NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Column.....Twenty Dollars
Half Column.....Ten Dollars
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Advertising Bills Collected Monthly.

# NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....$1 50
Six Months.....75
Three Months.....50

Subscription Price Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

### CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services every second and fourth Lord's day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school every Sunday at 10 A. M. REV. W. A. WILLISON, Pastor.

FRIENDS CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and Thursday at 10 a. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Monthly meeting at 10 a. m. the first Saturday in each month. Quarterly meeting the second Saturday and Sunday in February, May, August and November.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Regular service first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a. m.; second and fourth Sundays at 7 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 11 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services first Sabbath in the month at 8 P. M.; third Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 o'clock.

### SOCIETY NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services every Sunday evening. Young men earnestly requested to attend.

I. O. O. F. Sessions held Saturday evening in the rooms over Moore's Drug store.

Y. W. C. T. U.—Business meeting the second Saturday in every month.

G. A. R.—Sessions held first and third Thursday evening in each month.

W. C. T. U.—Business meeting held the third Saturday afternoon in each month.

### OFFICAL DIRECTORY.

City of Newberg.

Mayor.....Samuel Hobson
Recorder.....J. H. Howard
Marshal.....J. J. Woods
Treasurer.....Moses Vetaw
Street Commissioner.....A. C. Cox
Surveyor.....F. E. Hobson

ALDERMEN.

First Ward.....{L. M. Parker, N. C. Maris
Second Ward.....{Henry Austin, J. M. Boyce
Third Ward.....{H. Cooper, J. R. Hunt

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

Southern Pacific Route.

SHASTA LINE.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland:

| LEAVE. | FROM FEB. 1, 1891. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| *7:00 P. M | OVERLAND EXPRESS. Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseb'g Grant's Pass, Medford Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans, and East | *7:55 A. M. |
| *8:05 A. M. | Roseberg & way stations | *4:00 P. M. |
| †8:05 A. M. | Via Woodburn for Mt. Angel, Silverton, West Scio, Browns-ville and Coburg | †4:00 P. M. |
| †3:00 P. M. | Albany and way stations | †8:55 A. M. |
| †7:30 A. M. | Corvallis & way stations | †1:30 P. M. |
| †4:40 P. M. | McMinnville & way sta's | †8:20 A. M. |

Dining Cars on Ogden Route.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars

For accommodation of second-class passengers attached to all trains.

Through ticket office, 134 First street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent.

All above trains arrive and depart from Grand Central station, Fifth and I streets.

NARROW GAUGE—W. S. DIVISION

—AND—

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway

Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †7:20 A. M. | Oswego & way st'l's | †5:30 A. M. |
| †12:15 P. M. | | †8:30 A. M. |
| †1:35 P. M. | | †1:30 P. M. |
| †3:15 P. M. | | †3:10 P. M. |
| †6:30 P. M. | | †6:20 P. M. |
| †8:35 P. M. | | †7:40 P. M. |
| *9:40 A. M. | Oswego, Newberg, Dundee, Dayton, Lafayette, Sheridan, Monmouth & Airlie | †3:20 P. M. |
| †4:30 P. M. | Sheridan & way stations | †9:30 A. M. |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Ferries connect with all trains for Sellwood and Milwaukie. R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. F. & P. Agt.

### An Artificial Stone.

A new artificial stone is receiving some attention from architects and builders abroad. It is a compound, partly chemical and partly mechanical, of iron, sulphur and silicon, with more or less foreign matter, the normal color being a dark slate, varying somewhat with the manner in which it is dressed, but capable of being modified in a degree by the introduction of pigment, thus rendering practicable imitations of various colored brick and sandstones. It is about the hardness of ordinary blue stone and can be worked by the usual stonecutting tools, turned in a lathe or planed.

The tensile strength is from 650 to 1,200 pounds per square inch, and under compression endured from 9,000 to 12,000 pounds. Its specific gravity is about 2.6, and it melts at about 300 degs. very slowly. No deterioration occurs under exposure to the weather, and as the material can be melted and molded it is applicable to a great variety of uses to which stone is not adapted, and particularly in the case of large castings, such as pipes for sewage, etc.

