

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

President McKinley could not forbear the following significant shot Monday: "Distrust of the capacity, integrity, and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests."

The British reports from the Transvaal say the war is practically at an end, hence the people are naturally waiting to hear of another Boer victory. Such has been the sequence of events in South Africa since the war began.

Democratic papers are already busy detecting political under currents which point to Democratic victories in 1904. They must have concluded that they only missed it in the last campaign by not beginning their forecasts soon enough.

Justice Brewer, of the U. S. supreme court, recently said: "Unfortunately no one can doubt that money is becoming a factor, a harmful factor, in our politics." Well, we should say not. And who is it that has made it such? The losses of the republican party.—Telephone Register.

Well, well. This is the first time we ever heard it implied that old Croker is a republican.

Governor Wood, of Havana, reports that he finds the greatest difficulty in his administration in getting the conservative elements to take active interest in municipal government. In that case, if Mr. Wood can improve conditions in this respect, he will have the distinction of having placed the Cubans a good notch above an Americans. Such a condition as he reports has always been the plague on city government here at home.

Senator Carter of Montana would have stood much better before the American people if his last few hours in the United States senate had not been spent in a thirteen hour harangue against the river and harbor bill and which resulted in the defeat of that measure. The fact that Montana has no harbors or rivers to improve makes it appear that he acted from narrow, sectional motives, and the people had thought better of him than this.

To recount the great political developments of the past few years, it seems almost incredible that so much has taken place under one man's administration as president. In spite of partisan prejudice, it is generally conceded that President McKinley has proved to be the man for the national emergency, and now as the first year of the new century finds us starting out as a world power it is a matter of congratulation that the same master hand is still at the helm.

"Freedom" is a word which is made the source of a great deal of juggling in the jaws of jingoists and demagogues. "Free Cuba" has long been the rallying cry of a liberty loving people, and our government stands pledged to make that longing a reality, but realizes that such a purpose will not be served by turning over control of the island with all its new and unsettled conditions, so has been putting her citizens upon probation. This action has wronged a hypothetical man from many who loudly claim that our government is thus recreant to its sacred trust. In the face of such criticism President McKinley gave expression to a few well chosen words in his inaugural address which give an outline of the true principles of freedom which some loud mouthed patriots have seemed unable to comprehend. They are as follows: "The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the islands, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

It has long been the custom to condemn the South by wholesale, for such perpetrations against justice as the lynching of negroes; so long in fact that we have come to believe that the spirit of mob law is peculiarly adapted to southern character and that such immoral outbreaks would be possible in no other part of our territory. Very recently, however, lynchings have taken place in several northern states, and have come seemingly as a rebuke to the pharisaical spirit manifested toward the South. A few days ago a negro was lynched at Terre Haute, Indiana, apropos of which disgraceful affair the Indianapolis News speaks thus sensibly in an editorial on "Mob Law: "We have a demonstration—which we sorely needed—that human nature is the same everywhere. There was a disposition to assume that the people of the South were specially cruel and barbarous in their dealings with the negro, and we have judged them with great harshness. Now we see that we are not essentially different from them. We are 'miserable sinners' together. And

the thing for us all to do is to resolve that we will try to the utmost of our ability to live worthy of our high calling, that we will judge ourselves rather than others, and above all that we will never defend in our own community an act which we denounce in another. We should also endeavor to strengthen the law, to put courage in our own judges, and to reform, where reform is needed, our administration of criminal justice. Obedience to a rightly enforced law is the only hope of a free people.

In speaking of the Nation's future and its unsolved problems, the following words of the President are those of a brave hearted patriot: "Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point out the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problem resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love of liberty with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundation of liberties to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by evasion and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

