NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
W. C. WOODWARD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

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

A WORD IN DUE SEASON.

Newberg is a "dry" town, but nevertheless it seems that the thirsty wayfarers manage to get what they want to drink, and that attempts to punish persons accused of selling liquor result in failure, through acquittals or "hung" juries. The moral—old as the race—is that no ordinance or law can be enforced without a supporting public sentiment, and that any effort to interfere with what a man conceives to be his personal right to choice of food and drink will be defeated or circumvented.—Oregonian.

That the above is a candid statement of the plain unvarnished truth, no one can honestly deny. There is no use to attempt to cover up, and paste over cold facts with a lot of sickly, sentimental gush and nonsense about—a healthy moral atmosphere, a city of churches and schools, and—"NO SALOONS." There was something said about nineteen hundred years ago in regard to false colors, which called forth the stinging epithet of "whited sepulchers," but every day proves that we don't have to look behind us for a fitting application. However much some people in Newberg would like to shut their eyes to the fact that whiskey is being dispensed by the wholesale among us, such suspicious ignorance(?) is no longer possible. Everybody knows that it is sold freely in violation of law, and what is more they know where it comes from. It is not fair that Dundee take the blame of every disgraceful drunk that appears on our streets. She has troubles of her own without being unjustly held accountable for our misdeeds.

Do the citizens of Newberg realize the significance of the publication of the above editorial in the Oregonian? Or has such a criminal lethargy of indifference settled upon them that they, having ears, hear not, and eyes, see not? It means that the idea is now broadcast all over the state, that, although Newberg has a prohibitory ordinance, and prides herself on her temperance "reputation," that at present she is little above the common saloon town. We are made the laughing stock for our empty pretensions, and are looked upon as insincere in our claims. Our humiliation is just. We are forced to plead guilty. But dark as conditions are, the people of Newberg have it in their power to redeem themselves. But the question is, will they do it? What does the Oregonian give as the cause of our fall in morality? The answer is, "No ordinance or law can be enforced without a SUPPORTING PUBLIC SENTIMENT." This arraignment of the public sentiment of Newberg is a hard, but a just one. The only valid excuse which can be offered for present disgraceful conditions is that the people of Newberg either wilfully or *indifferently* allow them, which excuse is worse than none.

What can answer for the criminal indifference of our citizens? Is it from a sense of false security, or from a common sympathy with the whiskey element? We hesitate to charge the latter, and yet if it is the former, we can throw out a suggestive hint, that in our knowledge, an effort has been put forth to change the town charter at the next session of the state legislature. Does this sample of brazen boldness indicate that whiskey sentiment is on the decrease in Newberg?

There are a few classes of people right here at home, who will have some unpleasant things to answer for, some time, for their attitude toward this question. It has been a continual revelation recently, to find how many "good church" people tendered their sympathy to the man charged with violation of the law. Some put forward the lame excuse that "It wasn't done in the right spirit." What bosh! Do they expect that a man violating the law is going to be caught by preachers and Sunday school workers going to him and giving "fair" warning that they are going to catch him? And some of these same people have been the loudest in agonizing on all public occasions in behalf of "God and home and native land." It seems that it is more pleasant to deal in glittering generalities, than to get right down and do some practical work for the "native town." If what was once written on the relation of faith and works, means anything, let it be applied right now.

Then there are those who are "discreetly" mum. Their own desires are either a little "wet," or else for the sake of policy, they are afraid to be heard. If there is a class of men under heaven really contemptible, it is certainly that of the moral coward—the kind that make it a business to have no principles that take a little sand to maintain. They are not entitled to the respect that the advocate of the saloon can claim. He at least has an opinion and dares to uphold it.

