

OREGONIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

North.	April 1, 1891.	South.
Le. Newberg, 7:30 a. m.	Le. Portland, 9:40 a. m.	Ar. Newberg, 12:15 p. m.
Ar. Portland, 9:20 p. m.	Ar. Newberg, 11:15 p. m.	Le. Newberg, 12:45 p. m.
Le. Portland, 4:30 p. m.	Ar. Portland, 9:20 p. m.	Ar. Newberg, 11:15 p. m.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
E. H. WOODWARD & ORM. C. EMERY.
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.
Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

TACOMA is having a little trouble in her attempt to enforce Sunday closing of saloons.
The Marion county grand jury found no true bill against McManan, of the Woodburn Independent, and he is now at his favorite pastime of hanging political hides on the fence.

FIFTY Japanese landed from the steamer Zambesi at Portland, Monday. It makes a world of difference what kind of tea a man has been accustomed to drink, when asking for permission to land in this country.
LUCAS SMY went to a great deal of trouble to capture the Titian, and now he has her, ten to one he will foot an enormous bill and that will be the end of it. But the dignity of the nation must be maintained.

THERE are few things that more surely affect the nerve centers than tobacco, and yet we see the State insane asylum board advertising for 1000 pounds of tobacco to be used by the inmates of that institution in the next six months.

It is confidently expected that a chief of the bureau of horticulture for the world's fair will be selected before the close of the present century. It would seem that ability as a wire puller counts for more than experience as a horticulturist.

FROM the noise and bluster made by some of our exchanges over the subject of tin plate, one would think that tin was the great desideratum in this country. It does well enough for dish pans, dinner pails and such like articles, but as a hobby it is becoming woefully (h)in. Try something else.

CALIFORNIA kicks on every man for chief of the bureau of horticulture but a man from that state. It seems that it has become necessary to resort to questionable methods to maintain its reputation as a fruit growing state. And so those most interested must needs have a Californian, whom they can trust to guard their interests.

THE daily American, which lived forty-eight hours, is the latest newspaper venture in Portland. The man who establishes a good daily newspaper in that city and makes it a success must needs have several pockets full of rocks to draw on. The big daily business is fannier at a distance than at short range, unless you have some experience and lots of cash.

IF OREGON editors would devote their influence to the encouragement of educational measures with the same energy that some of them manifest in their support of horse racing and kindred sports, there would soon be a less manifest need of educational institutions than now. The human race is of greater importance than the horse race, every time.

THE exhibit of fruit at the Portland exposition last fall from Newberg was a splendid means of advertising this valley as a great fruit raising country, and the most of the fruit was taken from the exhibit made at our fair. The question now before our people is this: Will we act wisely and do the same thing this year or will we drop the fair and lose a good opportunity to show our products to the thousands who visit the exposition.

THE publication of a new monthly horticultural journal is to be commenced in Portland about the first of July, under the editorial management of E. R. Lake, present secretary of the state board of horticulture. There is little doubt that the paper will be well edited, and if the fruit raisers of Oregon and Washington give it the support that such a paper merits, it will probably prove a paying investment all around.

THE Oregon School Journal has taken the place of the Compendium at Roseburg. This is as it should be. No interest but is greatly aided by means of the press, and none more so than the cause of education. It is but proper that there should be a state school paper, and as such we hope to see the Journal prosper, as we know it will, if every teacher in the state would only recognize the importance of such a measure, and help to make it a success.

THE talk that the recent developments in the gambling case of the Prince of Wales are liable to affect his succession to the throne, is most foolish. He is no worse than the average monarch who has stood upon the neck of the English people in the past, and with all his vices he is much better than some of them. It takes such men to make successful rulers in the old world. A liberal, christianized system of monarchy would inevitably lead to results similar to that experienced by Dom Pedro, in Brazil. Kingdoms are established and perpetuated by brute force, and under such a system corruption is inevitable. If England has another king, the one who now wears the Prince of Wales' coat will be the man, becausethe

IF THERE is anything more exultingly funny than the wail of Josh Billings who cumber the columns of some of our exchanges, we have yet to hear of it. The country correspondent who can write a readable summary, of neighborhood happenings is a rarity, but legions apply to that class who consider themselves destined to make a mark in the world, and who take advantage of every opportunity they have to show the nature of the mark. They are a positive nuisance.

LIEUTENANT PEARY is the new candidate for frozen honors which are said to be lying around loose in the region of the north pole. He will start in a few weeks with his wife and a dozen or more trusted men, and will spend the summer and coming winter in Greenland. At the opening of the spring of '92 he will start north a la Kane, Greeley, et al, kill some of his men in the interest of science, and if he doesn't succeed in starving himself to death, will probably return and get an appointment to a fat government position.