Architectural forms of almost any description can be very conveniently made from it in position, if needed, and for culverts and bridge foundations, the perfect smoothness of which the surface is so susceptible, is advantageous in lessening friction.—New York Sun.

### Encouraging Him.

"Don't despair, Dilkins; at one time I was every bit as bald headed as you are," etc.—Harper's Weekly.

### Too Deliberate.

"Jimpson is very deliberate in his movements."

"Yes, it takes him an hour to get a ten minute walk."—Harper's Bazar.

## PACIFIC COAST.

### The Oregon Board of Equalization.

### COMSTOCK FORCE DECREASED.

### A Nevada Deputy Sheriff Short in His Accounts—Counterfeiters at Salt Lake, Utah.

A large colony from the East is to locate in Linn county, Or.

Carleton's Opera Company opened San Diego's $100,000 opera house.

The Deputy Sheriff of Ormsby county, Nev., Pete Taylor, is charged with being over $1,000 short in his accounts.

There seems to be no doubt now that the Klein party were frozen to death while crossing the Sierra, going to Carson.

The gang of counterfeiters who flooded Salt Lake with $5, $10 and $20 pieces during the holidays—six in number—have been held for the action of the grand jury.

The Oregon Board of Equalization has increased the total taxable property of the State about $9,000,000. The value of the real and personal property of the State is placed at $210,000,000.

The business men of Ogden, with the Mayor of the city in the lead, have organized a $50,000 stock company to bore for natural gas and oil. It is claimed by scientific experts that Ogden is the center of the great natural gas and oil region in the Salt Lake Valley.

The Florence and Globe stage was held up by one man five miles west of Riverside, A. T. Wells-Fargo's box and two bars of silver bullion were taken. The mail was untouched. The robber is described as tall and dark, with a heavy mustache. He wore no mask.

At Victoria the Chinese six-year-old girl, Cheing Man, whose possession has been disputed between her adopted father (her purchaser) and the Chinese Home, has been decided by the girl volunteering to go with him. It was proved he had previously had three little ones whom he had sold.

The schooner Jesse D., running from San Diego to Cedras Island, is reported to have gone down in a storm. The vessel was commanded by Albert Holbrook as captain, Harry Jenkins as mate and a Norwegian sailor named Hansen. Holbrook is a nephew of Mr. Holbrook of the San Francisco importing firm of Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson.

Word comes from Silver City, Lyon county, Nev., that Rube Metcalf shot himself through the abdomen. Metcalf is well known as the keeper of the Devil's Gate toll road in years gone by. He was employed as a clerk in W. T. Caddy's store at Silver City. Despondency, produced by drink, is supposed to have been the cause of his attempt to destroy himself.

The force of men employed in the Comstock mines has been decreased by a draft of sixty-three men, divided as follows: Chollar, 40; Consolidated California and Virginia, 18; Alta, 5. The draft in the two former mines is due to a decrease in the ore output, and in the Alta the men were laid off pending the starting of a pump to drain that mine down to the 1,450-foot level. The Alta mill stamps are also hung up pending the draining of the flooded levels.

General Datus E. Coon, Commander of Heintzelman Post, G. A. R., of San Diego and Senior Vice National Commander of the National Union Veteran Legion, on behalf of foregoing orders has telegraphed President Harrison, asking permission to raise a brigade of troops for Chili. The barbarous treatment of American seamen in Valparaiso has aroused the patriotism of the old soldiers in San Diego to the highest pitch. Permission from the War Department to enlist would cause veterans to pour into San Diego.

Interest in the San Francisco postoffice site job is not confined to the people of that city or to the jobbers. The administration has suddenly discovered that the steal means a political mistake as well as a national disgrace, and although the jobbers are still working for the acceptance of the job site, their efforts will come to nothing. C. P. Huntington is working for the site in the East, and is angry with the officials for their failure to obey his orders. The old commission will probably be removed and a new one appointed. The administration realizes that this is the only solution of the problem.

