

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

W. M. HIATT, S. HOBSON

HIATT & HOBSON, Editors and Prop's.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1889.

The Chairman of the Third party organization of Los Angeles Co. Cal., is trying to break down the W. C. T. U. because they gave the Good Temple a room in the Temperance Temple at Los Angeles.

We have received the Harlan County Times, published at Alma, Nebraska, and now edited by our cousin, J. Clint Hiatt. Clint is a practical and experienced newspaper man, and will make the Times a better paper than it has been in the past.

Around the Goes.

A Salem girl has an admirer who always brings her chewing gum. She calls him Gumbeau.—Albany Democrat.

An Astoria girl has an admirer who always carries an umbrella. She calls him her Rainbeau.—Astoria Pioneer.

The Albany girl's admirer is a Bible scholar and she calls him her Psalmbeau.—Salem Journal.

A Portland girl has a mash who has been a wanderer in his day. She calls him Hobo.—Mercury.

A Newberg girl has an admirer who always appears sheepish. She calls him her Rambear.

A Sage's Advice.

Thos. Alpine, the Sage of Millers, and pioneer of '47, informs the Albany Democrat that in 1856 it never rained from March until after harvest and the crops were splendid. In 1847 it only rained ten days in June. He pronounces the moon a dry one and says it will not rain in March. His advice is for farmers to sow their spring wheat at once, for if we have late rains it will then be too late afterwards, and if continued dry, weather now is the only time. March will be a month of light but not killing frosts. If fruit is injured it will not be until April. Mr. Alpine considers the crop outlook a fine one for this season.

Being that moon down here to Newberg and it won't be dry very long unless kept under shelter.

How is Your Climate?

That is what the man writing from Dakota asks. He says he is tired of living in a country where he is subjected to all manner of climatic changes. We can answer him by saying that Oregon has no cyclones, no blizzards, no thunder, no lightning, no cold winters, no hot summers, no sun-strikes, no hot nights in summer, no irrigation needed, no failure of crops, no scarcity of fuel, no drouthts, grass green all winter, no grass-hoppers, no chinch bugs, no potato bugs, no hessian fly, finest fruits in the world, largest strawberries and cherries, streams filled with trout and according to the U. S. census reports is the healthiest state in the Union.—Capital Journal.

Apples for High Altitudes.

A subscriber asks: "What varieties of apples are likely to do the best in high altitudes?" A writer in the Pacific Rural Press, answering a similar question, says: "With regard to the best variety of winter apples grown at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea level, I would say that we have had the greatest success with the White Winter Pearmain and Newton Pippin, and they are generally considered to be the best in this locality. We also have the Winesap, Blue Pearmain and Red Spitzenburg, all do well and are good keepers. We are about 3000 feet above the sea, and have more or less snow every winter, the mercury sometimes getting down to zero, but not often. We also grow successfully plums, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries."—Ex.

Volapuk.

A correspondent of the Record-Union says that "Volapuk" (world's speech), continues to make a steady progress, especially in Europe where they have had the advantage of good dictionaries for several years. Its progress has been slow in English-speaking countries, for want of a good dictionary; but such a dictionary is estimated that about 1,500,000 people have learned Volapuk. It has been translated into 35 different languages, and 25 periodicals, in 29 different countries, are entirely devoted to it, while many others have "departments" devoted to the cause. In most of the cities of Europe Volapuk bureaus have been organized for the purpose of giving miscellaneous information free to traveling Volapukists, and clubs have been formed for the purpose of learning and propagating this interesting mode of speech.

A Beautiful Paragraph.

"A vision of the future arises; we see our country filled with happy homes, with fountains of content; the foremost land of all the earth. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and kings are dust. The aristocracy of ill-health has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free; native forces have by science been enslaved; lightning and light and all secret subtle forces of the earth and air are tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth.

A world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with a needle—the needle that has been called the asp for the breast of the poor, is not driven to desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, or the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain, sharply and fairly, a married harmony of form and function. As I look life lengthens, joy deepens, love encompasses the earth and over all the earth at once, shines the eternal star of hope."—Ingersoll.

To the Sabbath School Workers of Yamhill County.

Having given notice that our Sabbath School Convention would be held in March, we desire to state that we find it will suit the people generally to hold the session later. The exact time of which will be duly given through the county papers. By order of the Executive Com.

What Fuzzied Patrick.

