

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

The way they now say it in Kansas is—Veni, Vidi, I smashed!

If the present session of Oregon's legislature is "Only remembered by what it has done," as the good song puts it, how feeling will be the honor and fame of that august body!

Those Kansans who are to take part in the presidential inaugural ceremonies will wear uniforms and sun flower badges. It has been suggested that an additional badge representing a beer keg with a hatchet stuck in it should be added to the adornment.

If all the dirty insinuations are true which Thursday's Oregonian hurled at Representative Dresser for forsaking Corbett, what might be said on the other hand of those who gave their word and honor to support McBride and turned cold? It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways.

When Uncle Sam stepped into Porto Rico he did not find a public school building on the island. Last month the Bureau of Education issued an order which calls for the building of sixteen schoolhouses in different districts. And the talk about our "robbing, mistreating and enslaving" the poor Porto Ricans goes glitly on.

The legislators at Salem who want a law against kidnapping, must fear they may not return to their constituents—Oregonian.

In that case a kidnap might well be considered in the light of a "special Providence" to certain of the honorable gentlemen who will naturally feel some unpleasant embarrassment when again face to face with their constituents.

The Oregonian insinuates that as a result of Senator McBride's absence from Washington, our interests have suffered and Oregon appropriations have been cut down. This must be a mistake as this consistent journal has impressed upon our minds so often the fact that McBride cuts no figure whatever at the National Capital. And then again where has his man Simon been all this time?

For some unaccountable reason we can't find that the legislature has made any special appropriations for "payment of claims for support and maintenance" of the Skunk Hollow, Lone Fir or Dry Creek "destrict" schools. What's the matter with Yamhill's delegation anyway? The policy seems to be to empty the sack to every school that asks for funds, and it looks like Yamhill's educational institutions had been legislated against.

A bill is reported to have been introduced in the Kansas legislature making it a misdemeanor to send flowers to criminals in jail. Although such a measure will work a great hardship on giddy and morbidly sentimental young girls who have been raised on dime novels, the move is a good one. It is more than disgusting the way the vilest malefactors are often made over by attentions from supposedly respectable people, for the reason that it places a premium on crime. Legislation may not prove to be practical in putting a stop to such spectacles, but there is nothing to be lost in a fair trial.

Yamhill resolved recognition in the legislature Tuesday through the "call down" of one of her representatives, Lamson, for pocketing some bills from the committee of which he is chairman, the nickel-in-the-slot bill in particular. Yamhill can always be counted on to come to the front in some way or other, though this new species of notoriety is not all that could be desired. But whatever his fellow legislators may suspect, let them not accuse Mr. Lamson of being "carelessly" negligent. This will be doing an injustice to E. F.'s peculiar sense of business.

Free trade adherents, as a proof that our policy of protection is to blame for iniquitous trusts, have widely claimed that such combinations do not and cannot exist in free trade England and her dependencies. To get at the truth of the matter the United States government has instituted an official, but impartial investigation into Britain's industrial conditions, and finds that though the word "trust" is little used in Europe, the thing itself exists widely just the same. It seems that the combination of capital into monopolies or trusts, is but a step in the progress of industrialism, and is universal, protection or no protection.

In answer to Sylvester Pennoyer's suggestion to the democrats that they solve the senatorial puzzle by voting for an independent republican, Judge Williams for instance, C. E. S. Wood took him to task for wanting to help "some republican faction out of a hole." Pennoyer replies that that was just what he didn't want to do and thus proposed that as they held the balance of power they elect a new man and recognize neither faction. He goes so far as to declare that it is foolish to think of the republicans electing a democrat, as they are entitled to the senatorship, and that the democrats should recognize this fact and then express and demand their preference. He furthermore says that "General" Wood bolted Bryan in 1896, is a good man, is not a democrat and is not entitled to give advice to democrats. On the whole Sylvester seems to have the best of it.