The following notice has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: "The Noonday Rock bell buoy, which recently parted its moorings and went adrift, has been replaced. It now lies 850 yards W. S. W. ⅝ W. from the Rock. Navigation therefore must be careful and not attempt by giving the buoy a wide berth to pass between the Rock and the North Faralion, for this course might lead them directly onto the Rock. It has been found impracticable to place the buoy nearer the danger. This is a dangerous locality—a place to be avoided; but, if the mariner finds himself in the vicinity, in approaching the coast he should not pass between the bell buoy and the North Farallon Islet."

Couriers from Ascencion, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, 100 miles south of Deming, N. M., report a terrible uprising. For some time a bad feeling has existed between the adherents of the Church party and the supporters of the Diaz government. Affairs reached a crisis on last Thursday, when the election of the President of the town was held. Rafael Anchele, who twice held the office, was elected by a few votes. Anchele was distasteful to the opposition on account of his efforts to inaugurate reform, and threats were openly made against his life. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a mob of over 100 suddenly surrounded the city building and opened fire. Anchele and his secretary, M. Devalas, were instantly killed. The mob took possession of the town after a hard fight. During the battle three revolutionists were killed, and many on both sides were fatally wounded. France Sunzo, one of the leaders of the mob, was among the killed. The impression prevails that this is a movement in support of Garza. The strength of the insurgents is reported at eighty armed men. Troops have been ordered to the point of the outbreak.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

### The New Secretary of War Owns One of the Finest Country Residences in the South.

The Roman Prince Ippolite Aldobrandini has given himself and his million of inheritance to the Jesuit order. He has taken the vow of humility and poverty.

Bob Burdette is an exception to the general style of humorists in being fat and jolly-looking. He is 47 years old, and has been funny nearly half that time.

Andrew Lang is 47 years old, and has ceased to admire any living author except Andrew Lang. He still has a weakness for Shakespeare and Moliere, which he may live to outgrow.

Archibald Forbes declares that the late Count von Moltke was the mildest-mannered man of war whom he ever knew. His look was that of the scholar rather than the soldier.

Buffalo Bill is making the hair of the canny Scots stand on end with horrified delight at the daring feats of his cowboys. The school children of Glasgow have in turn startled William by singing Yankee Doodle.

Thomas Laws, the negro boy who bore the message from Miss Rebecca Wright to General Sheridan which induced Sheridan to attack the Confederate army at Winchester, has been found. He lives in Philadelphia.

It is reported that Signor Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, will visit Prince Bismarck this spring at Friedrichsruhe. As has been the Italian's custom for a number of years, he sent the ex-Chancellor three kegs of fine Syracuse wine a few days ago. Crispi's wine is famous, and Prince Bismarck is always glad to get it.

Joseph Pulitzer, still in New York, chafes against the restriction on hard work which his invalidism places upon him. He can neither eat nor drink, excepting a few bits and a few swallows prescribed by his physician. He cannot endure excitement of any kind; he is able to see only through a glass, and very darkly, and he is a virtual prisoner with the activity of his mind wholly unimpaired.

Mme. Sophie Zola, the operatic star, has sent home from Stockholm to her husband in Boston, E. O. Achorn, a handsome Christmas present she received from the Swedish King, with whose family she is a favorite. It is an after-dinner coffee set of finest china, which the King gave to his daughter, Eugenia, when she was married, and each piece bears the name of the Princess in letters of gold.

Stephen B. Elkins, the new Secretary of War, has in Randolph county, W. Va., a palatial home that is described as "one of the finest country residences in the South." It stands on a hill commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country, and is not unlike a mediæval castle, while with the ninety rooms it is large enough for a hotel. The winters Mr. Elkins passes in New York, where his house is noted for its valuable library. Though the Secretary has not the reputation of being a man of scholarly tastes, he is fond of rare books. He also possesses Mr. Blaine's accomplishment of never forgetting a name or face and the incidents associated with it.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Vassar Has a Pin-Money Fund—The Highland Fling in the Dundee Public Schools.

The entering Chautauqua class, which is to pursue a three years' course, comprises 15,000 students.

The average cost per pupil in the Boston public schools during the past twelve months has been $24.53.

The gain in school enrollment in New Mexico in 1890 was 283 per cent., while the gain in population was only 28 per cent.

There are fourteen school children per 1,000 population in Russia and 197 school children per 1,000 population in this country.