CONCERNING WORLD'S FAIRS. Within the last decade, the holding of mammoth expositions, or world's fairs, has become a very frequent affair. Sometimes they are held with historical significance, but more often the spirit of business and industrial enterprise is the motive power behind them. In some ways at least it must be conceded that they prove a paying investment, as in our own country, congress has been in the habit of assisting in them very materially with liberal appropriations. We now have in prospect the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions, both of which congress has aided. But right now, the hint is given out by influential congressmen that such national fairs in the future need not expect appropriations from congress for their furtherance. This comes as a chilly disappointment just at this time in the Northwest, where plans are on foot for holding a national exposition, the scope of which is to be above a big city boom spirit, but is broadly patriotic and historical in its conception. There are drawbacks to these big expositions, it must be confessed, and in calling attention to them an eastern paper speaks the following: "Since the World's Fair in Paris was ended strikes of various kinds and labor quarrels among divers classes of wage earners have been frequent. Chicago had a similar experience after the beautiful buildings of her great White City were torn down, and Philadelphia did not recover completely for a considerable time from the reaction which trod on the heels of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Other cities in which famous fairs have been held have passed through months and even years of comparative depression when the season of jubilation was over. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for the hard times which have been the sequels of exceptional activity and the presence of eager multitudes of spectators. For years before the opening of a world's fair or any celebration on a vast scale which is extended through many weeks through of artisans and workers of almost every type are drawn to the peculiar centre of attraction. Work is plentiful and wages are high while the feverish energy of preparation for the big show is kept up. It is not only the putting together of the picturesque buildings within the limits of the fair grounds which gives employment to armies of mechanics and artificers, but new hotels, new places of amusement and new business structures must be ready for the pleasure seekers and purchasers who will be in town while the show lasts. And in the course of the exposition the city in which it is held bedecks itself with lavish hands in order to impress favorably the troops of newcomers and extend an unstinted hospitality to groups of honored guests. Both the local governments and the private citizens are bent upon earning the enthusiastic good will of those who come within their gates. Until the final hour of the fair sounds all is glitter and prosperity. But when the banquet halls are closed and the exhibits are scattered thousands of men and women who had had no trouble in earning a livelihood while the exposition was going on find themselves in serious trouble. Real estate balloons often collapse after the flags are taken down, and the wild schemes of the period of inflation fall to pieces in the years of leanness and distress."

This is the dark side of the picture but it must be remembered that the above conditions would not apply closely at all to the Lewis & Clark exposition of 1903 which we are hoping to see held in our great Pacific Northwest. As far as Portland is concerned locally, the result might be similar to a degree, but not from the standpoint of the vast undeveloped resources of the northwest country which needs more people and the attention of Eastern capital turned in this direction. We need have no fear of the aftermath of such an exposition. But other than from this rather materialistic point of view, there are certainly sufficient grounds from a patriotic, historical standpoint, for the

holding of the Lewis & Clark exposition and it is to be hoped that congress may yet be so convinced when the time comes for financial backing.

DANGERS IN CUBA. If the Cubans should ask annexation the people of the United States would not be willing to admit the island as a state at this time. It would be required to pass through a territorial period, the duration of which would depend upon a careful and prolonged study of conditions. About two-thirds of the Cubans are illiterate, and nearly all are unfamiliar with a republican form of government, while their customs and traits are different from those found in this country. It is unfortunate, especially for the Cubans, that they do not want to be a territory of the United States. They are attracted by the idea of forming a new sovereignty in the world. They picture to themselves the functions and privileges of a republic, without counting the burdens and the responsibilities. The United States has promised them a government of their own, as soon as they can provide a stable basis for it in the form of a practical constitution. It pleases Democratic papers to say that the administration seeks to evade the pledge made by Congress, but the charge is mere partisan clamor. Every step taken looks forward to a government of Cuba approved by the Cubans themselves.

While the people of the United States would not be willing to grant present statehood to Cuba, giving to two members in the Senate and four in the House, they are about to invest it, through the lead of Congress, with a distinct nationality, and it must be confessed that the experiment will be noted with grave concern. As a royal colony, Cuba had the power, on account of its nearness to our shores, to keep this country constantly disturbed, and finally to involve us in a costly war. Its proclivities as a sovereign nation will touch our well being and perhaps our tranquility. The Cuban republic will be an illiterate state, made up of mixed races, and governed by the revolutionary element that, while never strong enough to free the island, yet wielded a power that brought this nation to its aid. Some of the leaders of the revolt were adventurers. All are schooled in the emotional politics of the small and turbulent republics of Central America, where the civil administration is often a mixture of freak taxation, venal officialism and chronic civil war. Such is the type of the government with which the Cuban Republic must be in racial touch.

