

THE NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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It is generally conceded that the approaching campaign in Yamhill county will for various reasons be a hot political contest. Such a condition will be hard on the nervous temperament of the candidates, but otherwise it may be not such a bad thing after all, for it will mean one of two things to each party's nominating convention; that it must put up a ticket, every man on which is above reproach or that it stands a good chance of being defeated or at least badly mangled in the weak places. The time has been when the fact that a man had a place on a certain ticket was all that the average voter cared to know about him. That fact either defeated or elected him. Personal qualifications or characteristics cut little figure. That state of affairs however, is gradually changing. The good citizen is beginning to ask leading questions about the candidate. Is he a good, clean, strong man? Has he any personal habits or vices that weaken him as a public servant? Is he master of himself and if perchance he holds legislative honors, will he at all times represent his county with credit? These questions are going to be asked by the conscientious voter, and unless they can be answered satisfactorily, the candidate will be cheerfully "scratched," party or no party. This is a condition and not a theory that confronts the ticket makers of the county. Let a party disregard it, and it commits suicide sooner or later. Some have come dangerously near doing it already. There is no excuse for putting up a morally weak man for office who hasn't even the ability or will power to control himself. It looks too much like Yamhill had nothing better. There are plenty of good men in the county to fill the offices, and if voters who are inclined to be particular can't find them on one ticket they are liable to look to some other. This is plain talk but it is better to face the situation before the candidates are nominated than to realize it after they are defeated.

The Graphic is informed on very good authority that in preparation for the republican primaries which are to be held Saturday, a "slate" of proposed delegates has been arranged for North Newberg precinct, one of the special ends in view being to see that no representative of the Graphic shall attend the county convention as a delegate. Now should this scheme be carried out, as it no doubt will be, as the Graphic man during the twenty-two years he has been a voter in the primaries at Newberg has never solicited any man's vote, directly or indirectly, nor in any way ever countenanced "slate" politics, and won't do it now, won't it be a stunning blow to this glorious republic of ours? Why, in the face of such a calamity the great American bird is liable to refuse to flap his wings and scream, and republicanism in old Yamhill will become "rickety" on its feet, when the hoists gather in battle at the seat of government, on date of Thursday, May 1, in the year nineteen hundred and two.

As illustration of the fact of how a little dabbling in literature will sometimes introduce a man to the public and thence to positions of business trust or political preferment, the case of the new Commissioner of Pensions Eugene Ware is cited, concerning which there is no little of romance. Some years ago he wrote some verses, which were published. A certain young man in New York chanced to read them and he liked them so well that they retained a place in his memory. In the course of time that young man assumed the duties of president of the United States, and now has called the author of the verses to be pension commissioner. The moral to be deduced would seem to be, "Write a book, young man; write a book. You may or may not get a fortune out of it, but you may eventually get an office."

The Oregonian could do very effective work in its outcry against crime and official iniquity in the city of Portland if it would be "instant in season and out of season," but the "constant reader" will notice that the big daily has its "spells," which come on just previous to each election and then immediately after the ballots are counted the fever subsides and the wide open policy is simply winked at. Viewed from the standpoint of a political campaigner this manner of warfare is all wool and a yard wide, but it won't stand the wash of the real reformer who believes that eternal vigilance is the price of common decency in the North End.

With each succeeding election Congressman Tongue shows up with increased strength, which shows that his work in Congress is highly satisfactory to the voters of the second district. Even the Oregonian which has always been very sparing in its words of commendation of Mr. Tongue has got around to the point where it can say some very nice things about his work at Washington.

The Oregon Independent has suspended publication and it is reported that Guild will take the plant to some new field in Washington. This man Guild cut a wide swath, in his own estimation, during the days of rank, wild-eyed populism and free silver lunacy, but he soon dropped out along with the rest of the short lived windjammers of that period.

Stahl of the Silverton Appeal is long suffering and slow to anger but he announces in his last issue that all subscribers who are in arrears more than six years will be cut square off. Now there, take that.

Why should a local paper say "news items are very scarce this week." The readers of the paper will know it as soon as they glance at the local page without being told.

"Greens" are ripe now and it behooves everybody to take to this kind of fodder and become real live vegetarians until such a time as meat takes a tumble in prices.