Throughout France gardening is practically taught in the primary and elementary schools. There are about 28,000 of these schools.

In round numbers, says the Denver (Col.) *Republican*, the gross receipts of the doll fair for the benefit of the free kindergarten at Denver amounted to $10,000, and the net proceeds will be about $10,000.

No college for women has so many graduates in its classes as has the Harvard Annex. There are twenty-one members in its graduate club, and in the University of Michigan among 2,000 students there are only seven women graduates.

The public schools in Dundee have decided to make the highland fling and the strathspey of Tullochgorum and other forms of dancing part of the curriculum. Education in dancing, however, will require an extra fee, and will therefore be optional.

Vassar is the only woman's college in the country that has a pin-money fund. Some good old New Yorkers donated a certain sum for a "free fund" not long ago, to be used for fun exclusively. Every year there are a few girls in the college who are actually penniless. They have sufficient brains to secure the free scholarships, and depend on their darning baskets for the fees that cover incidental expenses. All through the year parties are made up for lectures, concerts, operas, readings, field sports and excursions about the country. These trips cost money, and the girl who hasn't any may draw on the "pin-money fund" for expenses, and nobody but the "Lady of Vassar" and the Treasurer will be the wiser.

The national conference of university extension at Philadelphia was addressed by Michael E. Sadler of Oxford, England, who spoke about university extension in England and said that of $3,500,000 a year expended for the teaching of science and technical education about $800,000 goes to the aid of the university extension centers. Dr. Wilfred H. Munro of Brown University spoke on the study of history under the university extension system, and Prof. Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania argued in favor of a more entertaining system of lecturing on history. Prof. Henry L. Chapman of Bowdoin College spoke for the cause in Maine, where university extension, he said, was making real headway. Reports were also made of progression in other States.

## EASTERN ITEMS.

### Amount of Bounty Paid on Sugar.

### THE EMBEZZLERS' STEALINGS.

### Andrew Carnegie Presents an Iowa Town With $30,000 for a Public Library.

St. Louis expended $13,202,170 on new buildings last year.

More cider was made in Connecticut in 1891 than ever before.

A Michigan hatchery is incubating 51,000,000 white fish eggs.

The death rate of New York was 25.96 in 1891; in 1890 it was 24.66.

During 1891 the Treasury Department paid $962,930 bounty on sugar.

Andrew Carnegie has given $30,000 for a public library at Fairfield, Ia.

Knights of Labor want the Chinese exclusion act renewed after 1892.

Last year thirteen railway postal clerks were killed and 132 injured.

Distilling companies at St. Louis are organizing to fight the whisky trust.

The total tax collections in December in New York amounted to $8,400,000.

The Cordell-Dannica Banking Company of Marshall, Mo., has suspended.

The Calhouns are dropped from the directorate of the Georgia Central railroad.

The city of Cleveland has turned out the gas, and now uses oil lamps exclusively.

Enabling acts for Arizona and New Mexico will likely be passed by this Congress.

Senator Teller has offered a resolution providing for an international monetary conference.

The United States wheat crop in 1891 was the largest per capita ever raised by any country.

The price for brooms has been advanced 25 cents per dozen by Eastern manufacturers.

Action has been taken in the Federal Court in Pennsylvania against the oleomargerine trust.

The total output by Colorado for 1891 of silver, gold, lead and copper amounted in value to $33,548,934.

Giles Otis Pearce of Keokuk, Ia., charges the Federal Courts of Iowa with maladministration of justice.

United States cattle, rice, beans, peas, corn and hay and all kinds of vegetables now go into Guatemala duty free.

Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means Committee has drafted a bill providing for the free admission of wools.

The World's Fair envoys to foreign lands are being called back, sufficient advertising having been accomplished.

The telephone line which has just been completed between Pike's Peak and Manitou is the highest line in the world.

During the year 1891 there were coined at the Philadelphia mint over 92,000,000 pieces, with a valuation of over $13,000,000.

Troops to guard Tennessee convicts have gone into camp, and fortifications are being thrown up on a commanding hill.

The Ohio River Railroad Company has made an offer to purchase for $3,000,000 the Newport News and Mississippi railway.

