

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

W. M. HIATT, S. HOBSON. HIATT & HOBSON, Editors and Prop'rs. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889.

The latest trust is the one formed by the manufacturers of canned goods.

The plant for the electric lights at Ashland has arrived and is being placed in position.

The eastern States are enjoying some severe cold weather. What a contrast to Oregon, where everything is green and lovely.

The Dayton Herald comes to hand this week enlarged to a 7-column paper and improved in every way. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity.

The rival post and camp systems of the Sons of Veterans have consolidated. The camp system has been adopted with the rank and insignia of the post system.

GENERAL HARRISON and party have arrived in Washington. The journey was on a continued ocean, the train being in by great crowds at every station and the enthusiasm of the people was intense.

The editor of the Herald enjoys the distinction of being the youngest quill penman in Oregon.—Dayton Herald.

Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements; your portion of the cost will be nothing but what is just.

Don't "kick" at any proposed improvement because it is not at your door, or fear that your taxes will be raised fifty cents.—E.C.

On the sidewalk in front of a downtown wholesale house was noticed a long row of large casks of german prunes. The merchant stated that he had imported 85 tons of these prunes this year and other dealers had also imported large quantities. In answer to inquiries he stated that he looked upon this as probably his last shipment of prunes from New York.

There are a great many prunes raised here now," he said, "and the foreign prunes are no more to be compared to them than chalk to cheese." The foreign prunes sell for about six cents per pound, and the Oregon prunes for about ten cents. In carload lots they cost about eight cents. The difference in cost is trifling compared to the difference in quality and the Oregon fruit will soon have the market.—Oregonian.

Franklin Youm, who has lived a few miles west of Sheridan ever since 1851, except ten years when he was in Salem to school his children, came in the other day to pay his subscription. Knowing that he was well versed in geology, we gleaned these facts from him.

He has been handling salt animals for fifteen years, and at one time had as many as a thousand of them, though his flock has generally averaged about half that. He has the high grade Angola goat, and sells annually about 300 of them, the weathers bring \$2 and the ewes \$3 a head.

In the matter of meat and flocks they are not a bad investment, but perhaps their chief value in this country is their assistance in clearing up and killing off young timber. They keep the sprouts and buds so closely nipped that the stumps soon die and rot. Mr. Youm says that where most of the brush and undergrowth now is was clear land thirty years ago, the autumn fires of those days keeping it all destroyed. He has cleared about 300 acres of brush land, which in the first place was worthless, but most of it is now either in cultivation or well set in grass.

All over the foot hills of the country are lands now considered almost worthless because the timber is scrubby and there is scarcely a spear of grass upon it. But Mr. Youm and many others have proven that such land can be made valuable.—Itemizer.

It has been a good while since a new state was created. Colorado was admitted August 1, 1876—nearly thirteen years ago. But one longer period—that from 1821 to 1856—has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution, without the admission of a new state.

But for the ascendancy of the democratic South in congress, enabling acts for Washington and Dakota would have been passed long since. The defeat of the hope of the democratic party for a long period of rule now induces that party to recede from the obstructive policy it has so long maintained.

Four new states are to be created this year—the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Montana, though having the largest area of any of the four, at present has the least population; but she is making very rapid gains, and in her vast resources has a sure basis of greatness.

The population of North Dakota is about 250,000; of South Dakota 250,000; of Washington 250,000. Last November the vote of Washington was 48,323; of Montana 49,014; of the two Dakotas 106,381.

What with the conventions of the parties to nominate delegates to the constitutional conventions, the election of said delegates, the holding of the conventions and the formation of constitutions, the voting on the constitutions by the people, the nomination and election of state officers, members of congress and legislators, and the election of United States senators, there will be lively times throughout the whole year in each of the incipient states.

Our neighbors just beyond the Columbia will have during the next few months positions enough to satiate and enjoy even the professional politician.—Oregonian.

Says a certain Portland paper: Immigration is increasing rapidly. All the overland trains coming to the city are loaded full. At the immigration board there is a constant string of visitors seeking information concerning the interior of the State. Territorial arrivals are also very large for this season of the year.

The arrivals at the first class hotels, Portland, at present, are considerably more than at San Francisco, and more than three times greater than at any other city on the coast outside of San Francisco.

