

P. & W. V. TIME TABLE.

South.	July, 1891.	North.
9 20 a. m. Lv. Portland	Ar. 11 15 p. m.	
10 00 a. m. Oswego	2 35 p. m.	
10 21 a. m. Tualita	2 55 p. m.	
10 45 a. m. Smoaks	3 30 p. m.	
10 50 a. m. Middleton	3 35 p. m.	
11 00 a. m. Ar. Newberg	Lv. 12 25 p. m.	
11 25 a. m. Dundee	2 25 p. m.	

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
E. H. WOODWARD,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

The *Vindicator* of East Portland and the *Albina Courier* are making a vigorous kick against the consolidation idea. It is only a question of time when Portland will swallow all her suburbs with a gulp even if a failure is made this time. Well Oregon ought to have one big city.

OUT of twenty-four deeds filed for record as noted in last week's county papers fourteen were from Newberg and the immediate vicinity. The other ten were from various parts of the county. "Yamhill again" the world, and Newberg and Chelalem valley against the rest of Yamhill.

LAFAYETTE has organized a Board of Trade with a membership of twenty-seven. J. M. Wright is president, John Thompson secretary and R. P. Bird treasurer. At the close of the first meeting it was ordered that each member pay ten cents in order to have money to buy stationery, etc. Beware of such extraneous gains brethren and don't go into business beyond your ability to manage.

It seems that a majority of the members of the Methodist Episcopal church favor changing the constitution so as to admit women as representatives to the general conference. Returns are in from 363 districts which show a vote of 214,632 of which 183,923 were cast in favor and 117,674 against the amendment. The districts heard from comprise about three-fifths of the districts of the United States. This looks like light was beginning to shine in on the brethren of the M. E. church.

"Saloons build up a town"—with blarney-eyed street hummers and lazy loafers who spend all their money for naught. School houses and churches attract a class of people who want to get their children under the best of influences, and who save their money to build neat comfortable homes. If any of our population don't feel easy with their surroundings, a change of location would probably enable them to find their level. All the available room in this town appears to be wanted by people who appreciate church and school influences.

We have always had full faith in the beneficial effects to be derived from a good application of soap and water to the exterior of the human system, but it seems that they are now trying a similar process on the inner man. The Scientific American says: During the past year several physicians in New York have tried, with gratifying success, a novel treatment for dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach by washing out that organ. The process is very simple and not dangerous. A long flexible pipe is passed down the throat until one end is in the stomach. The upper end has a funnel attached, into which hot water is poured until the stomach is filled. The weight of the water in the pipe and funnel gives a hydraulic pressure sufficient to distend the stomach. The pipe has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil. After the stomach has been filled, the funnel end of the pipe is turned down until it is lower than the bottom of the stomach, and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid is emptied through a siphon. The process may be repeated several times. The result is that the undigested food and mucus are washed out, and the hot water closes the blood vessels and reduces inflammation. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach washed out before a meal, so that he can take a fresh start. After the lapse of a sufficient time for ordinary digestion, the stomach may be washed out again. This process has been in use at the New York Hospital, and we are rejoiced, for some time.

London has probably the largest clock in the world. It has four dials each of which are twenty-two feet six inches in diameter, and the space between every minute marked on the face is exactly twelve inches. The tick of the pendulum is said to resemble the click, click of the blacksmith's hammer on the anvil: and not wonder, for the pendulum is fifteen feet long, and its bob, swinging to and fro, weighs seven hundred pounds. This giant pendulum is so accurately arranged with zinc and iron tubes to counter balance changes in temperature, that at one period of the year its accumulated error for one hundred and thirty-four days was only four and a half seconds. The weight that drives the pendulum weighs one and a half tons and is wound up once a week, after the fashion of an ancient hall clock.

A motto pasted on the wall at a recent brewers meeting read like this: "Down with the white livered clergy and the Sunday school." While some of our readers may feel shocked at the boldness of these fellows, we are glad to see them speak their real heartfelt sentiments. We like to see men out and out, just what they are and then we know where to find them. Such expressions, which are only fit for anarchists to make, only hasten the day when the indifferent ones of the better element of society will get to their eyes. The wrong interests of the United States are falling into the hands of a foreign element that cares nothing for American institutions, and the signs of the times indicate that the day is fast hastening when all lovers of good government will be compelled to arise and demand the suppression of this gigantic evil.

