

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

W. M. HIATT, P. E. HOBBSON.

HIATT & HOBBSON, Editors and Prop's.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

VANCOUVER will soon have electric lights.

Mrs. CHARLES CROCKER has given \$5,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association.

HENRY VILLARD is said to be trying to secure a monopoly of electricity. He has control of the Edison Electric Light Company and will try to consolidate it with the Westinghouse Electric Company.

THE NEWBERG GRAPHIC is a finely printed weekly paper published at Newberg, by Hiatt & Hobson. This paper brings to notice a section of country hitherto without a herald. We welcome the new venture to our list of exchanges—West Side.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS meet at North Yamhill the first Friday in January. All the I. W. V. invited to attend to elect delegates to meet at Portland, June 14, and transact such business as comes before the meeting. By order of G. L. Howland, captain.—Yamhill Reporter.

D. W. Ralston shipped on Tuesday, 200 head of fine mutton sheep to Portland; he also drove down 40 head of cattle that averaged 1265 pounds each. Both cattle and sheep were stall fed. A fine lot of beef and mutton never left this county. One steer weighed over 1750.—Yamhill Reporter.

The county clerk of Grant county held a hearing on the case of President Cleveland at the late election, and lost. He not only sagged his own money but that of the county. Disgrace followed and an attempt to end life was made, but medical aid saved him. He resigned. Heed the moral; don't bet, don't gamble, don't drink.—Dayton Herald.

Two young men in Lane county while hunting bear made the usual mistake in the selection of game. George Montgomery had killed a bear, and was standing near it, when he heard a noise in the brush, and thinking it was another, fired at it, but discovered in a short time that he had killed his companion, John Schwartz.—Wasco Observer.

Two new post-offices have recently been established in Alaska, and bids are now being advertised for furnishing an occasional mail service for these offices. The names of the new offices are Unga and Alogah. The postmaster at the former place is Mr. J. H. Carr, and at the latter, Rev. A. Wirth, both former residents of Seattle.—Astoria Pioneer.

J. Thomas Turner, Attorney at Washington for Solomon W. Hardies' of Clackamas county, Oregon, writes to the Oregonian (December 15) that he has just secured a very interesting case, an allowance for the support of a woman who is a widow and has a young child, and who is a widow and has a young child, and who is a widow and has a young child.

LUCIEN HEATH, who died Dec. 19, at Santa Cruz, California, was Oregon's first Secretary of State. He was elected in 1853 in advance of the admission of the State, and took office when the state government was organized in 1859. John Whiteaker was Governor. Mr. Heath had resided in California for many years. Last summer he visited Oregon, and a report of an interview with him was published in the Oregonian. He was elected secretary of State in Oregon as a democrat, but at the breaking out of the civil war he left that party and ever afterwards was a Republican.—Oregonian.

A NEW EXCHANGE called the Graphic, comes to us from Newberg, Yamhill county. It is a neat, seven-column paper, well filled with advertisements, and shows signs of being a healthy child. Newberg is a small town in the section of Yamhill known as the "grubby" end, deriving its name from the fact of its being very heavily timbered. But in 1831 a number of Friends (Quakers) settled there and began the task of clearing the land and making homes; others from the "States" came to their assistance, and as a result hundreds of acres of that heavily timbered section have been cleared and scores of good homes made. In the midst of this settlement the flourishing town of Newberg sprang up about six years ago, and to-day gives promise of making one of the best towns of the west side. Aside from the stores, shops, etc., usually found in small towns, Newberg has an Academy that is said to be one of the best educational institutions in Oregon. There is one branch of business that does not prosper there, however, and that is the saloon. And it is in this place the Graphic is born, and its success is almost an assured fact, because the Friends will make her stick.—Astoria Transcript.

