

**NEWBERG GRAPHIC.**

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It might have been the part of wisdom by Mr. John Barrett, who is so strenuously after the appointment of minister to China, to have begun his campaign in Iowa by getting for Mr. Conger the gubernatorial nomination. He would then at least have been assured of a vacancy to be filled.

The Oregonian announces the names of four candidates for the governorship of Oregon, in the persons of Governor T. T. Geer, Hon. Phil Metcahan, General Owen Summers, and Judge W. M. Calk. With such an array of popular gubernatorial aspirants, the coming contest, though a year distant, gives promise of a healthy state of competition.

The issue has been squarely drawn in South Carolina between Bourbonism on the one hand and progressive Democracy on the other, in the resignation of her two United States senators, Tillman and McLaurin, each of whom will make a fight for the democratic primaries and for re-election as the representative of the "real thing" in the old south state. With time-honored tradition behind him, the knight of the pick-fork will probably win out this time, but—"after him the deluge."

The chairman of the Alabama constitutional convention paid President McKinley a compliment as deserved as it was unexpected when he said before the convention that the humiliation of the white man in the South has been much mollified by the statesmanlike and conservative course of the present chief executive of the United States, who is President of the whole country, and not merely of one section. It is very significant to say the least when the South begins throwing bouquets at a republican president.

McLaurin of South Carolina stands as a living exponent of the New South, in fighting as champion of the sentiment thus publically expressed by himself: "If re-elected, as far as in me lies, my voice shall be raised for those measures that make for human progress and human happiness in this world; measures that will unite and knit men into a wider recognition of the brotherhood of man. My voice will go not to invoke party prejudice and party passion, not to preach a gospel of despair, not to help to create bitterness, but to assist in its elimination."

In speaking of this country's commercial interests in the Orient, Minister Conger says: "One great trouble with our foreign trade is that our merchants and manufacturers have never taken hold of it as a serious and permanent business. Whenever they have found themselves with a surplus of products, and only then, they have gone abroad to sell them, if possible, regardless of future transactions, and then abandoned the field until an accumulation of another surplus has driven them forth again." What we want here on the Pacific Coast is such a development of our industries as will make our foreign trade permanent. We are the logical supply house for the Orient.

Those people who fear the Lewis and Clark centennial may suffer at the hands of the general government on appropriations because of the fool break of the Oregonian with reference to President McKinley are not making a proper estimate of our president. He is too broad minded to allow the Oregonian's fling to stand in the way of his doing what he can for the big exposition. The president ought to know by this time what nearly everyone else knows, namely, that Oregonian opposition in Oregon to a republican president is always a signal for big rousing republican majorities and hearty endorsement of the policy of the president elect.—Eugene Register.

Those of our own people who have ever been so free to speak indignantly of the American soldier of to-day and to question the motives and good intentions of our government in sending and keeping troops in China, have lately been given food for reflection. Just before the departure of General Chaffee and his army from China for the Philippines the other day, a petition signed by nearly six thousand residents of Pekin was presented to the general asking that the American troops remain. A higher tribute to the honesty, fairness and consistency of our cause could not be given than this one coming from China herself. In the outrages perpetrated against the Chinese by other "civilized" powers, our troops took part, their conduct being exemplary throughout as is testified on every hand, and by the Chinese themselves. While the European powers also have shown that they have been in China for territory more than for humanity, the United States has resolutely opposed such high handed aggression. And now the Chinese, who are on the ground and can see for themselves the beneficent part which our country has played disinterestedly in their behalf, come with a petition asking that we remain with them! The very unusual incident furnishes one very practical translation of the expression, "Imperialism of American Opportunity."

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CITIES.**

By the census just completed in England Manchester's gain in population in ten years has been 38,882, or 7 1/2 per cent and Birmingham's 41,059, or less than 10 per cent. London's gain in the decade was 307,717, a fraction over 7 per cent. London grew faster between 1881 and 1891, its increase in that period having been 399,000. Germany takes a census every fifth year, and the latest is that of December 1 last. The German cities are growing faster than those of England. Berlin added 207,041 inhabitants in five years. Its average gain is 41,000 a year to London's 30,000. St. Petersburg's recent census fixed the population at 1,439,000, an increase in ten years of 38 per cent. The latest census figures, in the leading cities in the world are: London, 4,536,034; New York, 3,437,202; Paris, 2,536,834; Berlin, 1,884,335; Chicago, 1,698,575; Tokyo, 1,452,564; St. Petersburg, 1,439,000; Vienna, 1,364,548, and Philadelphia, 1,293,697.

