"Where Are You Going on the Fourth of July?" -:- "That is an Unanswerable Qestion."

WELL, HERE'S ANOTHER: Where do you buy your Clothing, Hats Shoes & Furnishing Goods?

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If not, come and get our prices and see our new spring stock of NOBBY SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

WE HAVE THE CHEAPEST LINE OF SHOES for Men, Boys and Children, ever brought to Newberg.

AGENTS FOR THE WOOLEN GOODS OF BROWNSVILLE.

KAY & TODD.

OREGONIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

April 1, 1891.

North.	South.
Lv. Newberg, 7:55 a. m	Lv. Portland, 9:40 a. m
Ar. Portland, 9:30 a. m.	Ar. Newberg 12:15 p.m.
Lv. Newberg 12:45 p.m.	Lv. Portland, 4:30 p.m.
Ar. Portland, 3:20 p.m.	Ar. Newberg, 6:05 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:
E. H. WOODWARD & ORM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

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

WEATHER REPORT.

During October the rains were well distributed and about the average amount. During November and December the rains were heavy and general throughout the state, there being an absence of the usual amount of sunshine. January, February and up to March 20th, the rains were light, sufficient however to keep the soil in good condition. There was an absence of any heavy snowfall, east of the Cascade mountains, while to the west there were few days that the temperature was below the freezing point; in eastern Oregon there was an entire absence of any severe cold weather, a temperature of zero occuring but a few times in the more elevated regions.

There was not the usual acreage of fall sown wheat put in, owing to the heavy November and December rainfall, but that which was sown did remarkably well. Plowing and seeding were pushed to their utmost during January, February and fore part of March, so that now the acreage of cereals is fully up to the average, and it is all reported to be in first class condition. A more favorable winter for the stock has se'dom been experienced. There i. no loss reported, the grass and feed were plentiful and the stock all came through the winter in excellent condition. The growing season of 1892 opens most favorably for a bountiful harvest, even surpassing the wonderful yields and products of 1891. It, should however be borne in mind, that the success of the cereal crop in eastern and southern Oregon especially, depends more upon the distribution and amount of rainfall in the months of May and June and the temperature conditions in those months, than the conditions of the soil and prospects at the present time.

WESTERN OREGON.

The past week has been generally cloudy and rainy, the temperature has been from 3 to 6 degrees a day below the average. The rainfall amounted to from 1.5 inches to 2.3 inches for the week being considerable more than the average amount. Light frosts occured in the more exposed places on the 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31st, of March and on the 29th, snow fell on the foot hills and mountains. The winds have been generally southerly and chilly in effect.

Cereals are all in good condition, though more growth would be obtained if there should be more sunshine, which has been very deficient. The rainy weather stopped almost entirely, plowing and seeding. The reports indicate excellent prospects for a large acreage and the present conditions to be first class for all the cereals.

The peach, apricot, some varieties of prunes, pears and cherries are generally in full bloom, and so far in good condition, though the weather for the past week has been unfavorable; the present weather conditions, which if continued, will seriously injure the prospective crop; less rain, more sunshine and warmer weather are needed to protect and develop the fruit buds.

The smaller fruits and berries are developing nicely.

The hop men are busily engaged in working their yards preparing for the coming crop; the acreage is being increased in most of the counties.

The weather has not been favorable to the lambing season, though the losses are much less than usual. Warmth and sunshine during the coming week will materially benefit all crops and products.

EASTERN OREGON.

General rains have prevailed through the week, preceded on Sunday March 27, by a general snow storm throughout the entire section, being heaviest along the Blue mountains; at Cove, Union county, from 10 to 16 inches fell. General frosts have prevailed, except in the more sheltered places. The amount of sunshine has been below the average.

The weather has been unfavorable to the growth of all vegetation, though no damage has been done save in a very few exposed places; the frosts of March 27, 28 and 29th nipped the more advanced and tender vegetation.

Plowing and seeding are nearly done and the acreage is somewhat larger than last year. The soil is in first class condition, the wheat has a good stand and the prospects are excellent.

Peaches, apricots, almonds and apples are in full bloom except in the interior; the fruit prospects, so far, are very good.

Sheep shearing is being pushed, in some sections it has been finished; an extra good clip and staple have been secured. The weather is too cold for the newly sheared sheep; lambing is now in progress.

The general prospects for cereals, fruit and stock are very good, much better than usual at this period of the year.