The will of George P. Pomeroy was sustained in Chicago, and his minor son will get all the $1,000,000 estate when he becomes of age.

Massachusetts and Nebraska are seconding the work of Minnesota in sending breadstuffs to the famine-stricken peasantry of Russia.

The embezzlers of 1891 stole about $20,000,000, more than twice as much as the embezzlers of 1890. This is a bad record for the country.

Every messenger in the employ of the Southern Express Company has been ordered to quit work by the Grand Master of the Brotherhood.

The Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company will require 1,900 tons of track rails and 1,650 tons of slot rails for their proposed cable line.

Fourteen or fifteen members of the congregation of the Reformed Church at Tiffin, O., were partly asphyxiated by natural gas, which escaped from a flue in the church.

County Treasurer Paul at Hastings, Neb., is short $50,000. He says he does not know what became of the money, except $16,000 lost by the failure of the City National Bank.

Mrs. Julia E. Johnson, a handsome young widow of New York city, has begun a suit in the Circuit Court at Chicago against John W. Temple, a wealthy Chicago lumber dealer, for $20,000 for breach of promise.

The negroes in Washington are holding mass meetings to protest against separate free schools, separate eating houses, separate bathing houses and their practical exclusion from restaurants and barber shops.

Senator Sherman is reported to have said that a free-silver bill would pass both Houses of Congress this session, but would be vetoed by the President. A tariff bill would pass the House, but would be defeated in the Senate.

As to the Northern and Southern armies the present Congress stands as follows: Union soldiers now Senators, 16; Confederate soldiers now Senators, 23; Union soldiers now Representatives, 70; Confederates now Representatives, 66.

An effort will be made by a number of Representatives to have the Appropriations Committee recommend that the fee system in Federal offices be abolished as far as can be done. This is to correct principally the abuses which exist in the offices of Marshals in the various States.

The Chicago *Herald* prints another chapter of its charges that the police department of Chicago is composed of a gang of conspirators bent on blackmail and wreaking vengeance on their enemies who refuse to "put up the stuff." Facts, names and figures are given to prove the charges.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Government Clerks Not Entitled to Any Holidays When Absent More Than Sixty Days.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill for a lighthouse at Northhead, Cape Disappointment, near the mouth of the Columbia river. An attempt was made at last session to secure such a lighthouse, but failed during the closing hours on account of lack of time for consideration.

Senator Dolph has reported favorably from the Committee on Public Lands his bill to grant to the State of Oregon several townships of the public lands, including Crater Lake, for a public park and timber reservation. He has also presented a favorable report of his bill for the relief of Thomas Guineau, and has introduced a bill granting a pension to James H. Preston of Gresham, Or.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has referred the report of Colville Commission to Chairman Peel and Representatives Rockwell and Wilson. Mr. Wilson says there is no doubt that he will have the bill favorably reported, but he is not so sure of its passage through the House, as the Democrats will not be so favorable towards legislation for the Northwest as the Democrats in the last Congress.

The Court of Claims has decided that government clerks are not entitled to any holidays when absent from duty more than sixty days. The case came up on account of a claim for full salary where a clerk had been absent from duty more than sixty days, and the head executive of the department employed a substitute in the clerk's place and paid the substitute out of the clerk's salary. It was to recover this portion of the salary the principle was declared by the court.

Representative Harter of Ohio has introduced in the House a bill for the consolidation of customs commission districts of the country. It reduces the number of districts materially. Under the law Arizona will be one district; California and Nevada, two; Alaska, one; Montana and Idaho, one, and Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, one. The bill abolishes all commissions, emoluments, etc., and provides for annual salaries to Customs Collectors, naval officers and Surveyors at certain of the larger ports. The smaller collection districts are to be divided into five classes according to the amount of business transacted.

The President has sent to Congress with a recommendation urging early and favorable consideration the agreement of Messrs. Bingham of Ohio and Merrillat of Washington, the majority of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Commission, made with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians of Wyoming for the cession of more than half of the reservation on Wind river in Wyoming. The lands ceded comprise 1,152,000 acres of land in the northern part of the reservation, and the price is $600,000, or about 55 cents an acre. The minority report signed by J. D. Woodruff of Lander, Wyo., Chairman of the commission, opposes the treaty principally on the ground that the Indians would not sell the southern tract of the reservation near Lander.