"Look at that, now," said an Irishman, as, in company with a friend, he passed a couple of Italians who were engaged in animated conversation. "Well, what of it? They are talking to each other, nothing more."

"Yes; but here's the wan thing that Oi want to know?"

"What is that?"

"How in the devil can they tell phwat they're talking about?"—Traveler.

Why not to Oregon.

Indians are going to Washington Territory in large numbers. On one Indianapolis road over one hundred and fifty families are now arranging to immigrate there this month. Some idea of the number of people flocking there is shown in the fact that one of the through trains on the Northern Pacific is run in three sections. On Wednesday the train hauled 31 passenger coaches.—Indianapolis Journal.

Attempted Jail Escape.

The three prisoners confined in the county jail made an attempt to break jail Wednesday night about 11:30 o'clock, that was almost successful. They had cut the board below the grate on the north side of the building and pushed out rock until an aperture was formed almost large enough to admit of their escape, when Nightwatchman Witter in passing observed the light in the hole, and foiled their attempted escape. The jail is a rotten concern neither safe nor slightly.—Eugene City Guard.

A Democratic Opinion.

Listen to what the San Francisco Examiner, the "Monarch of Dailies", says of the saloon and the liquor traffic:—"There are five ways of dealing with a dog, one is to let him run loose and bite whosoever he pleases; that is free whiskey. Another is to tie him up with a long chain, and to tax his owner \$50; that is low license. Another is to shorten his chain and charge a good round sum; that is high license. Another is to drive him out of town into the next town; that is local option. But the only effective way is to cut his tail off close behind his ears; that is prohibition."

The Why Not of Dairying.

"My cows never would give big messes," said a farmer the other day, "I can't see why?" I could! A boy and two dogs were bringing them from the pasture on the jump. They went in the stables on the run. Twice too many went into one stable. A big boot, some loud swearing, and a few hooks and gouges with horns cleared the stable in about a moment. After the third attempt and two runs down the lane for cows who preferred the pasture to turmoil and strife, the cows were gotten into the stanchions. There they had to stand. We had expected this man to attribute the failure in milk production to the lack of exercise, "to make 'em hardy and vigorous", but he did not. He said "the feed this year was too rank, and did not have the heart in it that it did some years."—National Stockman.

Strength of Oregon Fir.

The Northwestern society of civil engineers at Portland, have been devoting their attention to several scientific subjects, and at the last meeting the chief topic of discussion was the timber supply of the Northwest, with particular reference to its availability and value for constructive purposes. Mr. Grondahl, who had made some experiments, showed sample pieces of wood used in his tests and stated results which prove that Oregon's fir and sugar pine is superior in strength to pine employed elsewhere, and equal in strength to any known variety on the continent. Other members gave information from their personal observation of the durability of this timber. As it is desired to make further experiments with reference to the strength and elasticity of the timber, a committee was appointed to correspond with those who have appliances for such tests, and if possible make arrangements by which the society can furnish the specimens and have the result of the tests.—Ex.

Shoe Your Own Horse.

The London Times announces an invention which is called "the nailless horseshoe." It is one of the difficulties in the use of a horse that, if he casts a shoe you are in peril till you reach the nearest blacksmith's and then are delayed fifteen or twenty minutes till the shoe is put on. The street-car horses and team horses are subject to the same delay, and in time of war when everything depends on the certainty of the supplies, the loss of horses' shoes often delays a team wagon at a moment when the detention is fatal to military movements. The invention of the nailless horseshoe removes this difficulty. The shoe is so adapted to the foot that the driver can put on the new shoe in less than three minutes and it will serve every purpose and will remain on as long as a shoe that is held on by the old method of nailing. This new shoe pinches the edge of the hoof at certain points and is held mainly in this way, no nails being driven into the hoof and the value of the invention not only in saving time in shoeing, but in removing its perils, will be seen. It is not known that the invention has yet reached this country but it is claimed that it has been successfully employed in England, and that it will work a revolution in the shoeing of horses everywhere.—Boston Herald.

The most successful retail merchant in Philadelphia, if not in the whole country, spends \$5000 a week in advertising, and pays a former newspaper editor, and a good one, \$1000 a month to write his advertisements.—Ex.

It is a remarkable fact that the men who have made gigantic fortunes in this country have made them out of soap, oil, glue, railroads and politics. Leaving out of consideration real estate, these five named articles are the heraldry of our rich aristocracy.—Eugene Journal.