The eulogy upon Lincoln the other day the venerable Senator Hoar gave expression to the following pertinent sentiment. One could easily imagine that he was talking clear across the continent to the Oregon legislature. "The millionaire who would corrupt a great state to get a great office, must be made to feel that his success will bring with it neither joy nor honor. Let public contempt and scorn blast him. Let him be avoided as one with the leprosy. We shall not probably revive the ignominious punishments of the past. But if they are ever revived, let him be the first victim. The whipping post, the branding on the forehead, the cropping of the ears, the scourging at the cart's tail are light punishments for men who would debauch a state, whether it be an old state with an honorable history or a young and pure state in the beginning of its history. If we cannot apply them literally and physically, let the aroused public sentiment of his countrymen pillory and brand and scourge the infamous offender. Leave him to his family. Let him be an outcast from the companionship of freemen."

The question now is what town or city there is in Oregon whose citizens take enough interest in fruit growing to hold the State Horticultural Society at their place. Last year no summer meeting was held, because no invitation was received by the society. In states in which fruit growing is of much less relative importance than in Oregon, there is always a lively competition for the honor of being chosen as the place of holding these meetings and it will be that way in Oregon some time, but just now the citizens of most of the towns appear to be decidedly apathetic on the subject of fruit growing. As the winter meeting of the society was practically abandoned this year on account of the meeting of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association in Portland, it is desired to have a routine meeting in June.—Rural Northwest.

Does the above appeal in any way to horticulturists of Newberg and vicinity? If fruit growing means anything to any locality in Oregon it means all of it to our own vicinity. It has always been one of the drawing cards in this direction, and while there have been many discouraging things about the business, the fact still remains that so far, our orchards are the backbone of this section. Growers cannot afford to lose interest or take one backward step, and should embrace any opportunity for better acquaintance themselves with their business. We see no reason why Newberg could not hold a very successful meeting of the State Horticultural Association the latter part of June. Such meetings have been held here, with benefit, and we see no reason why a meeting should not still meet with success.

The appropriations made at Salem for Oregon's state normal schools should tend to open the eyes of the public to the senseless and bankrupting policy being pursued. The appropriation list of these schools is headed by the Monmouth school with an appropriation altogether of \$30,800. Approximately \$5000 of this is allowed on last year "for which past appropriations was insufficient." Then follow the Southern Oregon State Normal at Ashland, with \$15,000, the Central Oregon State Normal at Drain, with \$11,000, and the Eastern Oregon State Normal at Weston, \$9,429.52. This makes a grand total of \$116,229.52 which Oregon is investing in state normal schools. What a costly absurdity!

The idea of a state with the population of Oregon providing for four normals with others in prospect! One would naturally suppose that the state had gone into the sole business of grinding out pedagogues and was getting alarmed lest it would not be able to supply the demand. Isn't it about time that the people were calling a halt in this direction? With the extravagant policy of the present session as an object lesson, it would not be out of place to make this question an issue in the campaign for the election of the next legislature. A reform educational policy should be adopted which would do away with all but one good normal, and then it should see that for all extravagant expenditures made by that institution, "for which past appropriations were insufficient," the school in question be given to understand that it can lift itself out of the hole. When the state appropriates a liberal amount for the support of an institution that should be plainly understood that that amount is to serve as "sufficient" until the next feed.

THE LEGISLATURE VIEWED CRITICALLY BY EXCHANGES.

Really now, outside of the numerous appropriations, has the legislature accomplished anything of importance so far?—Brownsville Times.

About forty legislatures are in session, and just about the same number of constitutional conventions are proposed by the law tinkers, instead of letting bad enough alone.—Reporter.

If the present legislature would mix a little business with its "grave deliberations" there would not be any talk of an extra session.—Times.

Barns, in Harney county, is to have a "High School" supported by the state. Two years from now it will develop into a Fifth Normal School. Our free school system is becoming a very expensive luxury.—Telegram.

The people of the eastern part of the state pay nearly one fourth of the state taxes yet, when they ask for an industrial school or experiment station the representatives of the rest of the state proclaim it relative to highway robbery.—Sheridan Sun.