The Graphic is fully aware of the fact that it is unpopular on account of the open stand it has taken against saloon influences. But that makes no difference. If we were seeking popularity we wouldn't be running a country newspaper. An editor has no business to hope for popularity. It isn't in his line. But it is his business to take a bold stand for whatever he considers the best interests of the community and to stay by it unwaveringly. If, through cowardice or policy, he fails in this, he is not worthy of the profession he assumes. Hence, supported or unsupported by the better class of the citizens of Newberg, we will maintain our course as suggested. We will have some influence, though we stand alone. We will have vastly more if we are backed up by the better sentiment of the town. If the temperance people will wake up and realize their danger, and take a positive stand, they can vindicate themselves and their city of the dark stain which hangs over Newberg's hitherto fair reputation.

Just because you are a prominent and well known citizen and have voted for years in the precinct in which you live is not a good excuse for not registering. This will avail you nothing at election time in June; your name must be on the register and the sooner you have it placed there the better.—Coquille Bulletin.

There never was a time, in fact, in the history of American social economy when the old domestic service problem was so close to its natural solution, and when the whole wage-earning question of woman was so near to its own logical adjustment as at the present. The twentieth century will in no other aspect be so marked as in the natural and divine division of the world's labor which America is destined to present to the world: men for business and women for the home, with an equal standard in each case for both employer and employee.—Edward Bok, in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

The state of Colorado is evidently determined to "do something" in the way of social reform through marriage legislation. A bill is before the state legislature, containing several pertinent provisions, to the effect that the man must be not less than twenty-five years of age and the woman not less than twenty-two; both must be free from drunkenness, insanity, consumption or any blood disease; they must not be nearer related than fourth cousins; certificates shall not be granted to those of notorious moral depravity. There is no doubt but that some such reform in this direction is needed, but it is very doubtful whether such a wholesale lot of pathological conditions can be remedied at once by an act of legislation. The movement is encouraging however, in that it indicates that the source of the social problem is receiving long needed attention.

A county exchange, which, as it says, "is, and always has been a reform paper to the core," makes a tacit admission of what class the much vaunted "reform" party in Yamhill has been made up, and what has been its leading motive when it says that it would take unqualified pleasure in supporting a union ticket made up of men taken from the ranks of the reform force of this country, but that it does not believe that reforms can be accomplished at the hands of a group of "sapsuckers," "heelers," "wornouts," because they chance to be on dress parade nnder a reform banner, and that some very peculiar and questionable "methods" have been seen to exist, here-to-fore, under this erstwhile banner. Of course this is no news to many of us, but it is rather significant that so radical an advocate of "reform" should make such a sweeping admission.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it, so there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. The only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the country of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have, through the issue of battle, become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength, and the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our popular institutions. The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend."—From President McKinley's New York address.

Boer and Briton.

Editor Graphic:—It is surprising to find among the great American people, who prize liberty so highly, and who have justice for their watch word, such a vast multitude opposed to these very principles. In 1876 our fore-fathers declared it a great injustice for one country to levy a tax upon another without allowing them representation in parliment. The revolutionary war followed, and the victorious colonists formed a government which became the wonder of the world and the hope of the downtrodden. To-day a war is being waged in South Africa, upon the same principles which inspired the patriots of the Revolution. The American people should be a unit in support of the power that stands for these principles. Still there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who would rejoice to see the British army driven from South Africa, and at the downfall of the United Kingdom. Why would they rejoice at such a calamity? Is not "taxation without representation" as much of a crime today as it was in 1776? Even the Boer sympathizer admits that it is. But, he says, the Transvaal is a republic, England is a monarchy and our sympathy should be with the federal government. The Transvaal is a republic in name only, it is an oligarchy and Paul Kruger is its dictator. That the Transvaal is an oligarchy, I hope to prove to the candid reader by the following statements which are facts that no one can deny.

1st. In 1884 Paul Kruger visited London, he then expressly and publicly invited Englishmen and Americans to settle in the Transvaal and conduct mining there.

2nd. Kruger sold one of his own farms to Englishmen for $500,000 paid in gold. His friends and neighbors sold other farms at even greater prices, receiving from foreign settlers many millions of dollars.