Attention has often been called to the enterprise exhibited by the town of Newberg, the Quaker settlement in the Chehalis valley in Yamhill county. If any one has imbibed the impression that the quiet, peaceful Quaker is dull and unprogressive, he will get rid of it forever when he visits this scene of activity.

No community in Oregon is more enterprising or doing more to promote its material welfare than is this thriving town, which has made a larger percentage of growth than any other in the state. New houses are being erected continually and new business enterprises engaged in. Special attention is being given to fruit culture, more particularly that of prunes, to which the valley is peculiarly adapted.

The Chehalis Board of Immigration supplies ten acre tracts near the town at very reasonable rates, the object being to locate an industrious and thrifty class of people in the vicinity of the town. For this reason the board has secured control of a large area of excellent fruit land and much town property, so that immigrants can rely upon purchasing both at reasonable rates. The headquarters of the board are at Newberg.—West Shore.

Silverton's Saloon Again.

The city council of Silverton last night decided to once more issue license to the saloon there. The conditions under which they will grant it are something after this fashion: The petitioner for such license shall obtain signatures to his petition and advertise the same. The license also has been raised to \$300 per year. The "advertising clause" of the petition it is thought may keep some from signing it.—Capital Journal.

Waked up the Wrong Woman. At one of the New Year receptions at Washington the daughter of a famous man, who is noted for her aristocratic tendencies, met the wife of a western official, who was presented. The latter said: "I have had the pleasure of meeting your father, Miss—." "I dare say," replied the young lady, languidly. "Papa, in his position, meets all sorts of people." The Western lady flushed and replied like a flash: "I should judge so, especially when he is at home!"

To Help Your Own Town. Talk about it. Write about it. Beautify the streets. Be friendly to everybody. Keep your sidewalks in good repair. Sell all you can and buy all you can at home.

If you are rich, invest in something, employ somebody. Be courteous to strangers that come among you, so that they can go away with good impressions.

Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements; your portion of the cost will be nothing but what is just.

Don't "kick" at any proposed improvement because it is not at your door, or fear that your taxes will be raised fifty cents.—E.C.

On the sidewalk in front of a downtown wholesale house was noticed a long row of large casks of german prunes. The merchant stated that he had imported 85 tons of these prunes this year and other dealers had also imported large quantities.

In answer to inquiries he stated that he looked upon this as probably his last shipment of prunes from New York.

There are a great many prunes raised here now," he said, "and the foreign prunes are no more to be compared to them than chalk to cheese."

The foreign prunes sell for about six cents per pound, and the Oregon prunes for about ten cents. In carload lots they cost about eight cents.

The difference in cost is trifling compared to the difference in quality and the Oregon fruit will soon have the market.—Oregonian.

Franklin Youm, who has lived a few miles west of Sheridan ever since 1851, except ten years when he was in Salem to school his children, came in the other day to pay his subscription.

Knowing that he was well versed in geology, we gleaned these facts from him. He has been handling salt animals for fifteen years, and at one time had as many as a thousand of them.

He has the high grade Angola goat, and sells annually about 300 of them, the weathers bring \$2 and the ewes \$3 a head.

In the matter of meat and flocks they are not a bad investment, but perhaps their chief value in this country is their assistance in clearing up and killing off young timber.

They keep the sprouts and buds so closely nipped that the stumps soon die and rot. Mr. Youm says that where most of the brush and undergrowth now is was clear land thirty years ago.

The autumn fires of those days keeping it all destroyed. He has cleared about 300 acres of brush land, which in the first place was worthless, but most of it is now either in cultivation or well set in grass.

All over the foot hills of the country are lands now considered almost worthless because the timber is scrubby and there is scarcely a spear of grass upon it.

But Mr. Youm and many others have proven that such land can be made valuable.—Itemizer.

It has been a good while since a new state was created. Colorado was admitted August 1, 1876—nearly thirteen years ago.

But one longer period—that from 1821 to 1856—has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution, without the admission of a new state.

But for the ascendancy of the democratic South in congress, enabling acts for Washington and Dakota would have been passed long since.

The defeat of the hope of the democratic party for a long period of rule now induces that party to recede from the obstructive policy it has so long maintained.

Four new states are to be created this year—the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Montana, though having the largest area of any of the four, at present has the least population.