Three of these nine cities with a population exceeding one million are in the United States. The rate of increase in ten years is 37.90 per cent for New York, 54.44 in Chicago, 23.57 in Philadelphia, 7.20 in London, 24.6 in Berlin, and 38 in St. Petersburg. It is said that there is a greater London, which, including all suburban places, would give a population of 6,500,000; but New York also is cut off from some of its suburban districts, especially in New Jersey. Next to American cities those of Germany are growing most rapidly. It is plain from the world's census figures of 1900 and 1901 that New York will be the most populous city in the world within the next twenty-five years, and that many other American cities are gaining in a similar ratio.—Globe Democrat.

**Some Freaks of the Farmers.**

An agent for certain kinds of machinery that is being sold to farmers says he recently made arrangements with a progressive farmer in a neighborhood up the valley to keep an eye out for prospective buyers, he to be allowed a moderate commission on all sales made in that territory. All worked well until his neighbor farmers got wind of the arrangement and now instead of allowing their neighbor to pick up a few honest dollars they are sending their money away to the agent although they might buy right at home for the same money of one of their neighbors, who is on good terms with them and against whom they have no grievance. A little queer isn't it, but as a rule farmers, though honest and industrious are very jealous lest one of their number takes advantage of an opportunity to make a dollar by means that is out of the usual way of farmers and that they fail to catch onto themselves.

Business men will confer together, pool their interests and work together for the mutual good of all concerned, simply because they feel that they can get better returns in this way.

Farmers occasionally make little spurts in similar attempts but they rarely ever hold together any length of time. The writer calls to mind such an attempt made by a neighborhood of rather progressive farmers some years ago. They all had fair sized flocks of sheep and in the spring they made arrangements to pool their interests and sell their wool to an Indianapolis firm. The price was named, all the wool to be of a certain grade. One of their number was selected to examine the wool for the company as it was brought to a common point in the neighborhood for delivery. All went well until the wool from one man's flock, full of burs and badly marked with charcoal was marked a cent off, then the dust began to fly. The outraged woolgrower asserted that his clip was up to the standard, while the neighbor who had the matter in charge said that as an honest man he could not pass it as such and so it went. The result was that the farmer tumbled the wool back into his wagon and away he went to the city with it, and next week he came out in the local paper with an "expose" of the "great wrong" that had been attempted, and stating that he had sold his wool to a firm just across the street for the same price per pound the other fellows received. No doubt he did, for to be sure the rival firm was anxious to break up all attempts at combinations among producers and in this instance it cost only a few paltry farthings to add additional fuel to the flames that were already to a white heat between the irate tillers of the soil. Statements and counter statements followed, the "episode" was discussed around every fireside in the community and the outcome of it was that for years after in that neck of the woods it was every farmer for himself and the "middleman" for all.

The farmers in every community might, if they would, get together often and laying aside petty jealousies and little differences of opinion talk over many matters of interest common to all and in this way better matters very materially, but the old rule "every fellow for himself" has a firm hold on the big fisted farmer and it is very hard to break away. With the increase of agricultural papers and the holding of farmers' meetings some light is breaking in and there is a hope that the farmer boy of the present day will in the near future grow up to be a broader minded co-operative farmer than his grand sires of the past and present have proven themselves to be.

Old Soldier's Experience.  
M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctors' treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at C. F. Moore & Co.'s drug store. Free trial bottles.



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He, therefore, that would govern his actions by the laws of virtue, must regulate his thoughts by those of reason.—Johnson.

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A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 10613. The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue New York, U. S. A.

We like the idea of simplified spelling," says the editor of the Perkins Junction Palladium, "but we don't think we could ever become used to writing it: 'He walkt down the ile, leaving the trax of his larj and nuddee shaz on the flore. The marx are vizzible yet.'"

Fought For His Life.  
"My father and sister both died of consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for coughs, colds and all throat and lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00 at C. F. Moore & Co.'s.

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