B. S. PAGUE,
Observer, Portland, Or.

WHINFELL, NEWBERG, OR., March 1892.

Elevation above sea level	400 feet
Mean temperature	48.3°
Maximum temperature, date 9th.	65.8°
Minimum temperature, date 19th.	33.4°
Mean of maximum temperature	56°
" " minimum " "	40.7°
No. of times maximum temperature 90° or above	0
No. times minimum temperature 32° or below	0
Total precipitation	3.07 in.
Total depth of unmelted snowfall	.00 in.
Prevailing direction of wind	N and S
No. of cloudless days	5
" " partly cloudy days	5
" " cloudy days	21
" " days on which .01 of rain or fell	17
Dates on which hail fell	18, 29, 30.
" " " snow fell	none
Dates of thunder storms	18th
" " light frost	2-3-19-30
" " killing or injurious frost	none
" " solar halos	23d
" " lunar "	6th

EDMUND ROBINSON,
Volunteer Observer.

A WORD ON BUSINESS COLLEGES.

We have before us a little paper issued by a business college in this state, which is full of petty flings at college learned men, and reflections on the practical advantages of a seminary education. Now, it is a very poor school that seeks to win students by belittling other institutions of learning, and the average business college is the last kind of a school to indulge in such tactics. For the fact is that business colleges, which plume themselves above all else on being practical are really about the most unpractical educational institutions we have.

In the first place they fail to do what they base their principal claim for existence on—fit their students for business. They fill a boy's mind with a set of fine spun theories which he never applies, and practice him in some elaborate systems of book-keeping which he never uses. The fact is that in business, as conducted today, every line, every large house even, has its own system of keeping accounts. The boy from the business college who is fortunate enough to get a place in a bank or a store, finds that much which he has learned is mere rubbish. He has to learn the system his employers use. His business college training doesn't count only in a general knowledge of the principles, and that he could have obtained in much less time in a good high school or seminary. Mock banks and mock wholesale houses may be pleasant to play with, but the place to learn the real business is in the bank and in the store. The academic graduate who has taken a good course in higher mathematics is a more accurate accountant than the business college graduate, and his general training is much broader. The business college turns out good penmen, but it affords no short and easy cut to proficiency in keeping accounts.

Narrowness is one of the weaknesses of the business college. A smattering of English branches is taught, and the students are encouraged in a false pride in their education, in a notion that a few superficial attainments is all that is needed to make them cultured. Education ought to make a man modest; ought to make him a seeker after truth. The business college training tends to make him vain and self satisfied.

To the young man or young woman who is anxious to get a business education, we say this: A good liberal course in the public schools, or a school of seminary grade, will give you a broadening of powers, a quickening in mental agility that will be more practical service to you than any amount of make-believe banks and paper warehouses. And more than that, it will cultivate a taste for good literature, and afford you some glimpses of science and history that will give you an inspiration which if followed out may make you cultured as well as practical.

More than that, never be misled into believing that even a college training is unpractical. Men fail to profit by the rich privileges of a college education, as they squander wealth. But this is no arraignment against colleges, or riches either. In this age of keen competition, the better mental equipment the business has the more likely he is to win. The trained mind always has an advantage, just as a trained hand has. Skill often defeats mere muscular power, and the man who wants to succeed by the use of his wits can afford to give those wits the best training possible, even if they are naturally strong. And we ought to have a higher ambition than to be mere money getters. The highest success is not measured in dollars and cents, and no time is wasted that helps make us more enlightened, more liberal, better furnished with the graces of mind that constitute true manhood and womanhood. —*Ontario (Cal.) Record.*

RANDOM NOTES

From Fruits and Flowers.

Exaggeration benefits nothing in the long run. There are years and localities where occasional yeilds, under favorable conditions, are phenomenal, but the thing to test by is the actual average good cultivation can return on good soil, in good order. It is safe to claim that an acre in fruit, in good bearing, will return $200 and all expenses, and ten acres, well cared for, will return $2,000 to the worker, for the owner must be the worker as well. Not one-half of those who plant trees will succeed, because they will not deserve to.

"How to prune trees," is deserving of careful study, because every variety of fruit tree has its own peculiar character and requirements. Also, every variety of prune differs in some respects from other varieties, and one must study the nature and habits of trees to know how much wood to leave. Some need closer pruning than others and some require fewer limbs to be left to bear fruit, than others do.