As far as the constitutional convention in Cuba has revealed its purpose or the sentiment of the island, it seems quite willing, if not anxious, to ignore the thought of any special relation with or obligations to the United States. The attitude of the Cuban press toward this country is one of suspicion and eagerness for our speedy withdrawal. Yet it is more than probable if this country left the island at once, without even waiting to assure ourselves of the stability of the government or imposing any condition whatever, that the first foreign complication of the republic of Cuba encounters will be shifted to our shoulders directly or indirectly. The Cuban leaders seem to think that they are entitled to go as they please, enjoying our protection without reference to our advice. The Republic of Cuba will doubtless be the last this country will ever undertake to set up. Cuba will end the founding of foreign sovereignties by a sentimental resolution of Congress.—Globe Democrat.

LAFAYETTE ITEMS. A. P. Fletcher and family visited over Sunday at Dallas.

There are quite a number in town afflicted with the grip.

George M. Perkins is having quite a serious time with rheumatism.

J. J. Hemlree made a flying business trip to South Bend last week.

J. H. Olds has bought the old Large place opposite the Olds House.

A. D. Hoskins formerly of this place is very sick at his home in McMinnville.

Miss Bertha Estabrook and Ace Lewis were married at McMinnville on Tuesday.

Martin Burlingame and family from Washington, are visiting at George Lewis'.

D. V. Olds was re-elected director and Maggie Boone clerk at the school meeting on Monday.

H. D. Begun the groceryman, has bought the R. P. Bird residence and has moved into it.

M. O. Lowndes has a crew of men spraying his orchard and another crew packing and shipping apples.

Every good republican in town is patting Governor Geer on the back for having sand enough to veto the Portland charter bill.

L. M. Duncan our former druggist, who is now traveling for Canning & Wallace of Portland, is here on a short visit with friends.

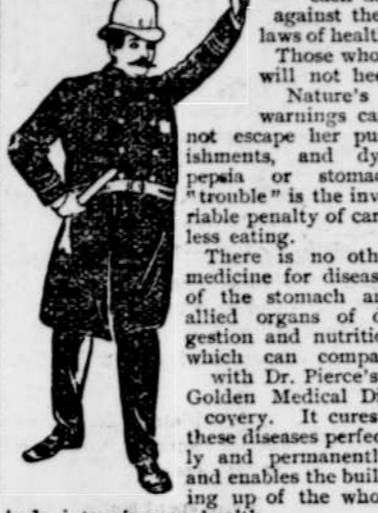
The degree staff of Dayton Assembly came over on last Wednesday night and nominated nice candidates for the United Artisan Assembly of this city.

Jim Martin and his wife who live one and a half miles east of town have both been very sick, but are both improving slowly.

A Widow's Love Ate. Receives a setback, if she has offensive breath through constipation, Bilioureness, or stomach trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills always cure those troubles; clean the system, sweeten the breath banish headache; best in the world for liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25c at C. F. Moore & Co's drug store.

The Law

Of health has no uniformed guardians of its peace. If it had there would be arrests innumerable in every restaurant every day of the year. Both in the quantity and quality of the food they eat and in the manner of its consumption men and women sin



Nature's warnings cannot escape her punishments, and dyspepsia or stomach "trouble" is the inevitable penalty of careless eating. There is no other medicine for diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition which can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures these diseases perfectly and permanently, and enables the building up of the whole body into vigorous health.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carver, Esq., Tenthon, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I found a whole lot of friends who write and say. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. I am glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

How 'twas done: Old gentleman—Here, sir, how is it I catch you kissing my daughter? The lover—By sneaking in on us sir.—Philadelphia Press.

Sick headache absolutely and permanently cured by using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work, and happy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25c and 50c. C. F. Moore & Co.

The indignant citizen—Don't drag my name into print in connection with this absurd affair, but if you do be sure to spell out my middle name in full—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Horrible Outbreak. "Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head" writes C. D. Isdill of Morgantown, Tenn., but Backless Arica Salva completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25c at C. F. Moore & Co's drugstore.

In the awful presence: "Hush! not so loud. We are having a conference of the powers. Eh, who is conferring?" "My wife, my mother-in-law, and the cook!"—Tit Bits.

Night Was Her Terror. "I would cough nearly all night long" writes Mrs. Chas Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed, three bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." Its absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Lagrippe, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at C. F. Moore & Co. druggists.

Judge—This lady says you threw both arms around her waist while trying to get her pocketbook. Prisoner—I was simply makin' love to de lady, your honor. I am a foreign nobleman!—Puck

Strikes a Rich Find. "I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster N. H., "no remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicine I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction Guaranteed by C. F. Moore & Co.