Only one more week of the legislature. Is there anything or anybody yet unprotected by legal enactment, or out

of a job, present or prospective, at the hands of this great, glorious and paternal state government? If so, there is occasion for haste.—Staterman.

Criticism of the action of the legislature are futile, yet we cannot forbear saying that the passage of a bill appropriating \$1000 for the improvement of the soda springs at Sodaville is utterly without justification. It is taking state money to improve a merely local resort. The precedent is bad.—Telephone Register.

In our state the men sent to represent the people continue to crazily introduce bills without any idea of whether they will stand any chance of passage or not, evidently merely to be doing something. When one man's silly bill came to a vote he was the only member to vote for it, all the others voting no. The people should keep track of such fellows and relegate them into obscurity.—Albany Democrat.

A Bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes ought to pass the Oregon legislature without a dissenting vote. The cigarette is producing more mental weakness in this country than any other cause. It is father to a whole catalogue of vicious habits.—Eugene Register.

Senate Bill No. 63 introduced by Senator N. H. Looney, of Marion Co., designated for the protection of the dairying interests of the state, is without doubt, the most meritorious act thus far passed by both branches of the legislature and will be heartily welcomed by everyone interested in this great and growing industry upon which so much depends the development of many sections of the country on the western slope of the coast range.—Yaquina Bay News.

One of the most sensible measures introduced at this session of the legislature is the bill providing for the mining bureau and a commissioner of mines. Every other industry of the state has been fostered and provided for except this one which is the most valuable one of them all to the state and it seems very strange that some legislation in this direction has not been enacted heretofore. If any legislation can be had to promote the interests and assist in the development of our mining industry let it be enacted without delay, and the measures already introduced in the legislature in this direction seem to exactly fill the bill.—Plaindealer.

AUSTRALIAN VOTING.

It is a commonplace of observation that elections and nominations do not certainly reveal the real will of the people, but frequently result in the success of candidates whom the majority of voters do not want in office, through the clever manipulation of politicians in making minorities win victories. Under our present system of voting pluralities elect. The manifest inconvenience of holding new elections when nobody has an actual majority forbids general resort to the majority vote required in many foreign countries and in a few places here. Nevertheless, the plurality rule has its decided disadvantage. It puts a premium on efforts of a minority to divide a majority on non-essentials and so slip into power. It gives to political wranglers undue advantage of the rank and file of the voters.

Never was this more clearly shown than in the municipal election of 1897. Then undoubtedly a large majority of the citizens wanted an anti-Tammany Mayor. Yet the anti-Tammany vote was split into two parts, and though the great bulk of each faction wanted the other to win rather than Tammany and thousands chose between them according as they thought one or the other had the best chance to win, yet the minority took possession of the city, simply because there was no method for men to make their real wishes surmount obstacles artificially created. In Queensland, however, they have a system which does surmount these obstacles. It was invented here, and has been before our State Legislature several times, but, like most reforms, appeared too radical at first sight to suit lawmakers. As we have adopted the Australian secret ballot and found it workable and useful, in spite of contrary predictions, it may be worth while at least to examine the system of alternative choice in voting which operates so well in Queensland. It is by many believed to offer a solution of the trouble we are in from our overgrown political machinery, which frequently makes voting among us a sort of Hobson's choice that it is mockery to call an expression of the popular will.

We have hitherto explained this system, and hope to illustrate its workings in tabulating the returns of the votes for mayor which our readers are casting. To outline it briefly once more we suppose that A, B, and C are running for office. A gets 4000 votes; B 3000; C, 2000 and D, 1000. Nobody has a majority. We look to the second choice of D's 1000 supporters, and perhaps they find they stand 500 for A and 250 each for B and C. This would make the voter A, 4500; B, 3250; C, 2250. Still no choice. We then eliminate C and make effective the second choice of his 2000 supporters between the candidates one of whom must be chosen. If all of these votes went to B they would elect him in spite of A's original plurality. Thus the real will of the majority in the alternative would count, and not be defeated because scattered in their earlier favor for candidates eliminated from the contest. It will be noted that the votes which went to C as second choice are wasted at the end. This is because for simplicity the plan as outlined provides no third choice. In Queensland, we believe, there is a progressive choice, and all the votes are redistributed as may be necessary to give

Muscle

Does not make the man. "The blood is the life" the vital force of the body. So it not infrequently happens that the man who looks to be a picture of physical strength falls a sudden victim to disease.