The most successful and profitable fruit districts of Europe lie in regions where the soil is of basaltic origin. The soil of Oregon is of that character, and with underdraining will be practically inexhaustable.

Peaches and grapes and corn are supposed to need warmer summer nights than Oregon has. And yet, of late years, it is found that all three can grow in many localities of Western Oregon. This is proven by actual experience, and sometime this magazine will write at length to show that this is true.

California has an advantage over Oregon in profit on fruit. They have no better soil, and none that is so lasting. The peach is the great item there, and Josiah Lusk, the well known canner of fruits, told the writer that all Oregon fruits excelled California products in texture and flavor. Oregon peaches excel those grown in California.

While California is famous for its prunes, its soil cannot grow the large prunes we produce in Oregon. They grow the French or Petite Prune d'Agen almost exclusively, that bring four to six cents; while we grow larger and finer prunes of the same variety, and our Italian and Silver are more than double the size of their French.

Almost ten years ago the first lot of Oregon prunes went East and sold at St. Paul for 14½ cents, while choice imported French prunes were laid down in Chicago for 8 cents. The French prunes were graded from 60 to 110 to the pound and averaged 80 to the pound; while Oregon Italian were weighed there and found to average 45 to the pound. That, and the quality of the fruit, made the greater value.

A wise old fellow, Benjamin Franklin by name, said, "If we take care of the pennies, the pounds will take care of themselves." The little things well done result in a perfect whole. There are a multitude of small things connected with horticulture that need to be done to insure success. Don't leave them undone if you expect to succeed.

Pansies are among the handsomest of lawn flowers as well as the easiest to cultivate. They thrive in any good, rich soil. If seed is planted, it should be done early in the fall to get bloom the following summer. Spring sowing of the seed always leads to failure. Plants can be obtained now of the florists at from $1 to $2 per hundred. They thrive best where they get the morning sun and are shaded at noon.

They grow apples everywhere, very nearly, but they can't grow such pears as Oregon does anywhere else in North America. Eastern Bartletts are small and inferior compared to ours. Last summer the people of Helena had their first taste of Oregon Bartletts and they declared they never before knew what a Bartlett pear was. They had for years back had Bartlett pears from California, you see!

The more a man of sense studies the question of under-draining land, the more he will become convinced that it is indispensible to thoroughly drain orchards to command success. The summing up is that drains carry off surplus water; they let the air penetrate the soil and cause it to slack and become mellow and porous; the air carries with it ammonia and nitrogen to enrich the soil; the water being reduced to supply what the soil needs, the result is to warm up the land and prevent frost doing harm. Study it up and you will become a convert. Thorough drainage doubles the profit on every acre.

"Ah yes, fruit pays the biggest kind," said a fruit-grower of late; "I had $600 worth of peaches on an acre last summer, and had $400 worth of small fruits growing beneath, making $1000 to the acre, and it wasn't much of a fruit year, either." Now, half of that is good enough and the whole of it above the average.

While all the world had an over supply of dried fruits in 1891, still the best of Oregon prunes sold at 8 to 10 cents per pound at wholesale. The poorest sold at scarce more than half as much. Yet the entire difference lay in the care used by different men. Some thinned overloaded trees and secured large fruit and as much as a tree should bear; others let them over bear, and the result was small and inferior fruits. Some cured their prunes carefully and did not dry them to skin and bone. Good work secured large prunes with all the weight possible. These got more prunes to the 100 pounds and more price per pound. The difference in income and value *was all profit.*

Hard times oftener come from neglect than bad luck. The farmer who works with main strength and awkwardness never gets along well, while the man who uses his brains to plan his work, and uses them to advantage, seldom fails. The study of horticulture is not difficult to any man of sense, but the fruit-grower must be a student of facts connected with his business, and act carefully on what he earns, or he cannot succeed. The best way to study natural laws is to keep your eyes open to see and then act on what your judgment says is natural law.

A reliable prune grower says he had two acres of French prunes and saved 11,000 pounds cured prunes, half on young trees, in 1889. The oldest trees yielded 6,000 pounds per acre, and sold at 7 cents, bringing $420 per acre. In 1890, he kept account of over 5,000 pounds of Italian prunes grown on an acre, and netted 12½ cents per pound for them, or $625. That year fruit was very dear, but in ordinary years he would have gotten $400 for them. It is beyond question, that on good tile-drained land, prunes at 5 to 6 cts. per pound will pay, over expense, $150 to $200 per acre.