"The Spellin' Skool."
A large crowd gathered at Friends' church last Monday night and paid their nickle to see "Samantha Allen" of "Jonesville" preside over an old time "Hossler" spelling school. Mrs. D. C. H. Cox who came from Kansas a short time ago, where she was state superintendent of narcotics in the W. C. T. U., played the role of "Samantha" and played her part well. Mrs. Mary Mitchell and Mrs. Achie Morris chose up, giving every one present an opportunity to take a spell. Forty-four stood up on each side and "Samantha" stood in the center of the room and "gave out" as we used to say. She informed the spellers that she would commence at ab and spell to incom-pat-i-bil-i-ty, and encouraged everybody to be "pear like." The ranks were soon thinned out as all as poor spellers fell before the hard words as green clover sits in the hot sun. John Hodgkin who in the days of yore was a professional pedagogue, stood on the floor longest and carried of the palm as the best speller. After the match was over a performance was given by a number of ladies in which the different nationalities of the world were represented. Many of the ladies wore costumes that were quite neat and two children were dressed, one as a Chinese child and the other as a Japanese, all of which added interest and life to the exercises. The different countries represented were America, Mrs. E. B. Miles, essay with Miss May Hoover dressed as an Indian girl; France, Mrs. Mira Emery; Spain, Mrs. Allen Smith; Egypt, Mrs. Mariana Rees; Greece, Mrs. Melissa Butler; Norway, Miss Hawthorth; Madagascar, Mrs. Lucy Hawthorth; Ireland, Mrs. Bowermar; China, Mrs. Achie Morris; Denmark, Mrs. Anna B. Miles; Mexico, Mrs. R. Cooper; India, Mrs. Weesner; Turkey, Mrs. Mary A. Hobson; Japan, Mrs. Mary Mitchell; Germany, Mrs. Groff; England, Mrs. Hartley; South America, Mrs. Kirk; Russia, Miss Mary Cook; Africa, Mrs. Hall.

The ladies were only been three or four days in preparing for the entertainment and deserve credit for the success attained. Nearly twelve dollars were taken in at the door.

High Prices for Fruit.
Dr. J. K. Cardwell president of the Oregon State Horticultural Society read a paper at the late meeting of the society in which he gave much information about fruit raising in early days in this state. The Lewelling he refers to was a brother of James Lewelling of our town who is working in the Newberg Nursery at present. Dr. Cardwell says: It was in the summer of 1847 that Henderson Lewelling of Iowa, brought across the plains several hundred yearling grafted trees—apple, pear, cherry, plum, prune and peach, and several varieties of grapes and berries. To successfully transport them they were placed in soil in two large boxes made to fit a wagon bed. They were carefully attended to and watered until they were safely planted on the bank of the Willamette, near the present village of Milwaukie, Clackamas county. This was the first Oregon fruit orchard and really the nucleus of the great fruit interests which are now such a source of profit to the horticulturists of the state. A William Meek, who brought a sack of apple seeds from the East formed a partnership with Mr. Lewelling, and together they started a nursery in 1848. The next season yearling trees sold at from 50 cents to \$1 each, and the nurserymen had more customers than they could supply.

After a time Mr. Lewelling's orchard began to bear fruit, which, Dr. Cardwell says, was delicious and brought exceedingly high prices; \$1 per pound being paid for the first apples sold. The first box of apples brought to Portland sold for \$75— or \$1 per apple for the lot.

Californians, fruit-hungry and with plethoric purses, bid high for Oregon surplus fruit, and in 1853 a few boxes of apples, securely bound with strap iron (as was the custom in those days to protect the fruit from thieves), were shipped to San Francisco and sold at \$2 per pound. In 1854 500 bushels of apples were shipped to the Golden Gate, the sale of which netted the shippers from \$1.50 to \$2 per pound. In 1855 6000 bushels were sold in the same market at from \$20 to \$30 per bushel.