But she is making very rapid gains, and in her vast resources has a sure basis of greatness. The population of North Dakota is about 250,000; of South Dakota 250,000; of Washington 250,000.

Last November the vote of Washington was 48,323; of Montana 49,014; of the two Dakotas 106,381. What with the conventions of the parties to nominate delegates to the constitutional conventions, the election of said delegates, the holding of the conventions and the formation of constitutions, the voting on the constitutions by the people, the nomination and election of state officers, members of congress and legislators, and the election of United States senators, there will be lively times throughout the whole year in each of the incipient states.

Our neighbors just beyond the Columbia will have during the next few months positions enough to satiate and enjoy even the professional politician.—Oregonian.

Says a certain Portland paper: Immigration is increasing rapidly. All the overland trains coming to the city are loaded full. At the immigration board there is a constant string of visitors seeking information concerning the interior of the State.

Territorial arrivals are also very large for this season of the year. The arrivals at the first class hotels, Portland, at present, are considerably more than at San Francisco, and more than three times greater than at any other city on the coast outside of San Francisco.

Attention has often been called to the enterprise exhibited by the town of Newberg, the Quaker settlement in the Chehalis valley in Yamhill county. If any one has imbibed the impression that the quiet, peaceful Quaker is dull and unprogressive, he will get rid of it forever when he visits this scene of activity.

No community in Oregon is more enterprising or doing more to promote its material welfare than is this thriving town, which has made a larger percentage of growth than any other in the state.

New houses are being erected continually and new business enterprises engaged in. Special attention is being given to fruit culture, more particularly that of prunes, to which the valley is peculiarly adapted.

The Chehalis Board of Immigration supplies ten acre tracts near the town at very reasonable rates, the object being to locate an industrious and thrifty class of people in the vicinity of the town. For this reason the board has secured control of a large area of excellent fruit land and much town property, so that immigrants can rely upon purchasing both at reasonable rates.

The headquarters of the board are at Newberg.—West Shore.

A Big Country and No Mistake.

In an interesting and suggestive article by Edward Atkinson in the Century Magazine, some comparisons are made with regard to our national domain which will open the eyes of people who don't realize what a big country this is.

The State of Texas alone is larger than either the Austrian Empire, the German Empire, France, Spain or Sweden. California, Dakota and Montana are separately larger than Norway. New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland and larger than Italy. Kansas is considerably larger than Turkey in Europe. Florida is as large as England and Wales. Kentucky is larger than Portugal. Indiana is larger than Ireland and Scotland. West Virginia is larger than Switzerland. Maryland and Vermont are but a trifle smaller than Belgium.

Taken as a whole the United States are vastly larger than any European country except Russia. Mr. Atkinson says that the visionary possibilities of the future product of the United States may be imagined by reference to the following statements. The land in actual use for growing corn, wheat, hay, oats and cotton in the whole country now consists of 272,000 square miles, or a fraction less than the area of the single state of Texas.—Pioneer.

Government Snag Boat. River improvement in Major Jones's department is at present practically at an end, but work will soon be resumed upon the upper river.

Yesterday preparation was being made to haul the snagboat Willamette, upon the ways at Steffen's yard in order to put false keels upon her. She was constructed with a rounding hull so that she could be turned without taking a circuitous route.

Heretofore, as long as she was used on the lower Columbia and Willamette, it was not so necessary to keep her steady or exactly in the main channel, but as she will be employed at the Corvallis jetties it is of the utmost importance that she should obey the rudder quickly as in some localities the river is quite narrow and deviating a little from the course might prove disastrous.

If sufficient appropriation is made by congress this much-needed work will be carried on as fast as possible. A number of light draft river boats have been traveling upon the Corvallis and Portland route all winter, and it will take but little change in the channel to allow any of the steamers to do the same.—Oregonian.

Some Items. Franklin Youm, who has lived a few miles west of Sheridan ever since 1851, except ten years when he was in Salem to school his children, came in the other day to pay his subscription.

Knowing that he was well versed in geology, we gleaned these facts from him. He has been handling salt animals for fifteen years, and at one time had as many as a thousand of them.

He has the high grade Angola goat, and sells annually about 300 of them, the weathers bring \$2 and the ewes \$3 a head.

In the matter of meat and flocks they are not a bad investment, but perhaps their chief value in this country is their assistance in clearing up and killing off young timber.