Webfoot Watermelon. An East Portlander, who started East a few weeks ago, took along with him a few samples of Oregon fruit. When he got into Utah, the train boy came along with some definitive apples for sale, and our Webfoot friend asked him what they were. Upon being told that they were apples he expressed his disbelief in the statement, and opened his valise, which was stored with Yamhill valley products. Taking from the lot a magnificent Gloria Mundi apple, which was about the size of a child's head, he presented it to the astonished "Utahns," who had never seen anything like it before. He refused to believe it was an apple and insisted that it must be a watermelon. After being convinced that it was an apple, he said he had been on the road for several years, but had never seen anything to equal it in all his journeyings. The Oregon man afterwards showed the boy a boy's balloon, and said it was an Oregon grape, and the boy actually believed him.—Corvallis News.

OREGON WEATHER.

Facts and Figures About Our Unequalled Climate.

Uncontrovertible Testimony Collected from the Records of the United States Signal Service at Portland.

If there is one thing above another about which lies, regarding Oregon, have been told it is concerning her climate and weather. That the good people in every section of the country, who shall read this article, may know it is reliable and correct in every particular, the writer has taken the precaution to submit all that follows to the scrutiny of Mr. E. J. Glass, the United States Signal Service officer at Portland, Oregon, who has kindly furnished the figures in every case and corrected every statement contained in the original manuscript. If, when you have completed reading this article, you doubt any of the statements made, send a postage stamp to Mr. Glass and he will send you a verification over his own official signature. There are two kinds of climate in Oregon. That in the Willamette valley and all Western Oregon and Washington Territory may be properly termed a marine climate, because it is regulated by the Pacific ocean. On the other hand, the climate east of the Cascade range of mountains may be termed an inland climate, because it is controlled more by the action of heat and cold upon the mother earth, her mountains, forests and plains.

IT RAINS IN OREGON.

It has been alleged by the enemies of this section that it rains in Oregon, and that it rains a great deal. That it rains we acknowledge with frankness, but that it rains too much we deny. For the past fifteen years there have been an average of 43 days each year on which some rain has fallen. The total precipitation per year has averaged for the past sixteen years 52.73 inches. The reader must bear in mind one fact, and that is that any day on which .54 of an inch of rain or snow has fallen is called a rainy day. To explain more fully, take the year of 1897 in Portland the number of days on which rain fell was as follows: On clear days, 1; fair days, 47; cloudy days, 159; total, 157. Then again, to a person who has never experienced Oregon climate, the first impression which is formed in the mind is that there is a downpour of rain on each of these 157 days. The following table shows the number of days on which fractions of one inch of rain fell:

Table with 4 columns: Months, 1/10 to 1/4, 1/4 to 1/2, 1/2 to 1, Total. Rows for January through December.

This year was not an exceptional year, but was chosen because the precipitation for 1897 was 54.17 inches, which is a little above the normal precipitation deduced from fifteen years' observations, and also because the year of 1897 has only four more rainy days than the average number of rainy days for fifteen years.

The Statistics prepared by the United States Signal Service make a very favorable showing for Western Oregon. According to the official reports, the average fall in Portland, since 1871 has been 52.03 inches; Block Island, R. I., 54.94; Cape Henry, Va., 53.29; Charlotte, N. C., 54.13; Hatteras, N. C., 74.54; Kittyhawk, N. C., 64.65; Savannah, Ga., 52.29; Jacksonville, Fla., 53.31; Cedar Keys, Fla., 57.73; Pensacola, Fla., 63.59; Mobile, Ala., 65.97; Montgomery, 53.25; Vicksburg, Miss., 61.83; New Orleans, La., 64.36; Shreveport, La., 54.11; Little Rock, Ark., 63.35; Galveston, Texas, 52.39; Chattanooga, Tenn., 59.34; Knoxville, Tenn., 58.87; Memphis, Tenn., 56.13; Olympia, W. T., 56.27; Sitka, Alaska, 135.13.

HEAT AND COLD.

Passing the subject of rain and sunshine we come upon the correlated subject of the temperature. The writer is not an Oregonian by birth, and while he still cherishes a keen delight in thinking of the old home east of the Rockies, he must in candor acknowledge he will never return to reside till the climate there is modified. Without being beautiful it may truly be said Oregon is possessed of an equable climate which, all things considered, is unequalled anywhere in the world.