IT APPEARS to be a pretty general opinion among raisers of small fruits in this state that those birds which, during the season of ripening fruit are protected in their depredations, are a positive nuisance, and that some measure should be adopted by the next legislature that will admit of the protection of their property by small fruit raisers. The protection of birds is laudable when such protection does not work a positive injustice to man, but when as in this case, it is an injury, then the welfare of birds becomes a secondary consideration.

THE great miscellaneous immigration to this country, with all its other evils, is about to bring a new danger upon us. An association has been formed for the purpose of teaching, under direction of the Roman Catholic church, the creeds and dogmas and customs of foreign lands among foreigners in this country, in their native language. We have but one language, and one doctrine—the English, language and the doctrine of equality and liberty. These were good enough for our forefathers and good enough for us. If they are not good enough for foreigners, let them stay away. The liberty to perpetuate dangerous customs and theories is not comprehended in our doctrine, and any man who attempts to teach them upon our soil is a traitor and should be dealt with as such.

THE fact that the non-partisan ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority in Portland last Monday, will be hailed with joy by every Oregonian who understands the situation and has the interests of good government at heart. This election marks the dawn of a new era in Portland municipal politics, and that the said era will be an improvement over the past, goes without saying, for it couldn't be worse. There is plenty of room for improvement in the governmental affairs of any city whose policemen and firemen must needs openly work for corruptionists in the elections. Portland is a great city, and not less great in point of municipal rottenness than any other particular, and it is to be hoped that the reign of bossism is at an end. It may seem like Portland with Portland left out, but the good people of the state will soon reconcile themselves to the situation, as the real greatness of Portland becomes more apparent.

THE Newberg GRAPHIC is making a kick against the Northwest Funeral Directors' Association, on account of its extortionate rates for funeral caskets. There are some men in the world who are mean enough to take advantage of a funeral and charge two or three prices for anything they furnish for the occasion, because they know that the bereaved family or friends will put up with anything within the bounds of reason on such occasions, before they will make a kick. A human leech who would take advantage of people in this manner should not be allowed to live in a civilized community.—Elgin Recorder.

THIS association has formed a trust in the northwest, and they will not sell to retailers who refuse to join the association. Besides this, members are not allowed to sell goods for less than the price fixed by the combine. Of course those who sell their goods are not responsible for the prices, but this is no consolation to those who are compelled to buy. It will not be many moons however until there will be somebody in this business in Newberg who will get a stock direct from the east, or better still, manufacture the coffins here and get the trimmings from the east. Forbearance on the part of the people has ceased to be a virtue.

THOSE who have from year to year taken hold of the management of the fair seem to be too busy this season to look after it, and it begins to look now like we would have no fair. That this annual gathering has been an acknowledged factor in directing investors in fruit land to this place and in advertising the valley in many ways is acknowledged by all. The amount of money spent each year in making the exhibit has been small, but the same amount has not been spent in any other way that has benefited Newberg more. If the fair has been a success in the past and well worth the effort put forth to keep it up, can we afford to drop it now? It is a decided advantage to all concerned, for people to get together once a year with their products which represent the year's work of honest labor and toil and compare notes and get the advantage of each others experiences. The fact is the people of this valley would be benefited by meeting together often in a social way and becoming better acquainted. So many new people are constantly coming into our community that the opportunities for all coming together and getting acquainted are already too few. A fair of two or three days is a splendid place for social intercourse and general hand shaking. Considering all these things it looks like a failure to have a fair this fall will be a great mistake on the part of our people.

THE Dayton Herald administers a deserved rebuke to our capital city, the city of fruits and flowers and churches, in that with all these things it is one of the worst places in the state in point of Sabbath desecration. That thing most striking to an eastern man upon his arrival in Oregon, is the manifest disregard for the Sabbath. It is a shame that it should be so, more especially in the representative city of our state, and it is to be hoped that Sunday baseball and similar pastimes will receive more severe condemnation there in future than in the past.