They keep the sprouts and buds so closely nipped that the stumps soon die and rot. Mr. Youm says that where most of the brush and undergrowth now is was clear land thirty years ago.

The autumn fires of those days keeping it all destroyed. He has cleared about 300 acres of brush land, which in the first place was worthless, but most of it is now either in cultivation or well set in grass.

All over the foot hills of the country are lands now considered almost worthless because the timber is scrubby and there is scarcely a spear of grass upon it.

But Mr. Youm and many others have proven that such land can be made valuable.—Itemizer.

It has been a good while since a new state was created. Colorado was admitted August 1, 1876—nearly thirteen years ago.

But one longer period—that from 1821 to 1856—has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution, without the admission of a new state.

But for the ascendancy of the democratic South in congress, enabling acts for Washington and Dakota would have been passed long since.

The defeat of the hope of the democratic party for a long period of rule now induces that party to recede from the obstructive policy it has so long maintained.

Four new states are to be created this year—the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Montana, though having the largest area of any of the four, at present has the least population.

But she is making very rapid gains, and in her vast resources has a sure basis of greatness. The population of North Dakota is about 250,000; of South Dakota 250,000; of Washington 250,000.

Last November the vote of Washington was 48,323; of Montana 49,014; of the two Dakotas 106,381. What with the conventions of the parties to nominate delegates to the constitutional conventions, the election of said delegates, the holding of the conventions and the formation of constitutions, the voting on the constitutions by the people, the nomination and election of state officers, members of congress and legislators, and the election of United States senators, there will be lively times throughout the whole year in each of the incipient states.

Our neighbors just beyond the Columbia will have during the next few months positions enough to satiate and enjoy even the professional politician.—Oregonian.

Says a certain Portland paper: Immigration is increasing rapidly. All the overland trains coming to the city are loaded full. At the immigration board there is a constant string of visitors seeking information concerning the interior of the State.

Territorial arrivals are also very large for this season of the year. The arrivals at the first class hotels, Portland, at present, are considerably more than at San Francisco, and more than three times greater than at any other city on the coast outside of San Francisco.

Attention has often been called to the enterprise exhibited by the town of Newberg, the Quaker settlement in the Chehalis valley in Yamhill county. If any one has imbibed the impression that the quiet, peaceful Quaker is dull and unprogressive, he will get rid of it forever when he visits this scene of activity.

No community in Oregon is more enterprising or doing more to promote its material welfare than is this thriving town, which has made a larger percentage of growth than any other in the state.

New houses are being erected continually and new business enterprises engaged in. Special attention is being given to fruit culture, more particularly that of prunes, to which the valley is peculiarly adapted.

The Chehalis Board of Immigration supplies ten acre tracts near the town at very reasonable rates, the object being to locate an industrious and thrifty class of people in the vicinity of the town. For this reason the board has secured control of a large area of excellent fruit land and much town property, so that immigrants can rely upon purchasing both at reasonable rates.

The headquarters of the board are at Newberg.—West Shore.

NEWBERG HOUSE

Newberg, Yamhill Co., Oregon. EVERYTHING NEW AND CONVENIENT. Have just completed an extensive addition to our house, we are prepared to accommodate regular or transient customers better than ever before. TERMS REASONABLE. O. C. WRIGHT, Manager.

Academy Items. Examination this week. Anise Brown went to Portland on Tuesday.

We were favored by a short call from Walter F. Edwards, Tuesday forenoon. The Winter Term of school closed Thursday noon. The Spring Term will commence Wednesday morning March 6.

RESERVED SPACE FOR H. C. Hald NEW DRUG STORE, ON MAIN STREET. Newberg, Oregon.

NEWBERG Real Estate AGENCY. Real Estate Bought and Sold. Farms Rented and Rents Collected. I have now on hand a large amount of Desirable Farming, Dairy and Fruit Lands FOR SALE.

Persons Desiring Such Property Will do Well to Consult me. N. A. FOSTER. NEWBERG, OREGON.

BARBER SHOP. Shaving, Shampooing and Haircutting neatly done. I will also keep a good assortment of Books and Papers to Read. Good order is expected. HENRY AUSTIN, Proprietor.