When the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses adjourned, Senator Dolph notified the members that the next meeting would be called together by Senator Squire of Washington, as he will be Chairman of that committee in preference to the one he now has, which is the transportation routes to the seaboard, and which is no nearly so important to his section as that of coast defense, Senator Dolph becoming the head of public lands. The Senator explained that he would not ask for a report on his bill to establish a gun factory on the Pacific Coast, because Senator Felton desired to present some additional information as to the resources of the Pacific Coast for carrying on such an establishment, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting of the committee.

The commission which was appointed to determine the north line of the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon has reported that the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley in the year 1871 from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth mile thereof, thence in a due course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, is the boundary. There has been a long dispute over this matter, trying to prove from the claim by the Indians that in 1856 one R. R. Thompson blazed an oak tree and said that would be the line. The settlers have gone on the lands south of the blazed tree, and their lands have always been in dispute. Troubles have grown out of the matter and resulted in Senator Mitchell having the commission appointed to settle the boundary. A strip of land several miles wide was in dispute.

The latest news of the appointment of a Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit is that Judge Hanford of Seattle, now United States District Judge for Washington, may be agreed upon and promoted to the circuit bench. President Harrison is very much pleased with the decisions that Judge Hanford has rendered during his term on the district bench, and thinks very favorably of promoting him to the circuit bench, if the Pacific Coast delegation can agree upon him. Judge Hanford is not pushing his claims in the least, and it is stated that he is not very anxious for the promotion, as it would take him away from Seattle. He prefers that city as a place of residence. The President is willing to see if the various disagreements can be justified so as to select a man who may be satisfactory to the people of the circuit.

One of the attempts to do away with the perquisites in the Federal offices is of considerable interest to numerous postmasters of the first class throughout the country. At present stamped envelopes are furnished to postmasters at a cost of a fifth of a cent for each envelope. No profit is realized on these by the postmaster when he sells them in large lots. When sold singly or in small quantities, there is a profit of four-fifths of a cent on each envelope, and Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, who intends to urge Congress to change the practice, says the result is a considerable profit to the postmasters in receipt of a regular fixed salary. He will urge that hereafter stamped envelopes be furnished at cost in five-cent lots (the price of stamps not included). The government, he says, should not make a profit on these and the other conveniences it furnishes the people, but should give them at cost whenever practicable, and any profits arising should not go to the salaried officers.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Preservation of Sweet Potatoes.

### ONLY MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

### Loss in Trying to Keep Sweet Tubers Due to Abrasion of the Skin, Cutting and Frost.

The only mystery there is in keeping sweet potatoes is to understand the simple method required to keep the skins from shrinking or rotting. A great deal of the loss experienced in trying to keep these sweet tubers is due to the abrasion of the skin, cutting or injury from frost. There is no method of keeping such tubers through the winter. Only the finest and most perfect specimens should be selected for winter preservation. Those that are to be kept should not be dug from the ground until they have ceased growing, for immature potatoes will rot quicker than those which have secured their full maturity. After they have been taken out of the ground they should be carefully kept from all moisture, rain and frost, but at same time they should be kept out in a cool place until quite late in the fall. It tends to spoil them quicker by putting them into their close winter quarters too early in the season.

Methods, though essentially the same in general, are different in details respecting the preservation of sweet potatoes in small quantities or in bulk. If only a small quantity, to be kept they should be placed in barrels or boxes, filling in the interstices with fine sand or dry dust. After being placed in the barrels they are kept in a cool place in the barn until severe weather comes on. Then they should be removed to the cellar, where no frost can reach them, but where good ventilation can be had. The fault with many of our fruit cellars is that there is not sufficient ventilation to keep the fruits and vegetables. Good, fresh, crisp air preserves the fruits from wilting, but many have an idea that the air of winter must be rigidly excluded from the cellar. Give the cellar all of the ventilation possible without reducing the temperature too low.