DEEDS OF THE RIGHT HAND. Aneut the rather common complaint against newspapers that good deeds done in the world, the cheerful and cheering incidents of life, the happier events of every day existence, do not receive the same attention from the press as crimes, accidents and grim, depressing occurrences, the Indianapolis Journal says some sensible things. It declares that a newspaper is, first of all, a newspaper, and must chronicle the events that make news. If murderers, robbers, cruelties and other unpleasantnesses that are the outgrowth of human frailty seem at times to predominate it is because when such things occur they become matters of public concern; they are out of the ordinary in any normal community and excite attention. A crime once committed is not a private affair as when it was in contemplation, but is before the world. The same is true of good deeds when they are done in a public way, and, as a matter of fact, so many of these are recorded from day to day that scarcely an edition of any paper is without them. Almost daily it is the fortune of the press to be able to announce, for instance, a gift or bequest made by some wealthy man for the benefit of his fellow-creatures in one way or another. Hardly less frequently it is called upon to record the beneficent workings of some of the many public charities. If individual acts are less often set down it is for the very best of reasons; they are not done in such a way that become public property. A gift for a library, a school, a hospital, is not a thing that is possible to conceal; it is of necessity a deed done in sight of men. But, in spite of all sneers directed toward what is charged as a modern tendency to the spectacular, even in charity, the fact remains that now, as ever, a vast deal of the good done by the right hand of mankind is not known to the left. Silently, unobtrusively, even secretly, men and women, according to their ability and opportunities, serve the needy and unfortunate fellow-beings who come in their way as they pass through the world, and not only shun publicity, but would deny that what they do is worthy of notice. Even those who know of the good deeds scarcely realize their importance, so much a matter of course are they. A man is killed by accident or intent and the community is excited thereat. It is the one subject of conversation. Some individual provides a refuge for the widow, sends the daughter to school, finds the son remunerative employment, and the proceeding is given out by a passing thought. It is well, but it was to be expected, and is hardly of enough consequence to the minds of the neighbors to report as news, so does not reach the papers. Now and then, however, a deed of this character comes accidentally to public knowledge. Such a one was reported in the Journal one day last week. Two little waifs, almost babies, were in the police station for want of other refuge, their mother having been taken to a hospital. While the authorities were in a quandary as to how to dispose of them came a laboring man with his own two young sons in search of the children. He had read that they were there, and because they had lived on his street and played with his youngsters; because they were little and helpless and in need of friends; because he was a good man, in short, though doubtless he would have been surprised to be told so—he took the waifs to his home till such time as their mother could care for them again. There is no occasion for surprise at such an act. Such things are happening all the time. Everyone who has been without money, or whose acquaintance is among them of small means, knows that the poor are kind to each other; that among them are the real acts of charity performed—those that mean self-sacrifice. They are so common that they cause no comment in the circles where they occur; but it is well, once in a while, that the rest of the world be afforded opportunity to look in at the exhibition of such genuine goodness. It inspires deeper confidence in human nature; it is one of the things that proves life worth the living.

NATIONAL CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE. There is no more spectacular city than this national capital of ours. The ancients made great capitals, like Rome and Athens, Babylon and Ninevah, when the empires they represented had world wide sway and the common people were serfs or slaves, but our capital represents a free people, its splendor shows not only the wealth and power of the people but their devotion to national development. Rome had its splendid precincts, but Washington was laid out to be in all respects a great capital. It was long called the "City of Magnificent Distances," but is fast filling in and completed to carry out the original intention. The native woods, are replaced by a magnificent city with wide streets, yet wider avenues, with frequent reservations, there is now being perfected a plan that will elaborate the two miles from the dome of the capital to the Potomac with beautiful grounds and public buildings that shall represent the greatness of the nation and ambition of its people. My home is near the White

House, only separated from it by Lafayette Square, perhaps the most beautiful of all the city's grounds. When May brings leaf and bloom it is delightful; as yet its trees hardly show the touch of spring, but beds of hyacinths have wonders of bloom and fill the air with the "scents of Araby." Within sight are other open squares, for they exist in all directions, with their beds of bloom that are replaced as the season advances. When hyacinths fade they are taken up and later bloom planted, and so through the season. It would make an interesting article to tell of the trees and flowers in Washington, for it is not every tree that can be adapted to the restrictions of city life.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill was defeated in the senate yesterday by a large vote; as I have intimated would be the fate of the Mitchell-Kahn Bill. The amendment offered by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, reenacting existing laws, passed with one nay vote—that of old man Hoar, of Massachusetts, who never gets beyond first principles, that all men are a born equal. The extreme measures of the Mitchell-Kahn Bill were demanded by the various labor organizations of California, that came here and stayed here until the final vote was taken, all the time nagging and threatening, in fact, bullying for extreme execution. They probably over did it, but West-Coast Congressmen saw the need of exclusion, most of the others saw it also, but many honestly thought there was danger in over doing it, of losing the trade and good will of China and of violating treaty obligations. The Geary law has answered very well; we do not need to exclude any class but the common laborers who would interfere with our labor system, that is part of our protection for the labor of our country. While they were about it, there was an immense influx of emigration from the lowest class of Southern Europe, that is actually more objectionable than the Chinese laborer, whose great fault has been that he could live and work too cheap.