3rd. These foreign settlers produce every dollars' worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal. Every dollar of the wealth now possesed by Mr. Kruger, his sons-in-law, his officials, and indeed any part of the Transvaal population, has been produced by these settlers.

4th. The taxes levied annually in the Transvaal exceed $20,000,000. Nine-tenths of this amount is collected from foreign settlers whom Mr. Kruger invited into the country.

5th. No appreciable part of these taxes is expended for the benefit of foreigners. These taxes if divided among the Boers would amount to $2,000,000 annually.

6th. One half of these taxes have been expended in making preparations for war and the other half devoted to paying enormous salaries to Mr. Kruger, his sons-in-law, friends, and political supporters, who roll in wealth from these public funds.

7th. The foreign settlers, exclusively, built the city of Johannesburg, a fine town, formerly with 50,000 inhabitants, but they were denied any municipal government whatever. Not five cents could be expended in repairing a road or bridge without express authority from Pretoria. The death rate in Johannesburg is three or four times as great as in New York on account of lack of proper government.

8th. Foreigners were denied the right to bear arms.

9th. All newspapers were at Kruger's mercy.

10th. All meetings of more than seven persons in the open air were absolutely prohibited while all other meetings could be dissolved at once by any policeman.

11th. No foreigner is allowed to present a petition for redress of grievance.

When foreigners were first allowed to settle in the Transvaal, full naturalization could be obtained in two years. After a few years Kruger repealed all naturalization laws absolutely, then under pressure it was made fourteen years, but during all said fourteen years the foreign settler was without a country, being compelled to denounce all allegiance to his mother country in advance. At the same time he was compelled to serve in the Boer army on twelve hours notice and then he had to serve without pay, clothing or even food. At the end of fourteen years he could not vote until his humble petition was approved by two-thirds of Boer neighbors, by the military Chief of the district, and by Kruger himself.

13th. All children must be taught ths Dutch language exclusively. The whole Transvaal government is corrupt and rotten from top to bottom. No business can be conducted without bribing Kruger, his sons-in-law and other officials, To right these wrongs England is to-day sacrificing thousands of her gallant sons an1 millions of dollars.

I believe the majority of the American people sympathize with England in this struggle while the minority who class the Boers with our fore-fathers, is the same minority who class Emilo Aguinaldo with George Washington. The same minority that wished to see our flag disgraced in the Philippines would laugh at Britain's downfall. But, as the stars and stripes now wave in triumph throughout the Philippine Islands so shall the victorious flag of Britain insure civilization, advancement, peace and prosperity to all of South Africa. CHAS. RITTENHOUSE.

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2 No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at C. E. Smith's Drugstore.

Scarcity of Nursery Stock.

San Jose, Feb. 9.—The nurserymen of this county are confronted with a condition heretofore unknown in this vicinity. The demand for fruit trees is out of all proportion to the supply, many orders being refused on account of inability to fill them. It is possibly not due so much to the unusual demand for nursery stock as to its extreme scarcity and the impossibility of importations being made at the present time. There has accordingly been a stiff advance in prices, and almost all kinds of trees are selling from 20 cents up, when a few years ago the same sprigs could have been purchased for 3 cents. The most scarce of all trees are the apricot and the Bartlett pear. It has been necessary in order to supply the market with any at all of the latter, to send to Missouri, where this pear is grown in abundance and excellence. Nurserymen predict that within fifteen or twenty days prune trees will be as scarce throughout the state as prunes themselves on certain trees during a dry year. In Fresno county many hundreds of acres are being planted in vines as a result of the extreme high prices of fruit trees, and also because of the good returns brought from grapes of all kinds during the past two years. It is said every acre of cultivated land in that country, not already covered by fruit trees, will be planted in grapes, which indicates an increase of 50 per cent. in the raisin output within the next four or five years.

SUNNY WOMEN.