If the potatoes are preserved in bulk, select some high, dry ground, or even form a board surface, on which about fifty bushels of the potatoes should be piled. This will make a cone-shaped heap about three feet high and four feet wide at the base. Cover them with a layer of stalks, hay, straw or potato vines to the depth of six or seven inches. Dig soil from the outer edge of the bank and cover this litter with it lightly at first, but increasing the thickness as the weather grows colder. As a ventilator a bundle of cornstalks should portrude from the top of the heap down to the potatoes; also one from the side near the base. Put plenty of soil on the bank to exclude frost, and then cover the top over with boards or some roofing to shed the rain.

### Farm Work for Winter.

It was one advantage of the old-time system of farm work that it made plenty for the farmer to do in winter. If nothing else, there were at least always the clearing of the forest and its preparation for cultivation to be done. It did not pay much, but it increased the value of the farm, and so indirectly gave better wages than one farmer in ten can now make. It is the do-nothing policy in winter that is ruining thousands of farmers. They simply consume all that they produce in the summer. To get ahead under such a plan of operation is simply impossible. Every farmer should by feeding stock or in some other way calculate to earn something in the winter. If more farmers did this, farming would be more profitable than it is.

### Getting Out of Ruts.

The farmers who are following in the old ruts do not generally want to get out. It involves effort to which they are not accustomed. In the rut they are not required to think, and thinking is what they least like. It usually requires more capital, and this also is beyond their reach. The lack of ready money is indeed the chief cause of poor farming everywhere. We never saw a poor, shiftless farmer who did not know better than he did. If he had more money to do with, he could make more money than is now possible. But the old rut is followed because it is easiest, and there is no change until death removes those who have been obstacles to an improved system of farming.

### Unnecessary Fences.

There was a time when the making even of needless fences cost only a little labor, and so important was it deemed to have the farm well fenced that even when the fence was not needed it added materially to the money value of a farm. Now a needless fence is regarded as an incumbrance. What cost money when the farm was bought now costs money to get rid of. This is especially true of stone fences. In rare instances they are salable for building material. But unless the farm having such fences is near a city or village, they are apt to be regarded, as they are, as only incumbrances, to be got rid of in any way possible at the least expense.

### Manure in Heaps.

Occasionally even yet we find manure drawn on fields and left in heaps during the winter. It is probably from a notion that this is the best way to prevent waste. It really prevents the land from receiving the benefit from the manure it should. Spread on the surface, this manure would be dissolved by rains and snows and mixed with the soil. In that way its benefit will be increased a hundred fold. Left in heaps until plowed in spring, it will do little good except where it lies through the winter.

### Will Save Labor in the Spring.

Every weed pulled out of the strawberry beds will save much labor in the spring. It is well known that the strawberry beds can be made to last a year or two longer than the average if they can be kept clear of weeds in the rows. This is only to be accomplished by hand weeding, and the work should begin from the time the young plants are set out. Never allow a single weed to grow.

## PORTLAND MARKET.

### Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT — Nominal. Valley, $1.60@1.62½; Walla Walla, $1.57½@1.60 per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, $5.00; Walla Walla, $4.80; Graham, $4.00; Superfine, $3.00 per barrel.

OATS—New, 42½@45c per bushel.

HAY—$11@13 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $19; shorts, $21; ground barley, $22.50@25; chop feed, $18@19 per ton; feed barley, $20; middlings, $28 per ton; brewing barley, $1.10@1.15 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 37½@40c; fancy dairy, 32½@35c; fair to good, 25@27½c; common, 15@22½c; Eastern, 25@31½c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 14@15c; Eastern, 15@17c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 32½@35c; Eastern, 30c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, $3.50@4; ducks, $5.50@7.00; geese, $11 per dozen; turkeys, 12½c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, nominal, $1@1.50 per cental; cauliflower, $1@1.25 per doz; Onions, 75c@$1 per cental; potatoes, 40@50c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2½@3c per pound; carrots, 75c per sack; beets, 75c per sack; parsnips, $1.00 per sack; asparagus, 25c per pound; pumpkin, 2c per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $3.50@6.50; California, $2.00@4.00 per box; oranges, $4.50@5.50; apples, 75c@$1.25 per box; bananas, $3.50@4.00 a bunch; pineapples, $4@6 per dozen; cranberries, $10.50 per barrel; Smyrna figs, 17@22½c per pound; citrons, 27c; lady apples, $1 per box.

