevent his nomination, if he lived. Back of him are Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee and even Lieutenant Hobson. We would give more for the convention chances of any one of these than for that of the Lost Cause champion, who, having led the Democracy once into a quagmire of defeat, wants them to follow him over the same course again, rather than to swing in behind a leader who promises them a fighting chance on firm ground.—S. F. Chronicle.

Essay Called For.

The Oregon Society of Sons of the American Revolution is an organization composed of descendants of ancestors who assisted in establishing American independence. Any male descendant of such ancestor is eligible to admission into the society. Its objects are purely patriotic and historical. One of them is to stimulate interest in the history of the American revolution and loyalty to its principles. For this purpose the society offers three prizes \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively, for the best essay written by any student of any college, university, normal school, seminary, or academy in Oregon, on any one of the following three subjects:

1. George Rogers Clark, and the Winning of the West.
2. Paul Jones, and the Naval Warfare of the revolution.
3. The Financing of the revolution; Robert Morris, Haym Solomon and Benjamin Franklin.

It is expected that essays will treat of the topics named in the foregoing subject. Individuals are named for the purpose of attracting essayists to the part taken by the individuals in the work which forms the general subject. Essays are limited in length to twenty-five hundred words; must be written on legal cap on one side of the paper in the student's own hand writing, and must be accompanied by a certificate of the president or principal of the collegiate or academic institution attended by the author, to the fact that the author is a bona fide student thereof, and has been in attendance therein not less than six weeks during the school year of 1898-99. Essays must be forwarded to the chairman of the committee in charge Wallace McCamant, 34 Concord building, Portland, so as to reach him not later than February 1, 1899. In awarding the prizes, the committee will be governed by these three considerations:

1. Historical accuracy.
2. Manner of treatment.
3. Orthography, grammar, syntax and punctuation.

Similar prizes were offered by the society last year and competition therefor confined to students in the public and high schools of the state. The results obtained were very gratifying to the society, and highly creditable to the students competing. This year the competition will be limited to students in collegiate and academic institutions as above named, and no person not a student thereof will be eligible to compete.

Any additional information relative to the competition which may be desired, will be cheerfully furnished by the chairman of the committee. The essay which is awarded the first prize will be published in full, with the name of the author, in the public press.

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