

OREGONIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.			
North.	April 1, 1891.	South.	
Le. Newberg, 7:55 a. m.	Le. Portland, 9:30 a. m.	Ar. Portland, 9:30 a. m.	Ar. Newberg, 12:35 p. m.
Ar. Portland, 12:45 p. m.	Ar. Newberg, 4:30 p. m.	Le. Portland, 4:30 p. m.	Le. Newberg, 6:30 p. m.
Ar. Portland, 1:20 p. m.	Ar. Newberg, 6:30 p. m.	Le. Portland, 1:20 p. m.	Le. Newberg, 8:30 p. m.
Passenger and Freight Rates to all points can be obtained from C. B. FRISSELL, Agent Newberg.			

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
R. H. WOODWARD & ORM. C. EMERY.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1891.
Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

If rain is conducive to piety, as was recently stated by Rev. McKillop, of McMinnville, what would Oregon be in case of a drought. The result would be horrible to contemplate.

Any man, whether he lives in Newberg or not, who is not satisfied to abide by the decision of an overwhelming majority, had better vacate. He is too un-American for any place we ever saw.

The Weekly World should use foot notes with some of its so-called illustrations, or better still, be satisfied to publish a paper that the people would care to read. It comes the nearest being a "what is it" of anything that comes to this office.

An expedition is now being talked of to go to the rescue of Lieut. Peary, in the Arctic seas. If a few such foolhardy fellows as Lieut. Peary were placed in an insane asylum, it would be a whole lot cheaper, and the world at large would probably learn equally as much about the frozen north.

Oklahoma and Arizona are very anxious to gain admission to statehood, and from the present outlook their requests will be granted before congress adjourns. Territories are growing scarce of late, but there is one place where unpopular politicians may find a job by appointment for a long time to come. Alaska will be a territory for some years yet.

We stated last week that E. C. Pentland had given up the secretaryship of the Oregon Press Association. In justice to Mr. Pentland we will say that he had been misinformed, and that he is still at his post, 26 Ash St., Portland, ready to receive and entertain the newspaper men of Oregon, and transact any business they may see fit to entrust to his care.

It doesn't look reasonable that any man or corporation would continue in a business that loses \$100,000 a year, and yet that is what Freight Agent Campbell, of the U. P., says his company is losing in the towing business on the Columbia. If the U. P. can't make money out of the business why not get out of the way and let some one else take hold of it who can? There is a good deal of fish story about Mr. Campbell's statement.

It is to be hoped that when the Oregon Immigration Board issues its immigration matter for 1892 it will not forget that there is such a town as Newberg in Yamhill county. This year we were entirely ignored, and a number of less prominent places were given favorable mention. We cannot think it was an intentional slight, but it is very noticeable, and we wish to call attention of the gentlemen to the fact that Newberg is second only among the towns in this county, and we want our name in the paper hereafter.

The Keely Gold Cure for Liquor, Opium and Tobacco Habits, and for nerve exhaustion, is undoubtedly one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It has proven a success in every case where a fair trial has been given. There are thousands of poor, helpless, human beings, stranded on the brink of dark despair to whom this cure will come as an angel of light to free them from their bondage and lead them up to better lives. Some have said that it will prove an injury to the cause of prohibition, but we cannot see how. Dr. Keely promises only to cure of the appetite now formed, and the man who leaves this institute is just as liable to take to drink again as in the first place, hating the knowledge of what it will do for him. Thus the necessity for prohibition becomes even stronger, as we learn more of the strong hold and terrible influences the liquor habit exercises over its victims. The Keely method cures, as any other disease is cured, but gives no more guarantee against another attack than is given by a physician in any other case.

GRANTING that all men are free to follow their own inclinations in the matter of starting a newspaper, as well as anything else, the *Ledger* is of the opinion that there is an unnecessary number of papers in Yamhill county. Right, you are, gentlemen. This county really has no need for more than half the papers now published within its limits, but how to convince the proper parties of this fact, is the problem yet to solve. As long as the newspaper offices of the country are incubators for pinfeathered striplings with more egotism than brains, there will always be newspapers born, if some one foots the bills. And as long as there are dishonest men in business, who judge others by the standard best known to themselves, that long will there be some one to lend encouragement to such starters of newspapers. When some plan can be devised that will induce every man with a reasonable degree of common sense, and regard for his own best interests as well as that of others, then competition in newspaper work, as well as other business lines, will regulate itself to meet actual needs, and men will fall into the lines of work for which they are best suited. That time is not yet, nor will any of us live to see it.