Since the establishment in Portland in 1872 of the Signal Service office the mercury has never fallen below zero but once, and that was in January of the present year, when it registered two degrees below, and never climbed higher than 90 degrees. The pure air of our hill country, the balsamic virtues of our forests, the crystal water of mountain springs and streams and the equable temperature of our section of the world, will make Oregon eventually the favorite spot for the traveler to rest in, and the home of many who wish to prolong life and spend their declining years, where nature deals kindly with everyone.

There are no thunders in the Willamette valley and such things as cyclones and tornadoes are totally unknown.

In no part of Oregon, the oldest inhabitant will tell you, such things as zigzag lightning and violent wind storms are unknown. Another feature of the Oregon summer is cool nights. Eastern people imagine it must be a great deal warmer than it is, because they are told Pacific coasters in the Northwest are compelled to endure a sleep under blankets all summer. Yet such is the fact. For instance, in 1887 the average minimum night temperature for June was 53.3, for July 54.2, and for August 54.9. These figures are sufficient proof of cool nights. The average velocity of wind for the past fifteen years has been five miles per hour, while the highest velocity for the same number of years was 53 miles per hour.

Regarding fog it is to be said it forms on all rivers in the autumn of the year, but is generally dispelled by 10 o'clock

A. M. The transparency of the atmosphere makes distant objects clearly discernible.

For this reason, though Mt. Hood is more than fifty miles east of Portland, it appears to the visitor from other sections of the country to be less than ten miles distant. This deception to visitors is a source of never ending amusement to residents of Oregon. The same peculiar transparency of the atmosphere is the reason the photographers in Oregon have been able to do so superior quality of work as to make the scenery of this section famous to all collectors of photographs. As a closing thought, remember Oregon never had a drought.

HEALTHFULNESS.

Reliable information on this point is to be obtained from the mortality statistics found in the tenth census of the United States. In examining the statistics it will be found that the total number of deaths occurring in the whole United States during the census year gave a death rate of 15.1 to the thousand: For the State of Oregon.....13.6 " " Iowa.....11.3 " " California.....13.3 " " Alabama.....14.2 " " Tennessee.....16.2 " " Minnesota.....11.5

And following the calculation out for all the states in the Union it will be found that the death rate in Oregon is less than in any other state. There cannot be said to be any prevailing disease in the Willamette valley. Especially is it free from that class of diseases called summer complaints; and of chronic diseases, those of the nervous system are benefited most by the climate of Western Oregon. In fact for all diseases caused or accompanied by nervous prostration, the climate of the Willamette Valley is almost a panacea. Many people come to Oregon on account of ill health and a very large per cent. are benefited by the change. One of the inducements to health seekers is the opportunity for

RECREATION.

Pleasure resorts in the mountains, on the beach and at noted watering places, are within easy reach. From any point in the Willamette Valley a few hours ride on the train takes you to the Pacific Ocean, where, if you wish to live in primitive style, you may camp out and feast as often as you please on the best fish in the world, or clams and oysters, fresh from the lumpy deep. Among the pastimes are riding on the beach or in one of the many pleasure boats or steamers, gathering shells or botanical or geological specimens. Excursions on the Willamette or Columbia rivers are frequent, and the scenery from the Columbia river steamers is not surpassed by any river scenery in the world.

CHRISTMAS TREES AT JONES' HALL.

The Christmas Tree at Jones' Hall was very successful affair, and was attended by a very large good humored crowd. There were three trees filled with presents, many of them being very valuable. The trees were illuminated and tastefully decorated. Appropriate notices were hung around the hall. Music was furnished by Prof. Wymans' Orchestra, which rendered a number of selections of a very high quality, including Mendelssohn's Wedding March, Selection from Martha, etc. The occasion was enjoyed by all present, Santa Claus making some good "hits." The children especially were pleased.

OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Last Friday, Mr. Frank Morris, senior member of the firm of Morris, Miles & Co., came into the Gazette office and cheerfully remarked that "he and his wife were looking after the wafes and strays and wanted us to eat Christmas dinner with them." Judging from those invited, two school teachers and the two Gazette editors, he must have wanted to feed the hungry. At 12 M. we closed the door to our sanctum and with happy hearts tripped gaily up the street to Mr. Morris'. The other guests, Prof. Morrison, and Miss Emma Phillips, had arrived a few minutes before. Mrs. Morris announced dinner promptly at 1 o'clock, and we went into the dining room with proper dignity. The table was loaded with good things; chicken, scalloped oysters, corned beef, pie, cakes, jellies, sauces, and such things as only Oregon produces. After feasting until that feeling of utter satisfaction with ourselves and with the world, which only a good dinner can produce, had come over us, we returned to the parlor, where an hour or more was spent in social chat. Then realizing that the walls of the sanctum were probably echoing with the cry of "oop," we returned to our work. We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Morris for their courtesy to us, and hope many happy Christmas will be theirs to enjoy.

THE W. C. T. U. CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Christmas at the F. P. A. Gymnasium Hall, given by the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union on Christmas Eve, was a great success. At seven o'clock the hall was well filled with people and everybody seemed determined to have a good time. The large tree was hauled to its utmost capacity with beautiful and useful presents. After a few literary exercises consisting of music, declamations, essays, etc., Santa Claus appeared and the distribution of presents began. As Mr. El. Warren, who was acting as Santa Claus, was taking something off the tree his wig accidentally caught fire from one of the many wax tapers, and, but for prompt action of some of the boys who helped him to take the wig off and another the fire, he would have been severely burned. It was a narrow escape for El, but he was not hurt with the exception of a slight burn on the wrist. After the Christmas tree the members of the W. C. T. U. and a few invited guests, numbering over fifty in all, repaired to the F. P. A. Bowling Hall and enjoyed themselves playing games until supper was announced. An attack was made upon the enemy, the oysters, which were in a state of soup. The enemy was routed and several gallons of him taken prisoner. The attacking party sustained no serious damage and the victorious forces returned to the parlor in good order. It was near midnight before the happy company dispersed, wishing each other "Merry Christmas," and feeling that it had been a most pleasant evening.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

[Mrs. F. A. Meares, Press Superintendent.]

W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention, held in New York, Oct. 19-27.

It is a noteworthy page in history that in 1833 the largest organized society of women in the world should be invited to hold its Convention in America's largest city. For days, representatives of over 250,000 women, from nearly all States and Territories, Alaska included, had turned their faces toward New York.

Poetic justice, too, in the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House to a body of women only, since a no less distinguished body of men lately convening within its walls felt compelled to deny admittance to women delegates. A new definition of civility, having a most kindly feminine meaning, belongs to the encyclopedia of this age, as our account will show. It was a most successful Convention in numbers, 435 delegates and officers being in attendance, besides hundreds of visitors from neighboring States. "As is the opinion of the Convention," said one, and, so weeks before, Miss Mary Seymour, of New York, personally won the leading papers to a recognition of what the Convention would be a large force of reporters were furnished, supplying the city papers and associated press with full and quite accurate accounts. The few criticisms sent out in advance served to awaken more interest, and even the immense Opera House was many times crowded.

It is the hour of convention, Friday morning, Oct. 19. The devotional services have been conducted by the well-known evangelist, Miss S. M. L. Henry, of Illinois; upon the large platform are seated Miss Willard, the National President, and by her side Mrs. Judge Thompson, "the mother of the crusade." Before them, upon the table, the old leather-covered Bible, from which the Crusade Psalm was read that memorable morning, Dec. 23, 1873, when "the seventy" went out two by two. The other officers are in convenient nearness to this central table, and upon the platform also a score or more of distinguished leaders of the W. C. T. U. The five galleries are decorated with flags, and the lower tiers with shields of States, with here and there a W. C. T. U. banner. Near 200 lights illumine the scene, bringing out the gold of the walls and the balconies, the marble of the upholstery, and the delicate green of the plants ranged along the platform. An organ occupied the left side, and the earnest band near seems impatient to test the acoustic properties of the immense building.