AN ENORMOUS ORCHARD.
Probably the largest orchard in the world is the famous Bidwell orchard of California. An exchange describes this orchard as follows:
"It lies in the open valley of the Sacramento, in Butte county, and covers two and a-half sections, or 1,500 acres of land. Its owner, General John Bidwell, is one of the early pioneers, having crossed the plains in 1841. He was an associate of Sutter and Fremont, and his life in those early times was replete with adventures among savage Indians and wild beasts."
"He has more than a quarter section of land, in fact, nearly 200 acres, planted to peaches alone. He has over 100 acres set to plums and prunes. The latter, when dried, are superior to the finest of the imported French prunes, while the plums are truly magnificent including the Yellow Egg, Washington, Columbia Pond's Seedling, Coe's Golden Drop, Duane's Purple, Peach Plum, and still other varieties. Several thousand pear trees from a grand orchard in themselves. While many varieties are grown, yet the Bartlett leads all others. The Seckel, Flemish Beauty and the Kieffer are among the most profitable varieties. There are some 5,000 apple trees, which include most of the standard varieties. It is noticeable in this warm climate that what are known as fall apples in the Atlantic states are summer apples here, while those known as winter apples there, ripen early in the fall here."
"The apricot orchard includes between sixty and seventy acres, and the best varieties only are set out."
"There are 2,357 cherry trees, and these make a wonderful growth and bear prodigiously. One magnificent tree, a Napoleon, measures sixty feet high, seven and a-half around its trunk and bore in one season 1,750 pounds of fine fruit. The cherries were picked and weighed under the most careful supervision, so that no errors could occur. At the prevailing price that this tree returned to its owner there was a greater profit than in ten acres of land planted to wheat."

"There are great numbers of almond, which reaches a state of high perfection in this warm climate, many fig, nectarine, orange, olive, guinea, walnut, chestnut, pecan and other kinds of trees, but it would be useless to here specify the number of each."
"The vineyard covers 200 acres, and the varieties mostly grown are White Muscat, which number 57,213 vines; Black Hamburg, Flame and Blue Tokaj's, Emperor, Rose of Peru and Black Morocco."
"There are three large packing houses for handling the fruit. Dryers are not used, as, owing to the dry climate, the fruit and raisins are all cured in the sun. Immense quantities of the fruit are canned, and for this purpose a mammoth building was constructed, where 200 persons are given employment. During the rush of the peach and apricot season a much larger number is added. To pick, box and dry the fruits in the orchard 300 men are employed, so that this mammoth orchard alone gives labor to 500 persons."

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.
It is the healthy, well-developed, and in most instances, the well-matured fruit, that keeps best and keeps longest. The conditions required are that the fruit be healthy, that is, free from wounds, bruises or infections caused by insects, or climatic influences; anything contrary to perfect soundness introduces the process of decay, which is the inevitable order of all vegetable matters after perfect maturity has been reached.

The conditions necessary to bring about this perfect state of the fruit are, that the fruit must be grown on rich, congenial soil, in its proper season, and given sufficient time to fully develop itself; but not in every case to fully mature all its qualities, for with many kinds of fruits, this must be checked in order to retard decay. In other words, some fruits must be fully ripened on the parent bush, while some must be gathered before fully ripe to prevent loss of flavor and early decay.

To have fruit keep well is of so much importance as that of plentiful production, and, indeed, more so, because it is only that which is preserved and got into market that brings the profits; hence the importance, when growing fruit, of ever keeping in view the conditions necessary to its hardness and keeping qualities.

Some soils and localities, even on the same farm or premises, may not be adapted or suited to certain kinds of fruit; where this is the case, the fruit, to some extent, is not well developed, and its power to resist decay is weakened, hence it is so important to understand something of the requirements of the fruit to be planted, the soil or peculiar situation best adapted to its growth, also the proper time it should be planted, and the cultivation it should have.

Fruit growers who know and understand these conditions and requirements, and are careful to comply with them, seldom fail to have their fruit keep well.

For exemplification, if sweet potatoes, which are very difficult to keep, be grown on warm, rich, loose soil, planted early enough to grow and fully mature before frost touches the vines, then dug when the ground is dry, that they may be dry and clean, then laid in a dark, cool room, or at once stored away in a frost-proof cellar or store-house, and spread out in shallow boxes, with a light covering of sand, all the time handling so as not to bruise them, they will seldom fail not to keep well, but any infringement on these

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conditions, planted too late, or in cold, wet soil, or the buds matured, or bruised, or kept too warm, too wet, or frozen, all alike, will insure injury, if not ruin. This example, though of rather more than usual difficulty, serves to show that proper growing, as well as proper harvesting and storage, are all alike necessary to insure preservation.

With most kinds of fruits, it is better to gather them just when, or before fully ripe, because most fruits from this point on begin to lose in flavor, and incipient decay sets in. This is to be prevented by gathering and removing from atmospheric changes to a lower temperature, which arrests the ripening process and the loss of flavor, and for a time holds the fruit in what we may term a dormant state.

The place of storage seems to require about these conditions: A uniform temperature, perhaps that is safest between 35 and 40 degrees; no changes of room dark, or nearly so, and so damp that moisture will not escape, and the air just active enough to prevent stagnation.
—JAMES L. BAIRD, Kew: American Garden.

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