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This question has puzzled all Bible Students for ages. We confess that we don't know.

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KAY & TODD.

## NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD & O. M. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

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The Republican national convention is now in session at Minneapolis. The Blaine and Harrison forces seem to be about equally matched and the probabilities are that neither of them will be nominated. We look for the nomination to go to McKinley.

PRESIDENT COOPER and Secretary Wright of the Fair Association inform us that they are receiving encouragement every day, as they look up the interests of the fair, and say they find the people are anxious that everything possible may be done to make the fair a great success. They have been busy preparing the premium list for several days, and will have copies ready for distribution in a short time. They have been soliciting advertising, and find that the business men of McMinnville and other towns are anxious to take space in the premium list, which is good evidence that they have faith in what Newberg undertakes. The work of fencing and cleaning up the grounds is well under way. The fence is to be of light board-eight feet in height. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged, which will be used to defray expenses and in paying premiums. Premiums on the amount of seven or eight hundred dollars will be paid out, and be distributed through the various departments as nearly equal as possible. The old rule of paying a hundred dollars on the "fast horse" and fifty cents on the cow, and thus converting the fair into an agricultural horse race, will be discarded. The money paid in premiums will be distributed with a view of encouraging the producing classes all along the line without showing favors to any particular class above another. Many people have for years wanted that such premiums be paid on articles placed on exhibition, and now that this plan has been adopted, it stands everybody in hand to do all in their power to make a fine showing and thus give the association such encouragement as they deserve for the hard work and money they are putting into the undertaking. Ponder these things over in your mind and decide at once to do something handsome, remembering that the reputation of Newberg will be at stake for week, and we can't afford to let the record of the past be lowered.

## PERTINENT POINTS FOR FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

(Prepared by Prof. F. L. Washburn for the Great West meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society.)

Continued from last week.

Spraying pumps? There are many good ones on the market. Read the bulletins from the experimental stations and horticultural boards for hints on these points. In buying a nozzle the fruit grower should consult his own special needs. One nozzle will make a fine fog, another will put enough on the tree to cause the liquid to drip from the leaves and still others, which will deluge the tree. If one is spraying for the codlin moth or leaf eating insects, a fog is what is needed, and these nozzles are more economical than the others. If, however, the woolly aphid is to be sprayed, a nozzle which sends a considerable amount of liquid with much force is the most desirable.

Every agriculturist should know that all insects are not injurious, that some are neither injurious nor beneficial, that some are innocuous. Some forms are very useful in that they prey upon injurious species.

No intelligent farmer will allow rubbish to accumulate about the orchard and farm, nor will he let moss remain on his trees, for such are retreats for insect foes. But realizing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, he will burn all waste, cut out all dead limbs upon which moss gathers and will by thorough cultivation make his trees thrifty and thus help make them to resist insect attack.

Finally the farmer should as far as possible, learn from reliable books or some competent authority the appearance and habits of injurious insects and thus know when to attack them, whether in the larval, pupal or perfect form. There are many good works on this point with accurate illustrations of injurious and beneficial species, notably "Insects Injurious to Fruits," by Williams Saunders (Lippincott & Co.); "Insects Injurious to the Orchard and Vineyard" by the late Matthew Cook of California (H. P. Crocker), good illustrations and descriptions that remedies anti-pests; Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation (Orange, Judd & Co.)." In addition to these and others are official publications of each state, which can be had for the asking, and the publications from the United States department of agriculture at Washington which are distributed free. In agricultural papers one sees many communications which are worse than worthless.

Take therefore only the best of these papers and give credence to no statement which does not bear the stamp of authority.—Rural Northwest.

## OREGON STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The tenth annual convention of Oregon W. C. T. U. convened at Pendleton, May 24th to 27th, inclusive with President Mrs. Riggs in the chair. Devotions were led by Mrs. Edwards, of Newberg, after which the regular business was taken up.