Senator Mitchell was on hand to save one feature of his bill by offering an amendment to Senator Platt's motion to re-enact the Geary law, which motion carried by a close vote. It provides the method by which Chinese in our insular territories (excepting Hawaii) shall take out certificates of identification. The River and Harbor bill is before the Senate Committee of Commerce, of which Senator Mitchell is a member. He has successfully exerted himself to convince the committee of the needs of Oregon, so they have agreed to report in favor of increasing several items. Coos Bay will be reported at \$75,000 instead of \$10,000, and the Siuslaw \$33,000 instead of \$20,000. With Mr. Tongue to advocate these increases in conference we may hope they will be sustained, as they have reports of government engineers to sustain them.

What Senator Mitchell feels especially pleased at, is that the Senate Committee has accepted his amendment to recommend an appropriation for commencing the Ship Canal around the Dalles of the Columbia. There was \$214,000 left over from appropriation for the boat railway, to be used on the canal; the further sum of \$400,000 was added to this, so that if the amendment passes both houses, there will be \$614,000 available to commence the canal and locks at The Dalles. If these increases succeed the total for Oregon rivers and harbors will be nearly \$2,500,000.

It is expected that Congress will adjourn by June 15th, and both houses are pushing business through as fast as possible. The Nicaragua canal bill is now before the Senate, meeting objections from those who support railroad interests, that do not want commerce diverted from the overland routes, nor care that there shall be any inter-oceanic canal. To such the Panama scheme offers excuse for opposing the Nicaragua project. Anything to delay construction. The Hepburn bill that passed the House provides \$180,000,000 for the Nicaragua line, and if it passes the Senate it is thought the canal will be in operation in six to eight years time. It is uncertain when there can be final action. The Senate Committee has eleven members, seven of whom favor the Hepburn bill as it passed the House. S. A. CLARKE.

BEAUTY AND TIDYNESS FOR PROFIT. Newberg has the name of being a progressive town, and compared with many other Oregon towns it is a wide awake place and alive to the possibilities of becoming a still better place in which to live and make a living. We might learn something from towns in Southern California of how to make a town. There is no place in the United States where there are such nice towns as in Southern California, and in spite of the reaction from the exploded boom, they are growing very rapidly. Most of them depend upon making the very best conditions for a pleasant home in order to draw the best class of people and to get them to buy and improve property and develop new lines of business. Fourteen of the best towns of medium size in Southern California are prohibition towns, largely for the reason that the best class of people coming from the eastern and middle states, American born and well informed want to locate in prohibition towns. There is no kind of business but stands a better chance of success where no money is spent in saloons but all that is made goes to support other lines of trade. Newberg has this advantage and but few other towns have, but in other respects there are many things done in the California towns to attract people and make pleasant surroundings for homes that have never been tried in Newberg to any great extent. Not things that cost much money either, but little things—keeping all rubbish and refuse gathered up and hauled off, having all the streets so that there will be no pools of standing water. This does not mean that all or even very many of the streets need to be graded,

SPRINGBROOK ITEMS. P. N. Skinner went to Portland Saturday on business. C. E. Newhouse was in Portland last Friday on business. A. L. Watson was in the city one day last week and took in the dog show. Mr. Caswell was up from Portland and visited over Sunday with her uncle Wm. Barker. Mr. Courtney of Klickitat Co., Washington, made his brother William a short visit last week. Mrs. Chas. Shires of Meadow Lake has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Rush the past week. Mrs. Randall had the misfortune to break her arm last Friday. While driving some cattle out of their yard she fell with the above result. It begins to look like Jim Mills intends to have a telephone line of his own. He has been spending several days lately getting out poles and putting them along the road between his place and the store. There is considerable talk of an independent line between here and Newberg. SHERIDAN.

For Sale. Two horses 3 and 4 years of age. C. S. Calkins, Newberg, Ore. For Sale. Nine hundred acres of land within five miles of Newberg, in different tracts. Mostly improved. Amos Nelson. For Sale at a Bargain. One Petaluma Incubator of 120 egg capacity, nearly new, also new brooder, manufactured by same firm. Will accept \$20 for both—the price of incubator alone. Address, Sherwood Drug Co., Sherwood, Ore. 12

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What Kind Of Perfume are you using—is it so nice? Why it is Extrait de Violette de Parme, manufactured by Roger & Gallet, Paris. And where did you get it? At F. H. CALDWELL & CO.'S The Prescription Druggists. And the price—only 75 cents per ounce. Well I guess I will go and get an ounce. Well you will have to hurry as there is only a limited amount imported each year. Well if you do not get the Violette de Parme, they have lots of others at 25 to 50 cents per ounce, which are very nice. AN OBSERVER.

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For Swell and Up-to-Date Housefurnishings MODERATE IN PRICE INTERVIEW W. W. Hollingsworth, Newberg's Furniture Man.

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