Who has not known the woman whose disposition is described by that one word "sunny?" There's always a laugh lurking on her lips. Her cheeks are ever ready to dimple in smiles. Her household influence is as brightening and stimulating as the sunshine. Nothing can be crueler than to have this sunshine blotted out by disease. But this is a common cruelty. The young wife who was the sunshine of the home becomes its shadow. Every young wife should know the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the protection and preservation of the health. It promotes regularity, dries the drains which enfeeble body and mind, and cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It nourishes the nervous system and gives to the body the balance and buoyancy of perfect health. It is a strictly temperance medicine.

"I can say that your medicine cured me," writes Mrs. Maud Pearce, of Stoutsville, Fairfield Co., Ohio. "I had suffered about twelve years from female weakness and I had almost given up, thinking there was no cure for me. Then I heard about Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would try it, and can say that seven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' made me well. I am now able to do my own housework. I took about twelve bottles in all of Dr. Pierce's medicines. Took some of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and some of the 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

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2 His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent cittzen of Hannibal, Mo, lately had a wonderful deliverance from frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken sick with Typhoid Fever that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even set up in bed Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at C. E. Smith's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by the Yamhill Co. Abstract Co at McMinnville, Oregon, for the week ending Mch 3, 1900. James M. Pugh, manager.

T R & E A Bewley to J L & Sophia Combs 160 a in secs 2 & 2 t6r4	$2487 65
C C Linden & wf to C F Strohm part dlc Wm Branson t6r7	150 00
James M Morgan to John H Bennett lts 12 13 blk 18 Whiteson	40 00
Charles H Pine to S B Hopkins lt 2 blk N Cozines 3rd add to McM	200 00
J L Ferguson to Claude C Ferguson et al 192.09 a in secs 16 17 t3r3	5000 00
J L Ferguson to R B & L B Ferguson 20.89 a in Joel Perkins clm t4r3	500 00
Claude C Ferguson et al to Isaac Follette 192.09 a in secs 16 17 t3r3	1465 00
Robert W Hanning & wf to Richard Baird 14 a in James Thomas dlc t2r5	35 00
Mary C Chandler & husb to Jno Farmor 120 a in Aaron Lynch dlc t5r4	3300 00
H Bigelow & wf to Carrie M Johnson 31 a in Matthew Hall dlc t3r3	700 00
W L Dielschneider & husb to Chas Grissen lts 5 6 blk 4 Willis add to McM	250 00
Abigial J Holt to Geo R Kinyon 20 lts in Oak Park add to McM	75 00
Roman Catholic church to S C Ford 1.80 a in J R Young dlc t4r4	50 00
W S Powell & wf to C W Powell n e 22 ft lt 144 Dayton	300 00
James Edson to F M York 2 a in sec 27 t3r4	1 00
C F Billington & wf to T N Talbott & wf lts 1 6 blk 42 Lafayette	1 00
W S Powell & wf to C A Litscher 10 a in t4r3	950 00
F M York & wf to James Edson 2 a in sec 27 t3r4	1 00
Jno Maddux dec to C E Cundall 150 a in sec t3r5	1816 96
Wm L Warren & wf to Addison Hawley 20 a in Hurley fruit farm sub near Newberg	1000 00
American Mortgage Co to Thomas Hall 244 80 a in Darling Smith dlc t4r4	3200 00
D Delashmutt & wf to Byron Branson 200 a in sec 18 t5r5	1000 00
Stephen A D Cave to Nathaniel Crozier 5.15 a in Joseph Kirkwood dlc t5r3	180 00
Elizabeth E Helyer et al to Jno Enery 100 a in Jas H Gaunt dlc t4r4	1822 23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jessie O Oatman 20 to C S Bell 27.

M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the very best pills I ever used for costiveness, liver and bowel troubles." C. F. Moore & Co.

Real Estate.