There were reported as dues from the 106 local unions three hundred and twenty-three dollars, and from lectures and schools of methods three hundred dollars. There were in the course of the convention reports from quite a number of departments showing a large amount of work done along those lines through which the W. C. T. U. is working for God and home and native land. Some reports were received with a rising vote of thanks. Devotions were led from time to time by Mesdames Edwards, French, Hoxter, Leet, Spangler, Harford, Cox and Urah. A very pleasant greeting from the Farmer's Alliance at Milton was received and a suitable response prepared by Mrs. Cox and Edwards and sent on behalf of the convention. The discussions on the various lines of work brought out many telling hints, interesting thoughts, and cute remarks, among which were these: A good dinner is composed of good company, a napkin and something to eat. And that as a rule the men who spend most for liquor, complain most about wages; laboring men in New York city spend two hundred and fifty thousand dollars weekly for liquor. And that no reform on any line can succeed until the liquor question is settled. The fact was brought out that many W. C. T. U. reports were lost in the mails and there was a query, why is it thus? Has the fact of this being a presidential year anything to do with it? It was suggested that we discard the monogram envelopes and use plain ones. One lady thought we should assert our rights and appeal to Wamamaker. But there were those who thought, if they did not say it, it is the fruitless appeal of a certain newspaper to the postal authorities for redress for post office outrages, and wondered what chance there was for justice from a government controlled by the rum power. It was advised that city councils be petitioned every month for proper ordinances regarding tobacco, whisky, Sabbath observance, and other needed reforms. It was stated that it was not according to law to allow smoking in post offices, and it was wished that the law might be enforced, so that we need not be choked with the poisonous fumes when we go to get our mail. It was also thought desirable that we work for a law to punish the user as well as the dealer in cigarettes. It was stated for the benefit of tobacco users who wished to quit the habit, that five cents worth of gentian root either chewed or smoked would cure them in two weeks time and do them no harm. Attention was called to a pernicious tract that some one had discovered to be in circulation at Ballston and warning given against it. A letter of condolence, sympathy and encouragement was written by Mrs. Smith French and endorsed by the convention, and ordered sent to Rev. J. Connett of Douglas City, Alaska, who recently suffered such cruel and inhuman treatment on account of his opposition to the selling of liquor to the natives. Truly the days of the martyrs are not past and there are some who will still go through the fiery furnace of persecution, even to disgrace and death rather than bow to this golden image of the rum power. The ladies were admonished by Mrs. Harford to always wear the white ribbon even if it could only be a white string on their working dresses. In the report of the peace department attention was called to the fact, that the murderers and criminals of today are the national result of the war impressions on the motherhood of our times. It would be well for parents to ponder that thought deep in their hearts.

In connection with the mercy department a story was told of a little girl belonging to a mercy band who saw a Chinaman preparing to bury a litter of puppies alive, and in remonstrating with him for his cruelty she told him his gods would be angry with him, and so he deserted and gave some away, and the rest he drowned, and then offered extra sacrifices to his gods to appear his wrath. It was thought advisable to have the book "Black Beauty," read in the schools to teach the children kindness to animals. It was stated that every department centers in the Bible, also as every mother thinks her baby the prettiest, so every superintendent of department thinks hers the most important of all. It was recommended that we ask the legislature to affix a penalty for violation of the scientific temperance instruction law. Mrs. Harford read a poem from the Elgin Record that was intended as a great burlesque on the W. C. T. U., but the ladies marked that the author had overshot the mark and it would really do more good than harm. At different times during the convention the following persons were brought forward and introduced and were

received with the Chautauqua salute; namely, Dr. Inman, Prof. German, Rev. Evans of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Warren of the M. E. church, Rev. Whitely of the Congregational, and Prof. Draper of the public school. The most of these gentlemen addressed the convention in a few words of interest, the work and sympathy and encouragement for the workers. The addresses of Rev. Whitely and Prof. German being especially strong and acceptable. Some of them claimed to be honorary members but not having on the white ribbon were promptly furnished with one. One very touching incident was the introduction of grandma Townsend, the venerable mother of Mrs. Raley (the president of Pendleton union) who is in her 89th year. She is a strong white ribboner and addressed the convention in a few very appropriate remarks, stating that she had crossed the continent three times and added a beautiful testimony for God and his service. We learned that she reads the daily papers and the Bible and knits lace without glasses and says she never could get any that did her any good. One lady was delighted to receive a present of a piece of lace from the old lady and another was made glad with her autograph which she intends to have framed as a souvenir.

There were five banners and one U. S. flag displayed, the latter being the state banner with the inscription for "God and home and native land," on the white stripes. Of the others only one had the name of its owners, and that was an especially beautiful one with the name of Sheridan in artistic letters. Of course every mother thinks her baby the prettiest.

Due credit should be given the ladies of Pendleton union for their kind hospitality. Though they are few in numbers, they are strong in perseverance and professed to be highly gratified at the results of the convention, their number being doubled thereby.

The public meeting the first evening consisted of songs by the choir, prayer by Rev. Whitley, an address of welcome was read by Mrs. DeSpain in place of Mrs. Kennedy, who had throat trouble, and response by Mrs. Smith French, The Dalles, and the annual address by Mrs. Riggs. Wednesday evening after devotional exercises, Mrs. Cox of Newberg addressed the audience on, "What shall we do with the Liquor Traffic," which she stated is costing this nation directly and indirectly four billion dollars annually. Thursday evening the convention had the pleasure of listening to short addresses from county presidents, Mrs. Edwards, Whittaker, Spangler and Owsby and a very forcible one from Mrs. Harford of Newberg. Friday evening a devotional and praise service was held. Rev. Cole, a Presbyterian minister from Louisiana being discovered to be in the audience was promptly invited forward by Mrs. Riggs and introduced to the convention, which was highly entertained with his very earnest and pleasant remarks, stating his own and his wife's long connection with the W. C. T. U. work of his state and of his acquaintance with our national president, Miss Willard. Mrs. Unruh, of McMinnville, read from the Oregonian the news that the M. E. General Conference in session at Omaha, had decided that the word laymen in their discipline included women. The news was received with deafening cheers.