How to Keep Boys on the Farm.

"He told his son to milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs, hunt the eggs, feed the calves, catch the colt and put him in the stable, cut plenty of wood, split kindlings, stir the milk, put fresh water in the creamery after supper, and to be sure and study his lessons before he went to bed. Then he hurried off to the club to take a leading part in the question, "how to keep boys on the farm." —Covington (Ga.) *Enterprise.*

The Elmer *Chronicle* publishes a story that looks fabulous, but is very possible in that region. It will strike Eastern people as too unreasonable to be believed, but at one glance at a monarch of our Pacific forests will banish doubt. We quote: "E. C. Stamper, a citizen of Elmer, has just completed working up a fir tree which grew on his place adjoining town. He received $12 for the bark; built a frame house 14x20, 8 feet high, with shed kitchen 8 feet wide and 20 feet long, built a wood shed 14x20 feet, made 333 fence rails 10 feet long, made 334 railroad ties and 500 boards 6 inches wide and 2 feet long, and 15 cords of wood 4 feet wide and 8 feet long, all from one tree, and has a part of the tree left.—Ex.

Many citizens are trimming their trees this week and we wish to enter a protest against the practice of cutting away so much of the top of shade trees. Fruit trees need such treatment but shade trees should be allowed to grow up by cutting away the under limbs and spreading the top gradually out. It will take longer to make a tree, by such a course of treatment, but it will be so much larger and grander in a few years that you can well afford to give it the years necessary to make the better tree. In this humid climate the ground near residences should have plenty of chance for the circulation of air under the shade tress and if the trees are pruned so as to head low, the circulation will be impeded. Fruit trees should be kept low for convenience in picking, and in order to capture the moisture which constantly escapes from the ground, and which the under side of the leaf is prepared to receive and appropriate. Keep fruit trees trimmed low but run the shade trees up into the air. —Forest Grove *Times.*

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We have for sale some of the Finest Suburban Property to be found in the State, at very low prices.

HORSE TALK.

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't lend me to some blockhead that has less sense than I have.

Don't think because I am a horse that iron weeds and briers won't hurt my hay.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to it.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eyes, or so leave my forelock that it will be in my eyes.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and may be make trouble.

Don't hitch me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my tongue.

Don,t keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't select a smooth place.

Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged as I cannot chew my food. When I get lean it is a sign my teeth need filing.

Don't say whoa! unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. It may check me if the lines break and save a runaway and smash-up.

Don't forget the old book which is a friend of all the oppressed, that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

Don't make me drink ice cold water, nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding a half minute against my body.

Don't compell me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself sometime. Run up hill with a big load.—*Courier Journal.*

THE UNIQUE.

This is the name that has been given the new Millinery establishment of Smith & Haworth at Mrs. Smith's old stand in Hoskins' block. They have just received a large and well assorted stock of Spring Millinery which they invite you to call and inspect. You will find everything you will need in millinery, at

MILLINERY

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THE NEW MILLINERS.

LAMB & BALDWIN

Successors to

LAMB & WOODWARD,

Have just received the largest and finest stock of

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Ever brought to the city. Mrs. Baldwin has had over 15 years experience, and can suit the most fastidious. Call and see our stock before purchasing.

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Pure and Standard Fowls

Lt. Brahmas Felch & Cormey strain.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Of the Jay Hawk strain.

Eggs for sale.

C. F. Moore, Prop.

Own A Home.

We will sell a few

GOOD TOWN LOTS

All on time, to those who will build on them. Call early and get your choice. Prices will be advanced in sixty days.

Only a few of those fine tracts in

RURAL HOME No. 2

are left. All clear. Cheapest on the market. Terms easy. Raise peaches.

Maris & Colcord.

Town Lots. Fruit Farms.

A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN, AND

The New Tin Shop

Is the best place in town to get your work done. All kinds of Tinwork, such as Roofing, Spouting and General Repairing, neatly and promptly done. Prices reasonable.

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But nice tailor made clothing adds materially to a man's appearance at home, and particularly among strangers.

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Scarf Pins, Rings, Charms, Emblems, Fancy Bazar Goods, Albums, Accordeons, etc., all bought for less than value, with spot cash, from manufacturers and jobbers compelledto sacrifice or go to the wall.

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