Fruit and Flowers of December, is as usual, filled with good things for fruit raisers. Among them we find the following which ought to inspire every man in this valley with determination to push the fruit industry to complete perfection: "Newberg makes no pretensions to vegetables, her fort is in fruit growing, and she is to be congratulated on having a people fully aware of the fact and sufficiently alive to take advantage of her naturally fertile soil and beautiful location. This is destined to be one of the penological centers of Oregon, and even today manifests more real, active interest in horticultural matters than any other section in the state. The old saw goes, "Birds of a feather flock together," and it is specially applicable to the people of this valley. For if there have ever been any in this section that had no interest in horticulture they must have passed away or have been converted, for today all unite in a friendly spirit of aggression to push this interest to the front and each one vies with every other one in adding laurels to Chehalis Valley's horticultural achievements. To this end the annual fair is perhaps the most important factor, for at this time and place are exhibited the products of both old and new varieties as they are grown year after year by their special admirers, at least, all accord the fair great credit for the horticultural enthusiasm that exists today."

Oregon's Board of Horticulture.
Secretary Allen, of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, is making a vigorous effort to make the people of Oregon see the necessity of a strict enforcement of the laws of the state in relation to fruit pests, as well as the importance of taking the greatest pains to avoid the importation of additional pests. It is not for the lack of good laws or good advice that so much damage is being done to the fruit interests of Oregon. A few of the more enterprising fruit growers of Oregon secured the passage of an excellent law in 1889 which created a State Board of Horticulture. At the last session of the legislature this law was amended by suggestion of the board so as to enlarge its powers in dealing with infested fruits, trees or vines imported into the state, and also defining more clearly the manner of dealing with infested property and the owners thereof. The board has done a great deal of work since its organization to spread a knowledge of the character of the various fruit pests and the best known methods of coping with these pests. The members of the board have personally visited hundreds of orchards in the state and have distributed many thousands of bulletins, sending them to every fruit grower in the state whose address they have been able to secure. Of the law and the bulletins it may be said in this connection that they have been found so well adapted to the necessities of the case that the State of Washington, both in law and bulletins has taken pattern from Oregon. As a result of the labors of this board and friendly co-workers, the Oregon Horticultural Society, there has been a marked growth of interest in horticulture in the state in the past two years. The annual report to the State board to the last legislature is replete with practical information. The meetings of the State Horticultural Society have had a most beneficial effect and the members of the State board have given their hearty assistance at these meetings. We have seen occasional criticisms upon the board for not acting with sufficient vigor. We do not know what grounds there are for these criticisms, but it is quite apparent that the board is in advance of the mass of fruit growers upon this subject. It is no doubt true that there are many infested orchards whose owners do not heed the warnings of the board, and yet are not prosecuted. If the board should prosecute every such case at once, the courts would have little time for other business and the expense would be enormous. In order to make the law effective, public sentiment must be educated to the point where the necessity of the enforcement of the law will be plainly felt.

The educational process is fast going on in the state and the rapid manner in which the pests are spreading when they are not properly fought will aid in bringing sentiment up to the right point. The consumption of fruit throughout the civilized world, and more especially in the United States, is increasing in a far more rapid ratio than the population. A very considerable proportion of the state of Oregon is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit, and a reasonable estimate of its probable future production of fresh, dried and canned fruits would stagger the credulity of most people. The development of this great fruit industry requires a great increase of knowledge and skill among those who are engaged in fruit growing. Every effort of the State Board of Horticulture to spread information among the people should receive the hearty co-operation of the press of the state. It is worse than useless to encourage the planting of fruit trees if those trees through ignorance or neglect are to become unprofitable or perhaps a public nuisance.—*Rural Northwest.*

Poultry Notes.
Eggs from a filthy and vile smelling hen house cannot be really fit to eat. The quality of the eggs is affected both by the food and surroundings of the hens. The show of birds at the Poultry exhibit, recently held in Chicago, is said by the *Farmers Review* to have been the finest ever seen in this country. 1,230 birds were on exhibition, and those who saw them were compelled to believe that they were the best that could be produced from a great number of yards. In the line of turkeys, geese and ducks the show was particularly attractive. There are no fowls that show to better advantage on the farm than Plymouth Rocks, and they have won a deservedly high place, both as layers and for the table. They are large, hardy, and clean looking, and this fact alone is worth all it will cost to procure a flock of them in place of the common mixed barn yard