A proper care for the blood would prevent many a serious sickness. The cleansing of the blood is perfectly accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It drives out the impurities and poisonous substances which corrupt the blood and breed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of blood. It builds up the entire body with good sound flesh. There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" does so to gain the little more profit paid by inferior medicines. There is nothing "just as good" for the blood as "Golden Medical Discovery" therefore accept no substitute. "I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my blood," writes Mr. William D. Shambelin of Remy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. "I had 'ring worms' on me and I would burn them off with kerosene. I would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery' and they went away and I haven't been bothered any more." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



each citizen a voice in reaching the final result.—New York Tribune.

LESS CRUELTY IN SPORTS.

An eastern paper says a few plain things relative to the spirit of sportsmen in civilized countries, and voices the sentiments of all friends of the "dumb animals." Its application is so general —ad the admission—that it bears repetition anywhere. "Well known wing shots on both sides of the Atlantic are discussing the arrangement for a series of international contests in skill with the gun. Might it be possible to stir up so strong a public sentiment that these matches and tournaments would be confined to the "grazing" of clay pigeons and that no live birds should be used in the traps? The flight of the clay pigeon when the trap is sprung affords a reasonable test of the capacity of the marksman, and there is much that is unpleasant and even revolting about the slaughter of hundreds and even thousands of pretty, helpless graceful birds which have no chance of escape.

The lover of sport who lies in wait for big game or pursues the wild denizens of the jungle, the forest or the plain does not destroy in these days large numbers of the harmless, unresisting creatures merely to prove that he can handle a rifle more deftly than his rivals. In the shooting of wild fowl the cunning and the alertness of the sportsman are pitted against the wariness of the birds, but a large percentage of those which are sought after escape injury entirely. In pigeon matches few get away unharmed. Those which are not shot down by the competitors are generally killed or mangled by lookers on outside the shooting grounds. It is not a recreation or a competition which calls out the enthusiastic admiration of men and women of delicate susceptibilities—this practice of filling live pigeons with shot. In fact, some people do not hesitate to criticize it as cruel and brutalizing.

Great progress has been made in almost all civilized countries in the last generation in raising the standard of sports and in the suppression of painful and unpleasant features. Dog fights were frequent in Europe and America in the middle of the last century, and even up to a much later date. Cock fighting was prevalent both in the Northern and Southern states before the Civil War and for a considerable time afterward. But cruelty in sports has largely been done away with among enlightened communities. In parts of Cuba and the Philippines, and among several Latin nations, game fowls are still trained for deadly combat. But cock fights, quail fights, dog fights and even bull fights will in time be given up everywhere, as bear baiting, once a popular sport in England, was abandoned more than two hundred years ago. The destruction of live birds in matches and handicap contests does not harmonize with the growth of mercy, kindness and good will toward animals. No one can object to the laceration and disfigurements of clay pigeons, and if matches are confined to the shattering of inanimate objects with the double barrel no movement will be started to organize "societies for the prevention of cruelty to live birds" on the part of crack pigeon shots."

Sam Jones gets off a good thing occasionally, this for instance: "The most beautiful sight in the world is to see a family gathered around a hearthstone, with the head of the household reading his local paper—paid for in advance."—Exchange.

Hat to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had consumption so bad that the doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. Ding's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." Its an unrivaled life saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, LaGrippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottle 25c and \$1. Trial bottles free at C. F. Moore & Co's drugstore.

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Table listing various publications and their prices, including The New York Weekly Tribune, Harper's Magazine, and others.

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