NUTS—California walnuts, 11½@12½c; hickory, 10c; Brazils, 10@11c; almonds, 16@18c; filberts, 14@15c; pine nuts, 17@18c; pecans, 17@18c; cocoa nuts, 8c; peanuts, 7@8c per pound.

### Staple Groceries.

HONEY—17½@18c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, $15.50@$16.75; stock, $11@12 per ton.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21c; Rio, 21c; Salvador, 21c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 20¼c per pound.

RICE—Japan, $5.00; Island, $5.50@5.75 per cental.

BEANS—Small white, 3c; pink, 2½c; bayos, 2½c; butter, 3½c; limas, 3½c per pound.

SUGAR—D, 4⅛c; Golden C, 4¼c; extra C, 4⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 5½c; confectioners' A, 5c; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 42@45c; half-barrels, 44@47c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg. California, in barrels, 3½c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 8@8½c; Petite and German, 6@7c per pound; raisins, $1.20@1.90 per box; apples, Plummer-dried, 8½@9c; evaporated peaches, 9@11c; Smyrna figs, 17@22½c; California figs, 7c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, $1.60@1.80, 2½s; peaches, $1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.80@1.90; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@1.90; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.60@1.70. Pie fruit: Assorted, $1.10@1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1@1.10; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, $1.10@1.75; tomatoes, 95c@$1.00; sugar peas, 95c@$1.60; string beans, 90c@$1.00 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75c@1.65; lobsters, $2.30@3.50. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, $8.10; Crown, $7.00; Highland, $6.50; Champion, $5.20; Monroe, $6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, $1.90; chipped beef, $2.10; lunch tongue, $3.00 1s, $5.50 2s; deviled ham, $1.50@2.65 per dozen.

### Miscellaneous.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $3.00; steel, $3.00; wire, $3.50 per keg.

IRON—Bar, 3½c per pound.

STEEL—10½c per pound.

TIN—I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.00@8.50 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, $6.75 per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.75 per box.

LEAD—4½c per pound; bar, 6½c.

SOLDER—13½@16½c per pound, according to grade.

SHOT—$1.85 per sack.

HORSESHOES—$5.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $5 per bale; rosin, $4.80@5.00 per 280 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $12.50; Carolina, $7.00 per barrel; pitch, $6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per gallon in carload lots.

### Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8½@9c; ½c less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearlings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

WOOL—Willamette Valley, 17@19c; Eastern Oregon, 10@17c per pound, according to condition and age.

HOPS—Nominal; 16@18c per pound.

### The Meat Market.

BEEF—Live, 2½c; dressed, 5@6c.

MUTTON—Live, sheared, 3½c; dressed, 7@8c.

HOGS—Live, 4½c; dressed, 6c.

VEAL—4@9c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 11@12c; other varieties, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 11½@12½c; sides, 9@10c; smoked bacon, 11¼@11¾c per pound.

LARD—Compound, 9@10c; pure, 10½@11½c; Oregon, 10½@12½c per pound.

### Bags and Bagging.

Burlaps, 8-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burlaps, 10½-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 7c; burlaps, 12-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 7½c; burlaps, 16-oz., 60-inch, 11c; burlaps, 20-oz., 76-inch, 13c. Wheat bags, Calcutta, 22x26, spot, 9c; three-bushel oat bags, 8c. Centals (second hand wheat bags), 8c.

### Public Vehicles in Paris.

There are few if any hansoms in Paris, the small open barouche being the favored public conveyance. To see a myriad of these flitting about at night is like looking at a festival of lanterns. In places Paris is brilliantly lighted by masses of lights, always gaslights, but in open places, like parts of the Champs Elysees, where the foliage flings dense shadows, the lamps of the cabs produce a beautiful effect. 'Buses are plenty, but lest the driver should fail to make the necessary amount of noise with his whip and voice he is re-enforced by the use of a horn fixed beneath his foot board and worked by a sort of bellows process. An expert driver is therefore able to make three sorts of noises at once. In Paris the public vehicles are too few and too slow. Paris is as far behind London in means of public conveyance as London is behind New York.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.