flock. Their care and feeding will cost no more than the others, and they are sure to give a better return. It is a little strange that a farmer will take pains and go to a large expense in order to have good horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and yet will be content with a flock of mongrel fowls when it is so easy to have good ones. The farmer should not attempt to be a poultry fancier, but it is only good farming to keep one pure breed for practical purposes.—*Indiana Farmer.*
Mrs. J. H. Pickett, of Fillmore, Minn., says in *Farm Journal*, of her hens: "Yes, mine laid all winter. I have ninety hens which I keep in two houses; forty-five pullets in the other. In the coldest weather I feed a little good wheat early in the morning, then at nine or ten o'clock I give them a few ground oats mixed with milk. In the evening I give to each set of hens six good ears of corn pouched up. They will shell it easily. Size of hen houses, old house, 12 x 20; new one built last fall 10 x 16. Hens must be kept clean and litter of some kind given them two or three times a week. Plenty of grit is also necessary. Lime and sand mixed is what I used this winter. Limestone pouched up is excellent. My hens were not let out during the month of March, and laid 1,553 eggs. Who can beat that? I forgot to mention that they had green food nearly every day."

Poultry and Fruit.
If you wish to keep poultry on a more extensive scale than you have been doing, but are afraid that they will prove a nuisance in the garden and about the house and barn, why not fence in an acre or two of the orchard with a tight lath fence and have that for their run. Young poultry will get a large part of their living from insects, if they have a chance, and nowhere will they have a better chance than in the orchard. They will pick up every insect that comes within their reach, and peck them out of the windfalls as well. Fruit growing and poultry keeping are two branches of small farming that go very well together and that may be entered upon with comparatively small capital.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

California Letter.
I passed down the beautiful Willamette river and through the locks to Oregon City on August 8th, where I viewed the cable bridge and the mammoth mills, the machinery of which is propelled by the waters of the Willamette, the grandest river of the Northwest. Here I took the train for Roseburg, traveling through the natural fruit belt of the Pacific coast. I noted the activity of the fruit growers, who pay special attention to grape and peach culture for which this section of western Oregon seems specially adapted. From Roseburg I went across the Coast Range mountains to Coos Bay, from which point as far as Port Orford may be found the Oregon coast, noted for its lasting quality and its pure whiteness. This timber is not found in any other section of the globe. It will no doubt become quite valuable in the near future. The city of San Francisco was the next point visited, a city of 350,000 population. San Mateo, 20 miles, and Menlo Park, 32 miles out from San Francisco, are as much alike as twin sisters. Here may be found the homes of merchants, bankers, and capitalists of San Francisco. Their residences are magnificent, palaces made doubly beautiful by tropical plants and trees, which flourish under careful treatment, in rich soil and a semi-tropical climate. Mount Diablo is situated in a grape growing district 40 miles from San Francisco. Eight hundred car loads of grape wine were shipped from this point last year. San Jose is 50 miles from San Francisco and the heart of a fruit growing section.

I worked for George A. Fleming & Co., from Oct. 20th to Dec. 5th. This firm shipped more than 20,000 boxes of dried fruit, besides large shipments in sacks. I will note the under handed California game. Small inferior prunes are labeled here, "Oregon Silver Prunes." Evaporated are marked "California Evaporated" and sun dried are marked "Raisin Cured." French prunes in boxes run to the pound, 50 to 60, 60 to 70, 70 to 80, 80 to 90, and 90 to 100, and in sacks as high as 115 to the pound. Oregon prunes in the vicinity of Newberg run about two grades higher than the above mentioned; now add 15 cents for each grade on 25 pound boxes and you have 35 cents per box in favor of Oregon prunes. These are facts and fair figures. Oregon is the land of big prunes and big red apples, and any one inclined to doubt it can be convinced by a comparison with California as I have made.

From San Jose I took the Southern Pacific by Oakland for Los Angeles, passing through the San Joaquin desert which is about 60 to 100 miles in width and 300 miles in length. A little to the east of the center of the plains we cross the mountains, passing through many tunnels making one loop. At the summit there was ice and snow. We descended the plain, thence through a tunnel 1 1/2 miles in length, then down the river bed, crossing and recrossing, finally arriving at Los Angeles, a city of 70,000 inhabitants. I spent one day there and then came to Riverside, a distance of 60 miles in the heart of the orange belt of California.

I commenced picking oranges the next day, Dec. 10th, for Cook & Longley. The thermometer has been below the freezing point and if any of the readers of the *Graphic* get oranges that are dry and tasteless, they may know that they have been frozen before they were ripe as an orange is hard to spoil by frost when well ripened. The Navals are the best early and Mediterranean Sweet the best-late orange. Hoping to meet my many friends of Newberg and the *Graphic* in the near future I send greeting to you all.
FRANK WOOD.

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