H. WHITMAN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. in Moore Brothers' Drug Store. Newberg, Oregon.

Revivalist—My son, when that great day comes, where will we find you, with the sheep or the goats? Small boy—Jiggered if I know. Ma she says I'm her "white lamb," and she calls me "the kid," so I guess I'll have to give it up.—E.C.

It is estimated that in 1888 there were between 50,000 and 60,000 stands of hives in California, from which there was marketed 3,000,000 pounds of extracted honey and 500,000 pounds of comb honey or a total of 3,500,000 pounds.—Monrovia, (Cal.) Messenger.

Oregon has 1518 school districts; 86,574 school children; 2,091 teachers; 1,384 school houses; \$1,205,217.50 invested in school property. Average salary paid male teachers, \$46.20; female \$35.97. Amount paid for teacher's salaries in 1888, \$424,956.50.—Wasco Observer.

As far as learned, there will be 24 canneries in operation in this vicinity this year. The Eureka, Eagle, Knapperton and North Shore will run conjointly, the packing being done at the first named. The Columbia, Angl-American and Wm. D. Smith canneries will not run this season.—Astorian.

The stars and stripes are becoming fashionable. The Pennsylvania House has ordered to a third reading a bill requiring the National flag to be displayed over every public school house in the State.

There was objection, of course, by Democrats, who have the happy faculty of getting on the wrong side of the question in which that particular flag is involved.—New York Tribune.

The editor of the N. Y. World must have been a "country editor" some time, for he remarks that "The country editors did more toward electing Harrison than was accomplished by the politicians who will claim the credit." He is more of a philosopher than the politician is supposed to be, who acknowledges the full importance of the "country newspaper" support to a candidate for office.—Reporter.

It is said that Jay Gould has finally succeeded in getting control of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. It is a mistake to think that Mr. Gould wants the earth. Mr. Gould has no use whatever for the earth. All that Mr. Gould aspires to at present is just simply what is on the outside of the earth and showing some visible means of support.

Sometimes he may get in a position to be able to take care of the earth. When he does he'll buy it.—Garvanza, (Cal.) Gazette.

We received a letter from a man who, from what he says, is doing rather an extensive business, asking some questions. This letter will not be answered, although he encloses a stamp for reply. The reason is that he used a messy, dyspeptic-looking rubber stamp for the heading, instead of paroling his best printer. He is sadly mistaken if he thinks a man so picaresque as he seems to be, can get along in this country. In lieu of writing we shall send him a copy of this paper, trusting, this rethinking him and sending him a five cent paper for his two cent stamp. Nothing small about us.—Chicago Graph.

MOORE BROS., THE DRUGGISTS,

NEWBERG, OREGON. DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH, FINE TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

A CHOICE LINE OF FAMILY MEDICINES, JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

Also Agents for Four Brands of the BEST ORGANS MADE, of the Mouse and Dust Proof Organ. Can furnish one cheap for Cash or on Instalment Plan.

A. T. HAWORTH, Agent, FOR OREGON CASKET COMPANY, DEALERS IN COFFINS, CASKETS, BURIAL ROBES, SHROUDS, ETC., ETC. NEWBERG, OREGON.

NEWBERG SAW MILL! I am now prepared to furnish ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. At my mill, 1 1/4 miles west of Newberg. Also I can deliver the same in Newberg or on board the cars at Dundee at a very low rate.

Call on me before making your purchases and by so doing patronize home industries. JESSE HOBSON.

NEWBERG HARDWARE STORE, J. B. MOUNT, Proprietor. A FULL LINE OF COOK STOVES, HEATING STOVES, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, and every other article usually kept in a first-class Hardware Store.

I Make a Specialty of Tinning and Plumbing in all its Branches. All Kinds of Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done. Come in and See my Stock. J. B. MOUNT.

PIONEER Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. Double and Single Turnouts Kept Constantly on Hand. Board and Transient Stock Carefully Cared For. SMITH BROS. Proprietors.

Newberg Furniture Store! Just Received a New and Well Assorted Stock of BEDROOM SETS, SOFA LOUNGES, WIRE BED SPRINGS, SOFA BEDS, MATTRESSES SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS, OIL CLOTH CARPETS, and all other articles kept in a first-class furniture store. See our goods before purchasing elsewhere. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Furniture delivered free of Charge to any place in the city. D. E. HOLLOWAY.