School Report. Following is a report of the school in district No. 9, for the month beginning Feb. 4, and ending March 1, 1901. Number of pupils enrolled, 37; average attendance 28. Those on the roll of honor were: Robert McGuire, Maurice and Myrtle Walton, Eva and Lulu Corey, Arthur Reetz, Don Chase and Willard Cowgill. Cases of tardiness, Emily Johnson 4, Willie Johnson 3, Alice Hayes 4, Robert Parrott 3, Claud and Oscar Calkins 3, Earl and Nellie Paulsen 1, Chester Pape 1, Kenneth Chase 1.

ANNA L. DUDLEY, Teacher.

Drink a steaming of Moki Tea at night before retiring, and see how soundly you will sleep, and how joyously you will awake in the morning. It supplies food for the blood while you sleep, produces a clear and beautiful complexion, and cures constipation and sick headache. 25c and 50c. C. F. Moore & Co.

E. P. Dixon. H. C. Dixon. DENTISTS. Newberg, Ore.

H. J. Littlefield. H. A. Littlefield. LITTLEFIELD BROS. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. Offices in Chehalis Valley Bank Building, Phone No. 43. Residence north of Public School Building, Phone No. 14.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. CLARENCE BUTT. Will practice in all the courts of the state. Special attention given to probate work, the writing of deeds, mortgages, contracts and the drafting of all legal papers. Newberg, Oregon. Office—Second Floor Bank of Newberg Building.

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Special attention also given to diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Office over Bank of Newberg.

D. P. Price. O. L. Price. PRICE & PRICE. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Newberg, Oregon. (C. V. Bank Bldg.) All legal work promptly and carefully attended to. Collections given our immediate attention.

Shabby, isn't it? Our familiar belongings grow old and unsightly to others' eyes before our own accustomed and unconscious eyes perceive their gradual decline. LOOK AT YOUR WATCH CHAIN now—and since your attention is called to it you see that it is shabby, unattractive, out of date. Nobody but a rich man can afford to go shabbily dressed. Trimness is a sort of social credential; a guaranty of solvency; a certificate of self-respect. You can't afford to challenge the good opinion of good people by continuing to wear that shabby chain when a choice of many beautiful new patterns can be bought at a moderate price from those shown by WINSLOW BROS., The Jewelers.

ROY GARDNER. Carriage and Wagon Builder. Repairing, Painting and Trimming Promptly Done. Horseshoeing and General Blacksmithing.

Do You Contemplate Purchasing REAL ESTATE. —IF SO— SAVE MONEY by calling on me before closing a trade with others.

I have both CITY AND COUNTRY property in Tracts to suit purchaser, and prices as low as the lowest. You will find the property I offer for sale as represented. A. P. OLIVER, Opposite P. O. Newberg, Ore.

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Spring Term Commences March 27.

ADVANTAGES— The College is located in a good moral town of prosperous Churches, there being no saloon.

A competent corps of instructors in the Faculty. Every Student's interests receive special attention. A Preparatory and two Collegiate Courses. Two literary societies and a College Paper. Library and Reading Room well supplied with the leading Magazines and Periodicals. Laboratory for individual work in Chemistry, Physics and Biology. A good Museum with a wide range of specimens. SPECIAL INCUCEMENTS TO TEACHERS.

For Information, Address, President Pacific College.

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W. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Prop. I CARRY A FULL LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Floor Matting, Floor Oilcloth, Floor Linoleum.

Portier Curtains, Window Shades, Couches & Baby Buggies. Wall Paper and Picture Moulding a Specialty. A Full Line of Undertaking Goods Constantly in Stock.

Newberg Land Co.

H. COOPER, President. E. K. SHAW, Vice Pres. J. M. WRIGHT, Sec. and Manager. Choice Farm and City Property. Collect Rents and Look After Estates. Investments Made for Non-Residents. Insurance Written in Select Companies. Newberg, Ore.

If you want to buy, either a large or small farm, you can save both time and money by calling on us. If we haven't what you want we will take pleasure in assisting you in procuring property to your satisfaction. If a non-resident and wish to obtain information about Real Estate or the country in general, or Newberg (the town of schools and churches) in particular, write us.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

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

For Malaria, Chills and Fever



THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.