Young trees were now bearing handsomely and the export of apples in 1856 was 25,000 boxes. This year one box of Esopus Spitzenberg paid the shipper a net profit of \$60, and three boxes of Winesaps were sold in Portland for \$102. From this time on to 1859 the fall and winter shipments bi-monthly to San Francisco per steamer were from \$300 to \$600 boxes. This season being the end of high prices, the drop being constant, with but occasional variations until the present time.

Suffering in Nebraska.
A gentleman living in our town who came from Nebraska three months ago handed us a copy of a letter which was written from Grant Neb. by W. S. Haggton to Rev. J. W. Davis in Iowa who sent food and clothing to the sufferers. After thanking the donors the writer says: I have distributed to 247 families (that is clothing.) And by actual census of the county, there are now over 100 that need help in that line. 232 families have not enough food to last one month, 328 have no grain whatever to feed their teams, 492 have no fuel except cow chips, and more than one half of these have no means of buying. The others by selling the little seed they have could provide for the winter. 301 farmers have no seed to plant for next year's crop. This is the result of two years of total failure in nearly the whole county. The people across the line in Colorado are even worse off if possible than they are here. My field extends from 12 to twenty miles into Colorado. The state is doing but little for them yet. What they will do when the legislature meets I do not know. A blizzard or continuous cold weather would cause very great suffering and doubtless loss of life as well as of stock. On hundreds of square miles not a bushel of corn was raised and only about one bushel of wheat per acre on the average. Straw even is scarce. There is no hay at all. The corn was very short for fodder but the stalks were so very out that there is but little of that feed.

In distributing for our county I learned that many children have no underclothing whatever except four sacks with sleeves put into them of the same material. Women have been compelled to use the last sheet in the house to make underwear for themselves and children, and these being worn out they have no means of replacing them. Most of the men have been supplied with outer garments and many of them with overcoats. Underclothing or the material out of which to make it, for women and children, shoes and stockings, are the greatest need in the clothing line at present.

The Baltimore *Journal* is advocating a tax on landholders. There are numbers of men who would willingly pay any tax, and consider their freedom cheap at that.—Port Townsend Leader.

The Port Townsend *Leader* says: Miss Elaine Goodale, a teacher among the Indians, is to marry a full blooded Sioux. This is, of course, upon the theory that Elaine has first pitied, she will now endure, and then embrace the opportunity of her life.

Ataskan Farming.
Since science has demonstrated that some forms of vegetation exist in ice, it is not to be wondered at that even in this high latitude such a vocation as farming is possible. Owing to the beneficent influence of that northward stream from Japan's balmy shores, the astronomical climate of our sea level is much modified, and a system of soil tending is being inaugurated that resembles very much in practice and results the agriculture of Norway and Sweden. Our season is open for planting about the middle of May and one can readily count on freedom from severe frosts until the first of October. During these months most of the days are dark and rainy, but the temperature remains very equable. The sun in his most northward limit shines upon us with a very shy and sidelong glance, but our bill slopes are tilted up so as to receive his rays in a nearly vertical thus saving as much solar heat as possible. Only hardy crops however can be grown, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, cabbage and potatoes. Our situation near mining camps furnishes us with an excellent market for every kind of produce. As in California good prices have led men to overcome many natural disadvantages. In fact it is only fabulous prices that render agriculture at all profitable.

Most of our soil has been formed by the accumulation of moss dying and being buried under the succeeding years growth. This is of varying thickness but never of great depth, and rests upon a bed of broken stone and gravel furnishing fine drainage. But for this the most constant rainfall would render it impossible to cultivate.

Another soil formation is the deposit of glacier mud at the seaward termination of these ice rivers. This formation is a bluish sticky substance, composed of pulverized fragments broken from the sides of the mountains and glacier bed and ground by the onward movement of the ice. These deposits are similar to the deltas of large rivers, the silt being deposited by the stream issuing from the melting of the glacier, and are found at the mouth of every little creek. Some of them are quite extensive being large enough to form a township. They are generally covered with various kinds of grass, rarely with trees, and spread as level before the foot of the mountain as the action of glacier streams meeting tide waves can make them. It is in these isolated districts that a few have taken up their lonely abode, separated from the mining camps and towns by stretches of sea road. Every article purchased for home consumption must be brought in by open boat and every product must find an outlet the same way. Hay land furnishes them with the principal means of livelihood, while portions farther from the beach soon learn to laugh at the tugging of the plow.

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