An exchange truly says: The American girl is the girl of the period, wherever she is, at home or abroad. Foolish often, thoughtless nearly always, but with all the elements of true womanly and enduring character. God grant these elements may be developed in our American girl."

New Zealand, according to a recent writer, is a splendidly endowed country. Beside such natural curiosities as boiling lakes of sulphur, smoking volcanoes, snow-clad peaks, and magnificent waterfalls, it has splendid virgin forests of rare and useful woods, great fields of coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, etc., all awaiting the capitalist and workmen.—Ex.

Sentimentalism is possibly a needful thing in the make-up of the world but we must acknowledge to taking precious little stock in it. In dealing with the realities of life we should take a common sense, business view of things as they actually exist. Some people never prosper because they have too much sentiment and theory, which are incompatible with what is and will continue to be around them.—Itemizer.

Now we have Salisbury's assurance that England never had any intention of seizing the Samoan islands. Bismark also tells us Germany never contemplated such an act. It is quite evident that foreign Prime Ministers recognize the growl of the American people, even when it is uttered by a Secretary of State with manners as mild as those of a cooing dove.—S. F. Chronicle.

There are in the city to-day two gentlemen from the East who are looking up locations for colonies. One gentleman is from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and represents twenty-five families who are ready to come to Oregon to live and have entrusted to him to find their location. The other gentleman is from Canton, Dakota, and is looking in advance for thirty families. Immigration is sure to come and Oregon will get her share.—Capital Journal.

Nearly fifty years ago Wm. Henry Harrison went Washington to be inaugurated; he went by wagon, stage and canal boat. This week his grandson has gone to Washington in a Pullman car on the same errand. When the grandfather went to the national capital to take the oath of office it was with the votes of 1,275,017 citizens. The grandson goes with the votes of 5,566,702. Then the country had a population of 17,000,000; now it has 67,000,000.—Astorian.

A very effective way to discourage profanity and vulgar speech is to inspire an admiration for that grand vehicle of thought, the English language. Set people to digging into the meaning and derivation of words, and let them see that any debasement of the noble tongue which is theirs by inheritance is a violation of a trust received from countless writers of renown—poets, orators, essayists, divines. The history of the English language and of the people who speak it, their literature and their achievements in every field of effort, should give thoughtful persons so great an admiration for the common words which they daily use, that they would let those words stand alone without profane or vulgar trimmings of any sort.—Chicago News.

Minister Phelps has beaten the trunk record across the Atlantic. When James G. Blaine arrived last fall after a ten months' sojourn in Europe he brought thirty-seven trunks, but the man from Vermont casts a shadow over the man from Maine. Mr. Phelps, is said by the customs officers, to have been the proud possessor of 101. Of course these did not contain only his own effects, but included those of his family. One hundred and one trunks took up a great deal of room even in such a great steamship as the Lahn; but as Phelps, he paid the freight, the officers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have not a word to say. There was some wonderment expressed by the officers of the Lahn when the steamer touched at Southampton, England, and they saw the mountain of trunks, when told that they all belonged to one man, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, this bright country rose in the estimation of the frugal Germans.—Ashland Tidings.

President Cleveland signed thirty-five private pension bills last Saturday. The other day when he vetoed the bill granting one Estey a pension he was overwhelmed with partisan abuse for being an "enemy to veterans." Yet in his veto message he gave as a ground for his action that in 1880 he had signed a bill giving the same Estey the exact pension named in the present bill, and a reference to the books of the Pension Department showed that Estey had been steadily drawing his stipend. How the bill came to be passed the second time was easily explained. A bill was introduced in the House, and subsequently a duplicate in the Senate. Both passed, in the course of time, and but for the watchfulness of the President, Estey would be drawing two pensions when he only claimed one.—Alta.

Karl Blanco, traveler in South America in the interests of Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institute, has returned and reports that the import and export trade of Peru, Chili, the Argentine Republic and Columbia are enormous and growing rapidly; that the whole trade is controlled by England with France and Germany, and our trade is a mere nothing, although he thinks nothing would be easier than for us to take a big hand, if we would try. But as we don't trade with them they of course will not trade with us. They manufacture practically not one thing and want everything, and have coffee and other articles, sugar for instance, in immense quantities for exchange.—Capital Journal.

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