$6000 00—
215 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, good orchard and buildings, 3½ miles from Newberg, in the Chehalem valley. The land is in good state of cultivation. 115 acres in timber and pasture. Terms easy.
Either of above places for rent.

1800 00—
52 acres, partly improved, house and barn, good running water, two miles from Newberg.

2400 00—
80 acres, 60 in cultivation, two houses in good condition, one good barn, fences in good condition, fine orchard. Close to school and postoffice. Four miles from railroad.
For Exchange—160 acres of land four miles from Waterville, Washington. Will trade for town property or small farm in this vicinity.

2150 00—
80 acres, 60 in cultivation, good buildings, fences and orchard. Seven miles from Newberg.

For further information inquire,
STATER & BUTT,
Newberg, Oregon.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Yamhill.

Newberg Orchard Association, a private corporation, Plaintiff, vs. J. T. Osborn, Defendant. } Summons.

To J. T. Osborn, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 30th day of March, 1900, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in its complaint, viz: For a judgment against you in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon from January 1, 1897, at ten per cent. per annum, and for the further sum of $125.00 attorneys fees, with interest thereon from date of filing the complaint in this suit, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit and accruing costs herein.

2nd. That the defendant pay said sums to plaintiff and accept the deed and release tendered with its complaint in this cause, and in the event the same is not paid within thirty days from the date of entering judgment herein, that the interest of defendant in the following described real property, to-wit:

Being sixty acres in the Geo. S. Nelson D. L. C., Sec. 2, Tp. 3, S. R. 3, West Willamette Meridian, off the North end of the 257.50 acre tract purchased by Geo. Christenson from W. S. Ladd and wife and S. Reed and wife, deed of which is recorded on Page 216 of Book "R" of the Records of Yamhill County, Oregon, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Geo. S. Nelson D. L. C., said corner being marked by a quart bottle, over which is a rock 1'x1'x1' firmly planted in the ground; thence east 1624.4 feet to the northeast corner of the aforesaid Geo. C. Christenson tract; thence south along the east side and line of said Christenson tract 1608.97 feet; thence west 1624.4 feet to the west line of the Geo. S. Nelson D. L. C.; thence north along said line 1608.97 feet to the place of beginning.

Be foreclosed and sold according to law and the proceeds realized therefrom be applied, first to the cost of sale and the costs and disbursements herein; 2nd, to the amounts found to be due the plaintiff herein; 3rd, the balance, if any there be, to be paid to the defendant; that plaintiff have judgment and execution against the defendant for any deficiency that may remain after applying said proceeds to the satisfaction of said judgment; that plaintiff have such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable in the premises.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order of R. P. Bird, Judge of the county court of Yamhill County, state of Oregon, made by said Judge, February 15th, 1900, in the absence of the Circuit Judges of the above entitled court, and is published in the Newberg Graphic for six weeks immediately prior to said 30th day of March, 1900, and the date of first publication of said summons in said paper is February 16, 1900.

CAKE & CAKE and A. C. SPENCER,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has filed in the county court of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, his final account of his administration of the estate of Daniel C. Hastings, deceased, and that said court has ordered that said final account and all objections to the same be heard by said court at the usual place of holding said court in the courthouse in McMinnville, in said county, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, A. D., 1900, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may appear and file objections to said account, if they have any.

SAMUEL GAUSE,
Executor of said Estate.
2-23
Ramsey & Fenton, Attys for said Estate.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIFE AND achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murat Halstead, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book; over 500 pages, 8 x 10 inches; nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only $1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Outfit free. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd floor Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS FOR DISTRICT Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly $600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago.

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This Liniment which has made for itself an excellent reputation in this community will be found on sale at the drug stores in town.

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I have kept my record as a breeder of the best strains of Plymouth Rocks and will spare a limited number of eggs from two first class pens.

One Pen White Plymouth Rocks (Empire Strain)
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All first class birds carefully selected, large size, good shape and color, fine layers and bred from the best prize winners.

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