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What a relief on real distress, comes more Agency of Mind and Body, and Daily relief from the Anxieties of the World. After the usual preliminaries, a moment was given to welcome Neg. Dow, whose motto is "Prohibition." He expressed the conviction that the time was not far distant when the cause of temperance would triumph, but that "if we are to have deliverance from the traffic of intoxicating liquors in this country, it will be in no other way than through the ballot box in the hands of women."

Miss Willard's annual address was received with the closest attention, and frequent prolonged applause. The Convention adjourned at the close of the address, and lunch was served in the building to the entire delegation. The Corresponding Secretary's report, and that of the Treasurer, showed growth in all the work. The forty national departments were reported by their superintendents in different sessions. Those on Friday were Heredity, Health, Kindergarten, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Sunday School, Juvenile Work, Temperance in Schools of Higher Education, Franchise, Parlor Meetings, Temperance Literature, Suppression of Impure Literature. There are sixteen free kindergartens in the United States, under the care of the W. C. T. U. Twenty-five States and all Territories have secured to the children in all public schools, scientific temperance instruction. 239,000 pledged children belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Friday evening was the crowning hour of the Convention, with welcome from the Mayor of New York City, General Fisk and Mrs. Bur, the President of New York W. C. T. U. The Mayor thought it took no courage to welcome us, since no society organized upon an opposite basis—for the promotion of temperance—would find a single member. Gen. Fisk drew a happy comparison between Barthold's Status and the W. C. T. U. "The marble woman's face is turned toward the sea, away from our 40,000 saloons. You statues of flesh and blood stand face to face." Mrs. Livermore was never more eloquent. She rejected in our coming to New York, that she was amazed beyond power of expression at the marvelous growth and wonderful development of this organization. "The magnitude of the operations, the extent of the plans, the wonderful way in which the slens of war are possessed by the women, the increased money, magnificence of the great outlook, and all the while, the high courtesy, the great regard that women have for each other, being sobered and tempered by sharp criticism from without." She traced the work of the W. C. T. U. to the time they began to look for permanent success: "to the enforcing of the law," of how Mrs. Foster inaugurated constitutional prohibitory amendments, and the 20,000 majority for this law in Iowa. "All honor for the great push she gave us, and for the opening of our eyes, for out of that has come everything we have done since"—of Kansas, and her calling the women to the polls to help prohibition. "So it has come out at last, step by step, we are learning by stumbling and making mistakes, that at last we are where we are, standing on the platform of

complete prohibition, endeavoring to make the public sentiment as we go.

"Do you say that we have taken a very narrow stand? Well, perhaps we have taken just as narrow a stand as did Paul, when he said, 'This one thing I do, forgetting those things that are behind, I press forward to the things that are before.' It is necessary for us to put ourselves solidly, contractedly, into anything we can carry." She paid a glowing tribute to the "superb leadership" of Miss Willard. (To be continued.)

Market for Fruits.

It is not understood that the Eastern cities on the Atlantic seaboard have ever been canvassed for the sale of Oregon prunes, and they actually know nothing about them. New York and other great cities naturally should prove to be the best market for all excellence. The Oregon prune surpasses in quality any grown in Europe or America, and when introduced to Eastern customers a market will be afforded for more than we can raise in the next ten years, and we venture the assertion that prices will never be lower than at present in this city, where they range from seven to twelve cents per pound. It is strange, but true, that no business effort seems to have been made to introduce our cured product at the East, and there is the best market for such goods. Millions of trees are being planted and their product will soon appear, for five years is a short time in a business sense. If we commence now to work up a market, we shall grow into full communication with the whole United States by the time our product increases to \$1,500,000 a year in value.

The effort making by the Oregon State Horticultural Association to get up a Fruit Growers' Union deserves all the more consideration from the fact that it will enable us to introduce our products into every market between the two oceans, and this no individual can do. A few prominent fruit-growers will in any case unite their interests and work together and it is probable that they will do better for themselves than a large association can do for them; but they recognize that it is for the best interest of all to work in entire harmony. They believe that excellence will pay and they propose to raise such excellence in their own work as to insure good prices. If all prominent fruit men will join this movement the result will be an entire success because it will be independent and responsible. Oregon fruit growers never can succeed unless they work for themselves.—Oregonian.

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