The state banner was presented to Yamhill county union for largest increase of membership during the year. "Yamhill against the world." That is why the Yamhill county ladies are smiling so. "Many daughters have done virtuously but none excelled them all." A national banner was also presented to Polk county for the largest increase of membership in the Loyal Temperance Legion, which Mrs. Whittaker bore off in triumph. We congratulate her and remark we always did like old Polk, she is our near neighbor you know. The annual election resulted in the re-election of the same board of officers as before. Mrs. Shans, the recording secretary however promptly resigned on account of the pressure of other duties and Mrs. Harford was elected to the office. The delegates to national convention at Denver, Colorado, are Mrs. Raley, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Condon, and Mrs. French. Alternates, Mrs. Unruh, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Leet and Mrs. Hoxter. Resolutions of thanks were adopted for the free use of the Baptist church, to the newspapers for favors and to railroads for reduced fares.

Mrs. CURTIS BULL, County Representative.

## LETTER FROM MRS. COX.

The Dalles is now quiet recovered from the disastrous fire of eighteen months ago. At that time every church but one in the city was destroyed beside most of the business and many dwelling houses. Nearly all are replaced now by larger and more substantial buildings and the city bears a more modern look but alas, the tall, beautiful poplars which made The Dalles famous as a city of verdant beauty cannot be replaced except by years of patient waiting. During the drive from Gold-bend to Columbus, a point is reached on the summit of the Klickitat moun-

tain where one can get a full view of both mountains, Hood away to the one side and Adams (Washington's pride) upon the other. One can but hold her breath at the magnificent beauty of other two great giants, rearing their white heads skyward. Columbus snuggles in a bed of sand on the right bank of the Columbia and gazing across the dreary stretch where many of the yards have sand banks four and five feet deep. One cannot help wondering how these people live but after riding past the great peach orchards and vegetable gardens hidden in the gulches at the foot of the mountains one ceases to wonder. Pendleton is pleasantly situated and, as all can testify who attended the state convention of the W. C. T. U. has many grand hospitable citizens. The light of the saloon is seen on every hand and Pendleton with its thirty-five saloons and many dilapidated buildings tells loudly what saloons will do toward building up our cities and towns.

Athens, Weston and Milton are all nice little towns but Milton is the cleanest of them all, building up rapidly with enterprising business men and no saloon. Soon after leaving Milton we cross into Washington and soon the narrow valleys widen into the famous Walla Walla, the city of the same name is delightfully located, is the largest town between Portland and Spokane, but passing up north street one can count more than a score of saloons from the "Owl," where the men with battered hats and shabby coats get shamelessly full to "The Office," where shiny hats and coats of latest cut cover men, who upon the same liquid degradation poured through a high license funnel, become gloriously elated, while upon the slope of the beautiful hill a mile away stands the monument perpetuating the memory of the still living liquor traffic, the state penitentiary where the officials stated that ninety per cent. of its great army behind the bars are there because of our admirable licensed saloons aided and abetted by a christian government and I was also told that there were more than fifty young men under twenty years of age, but never mind let the boys go, neither they nor their mothers can vote while men over twenty-one outside the bars vote to perpetuate the accursed trade in human bodies and souls, and shout loudly if their party wins. "How long! Lord!"

Leaving Walla Walla upon the Hunt Line R. R., the valleys grow narrow again, broadening to take in Watsburg, and further on, Dayton the terminus of the road, where W. T. Ford the M. E. minister, assured me there was "Only a board partition between the city and hell and that was partly down," but there are some valiant workers even here where I organized a union of seventy-five, since increased to eighty-four members, who are the "Nehemiah," delegated to rebuild the walls and heal the breach. I was told by people who had lived in both places that the dust gets deeper in the Walla Walla valley during the summer than in the Willamette and the winds make it more disagreeable. Dayton is the county seat of Columbia. Pomeroy, the next town of any size that I reached is the capital of Garfield county. This is also the terminus of the French railroad from Starbuck. The latter place is a small town where the railroad machine shops have recently been located. Here I organized a union with forty-six members, twenty-six of whom are honoraries. Three weeks afterwards, on my return, I was told the one saloon keeper had not made enough since I was there to pay his board and was cursing the W. C. T. U. From Starbuck to Pomeroy, up the Pataha river valley it is one desolate narrow valley of alkali dust which silted into the car windows and doors, there having been no rain for a day or two, coating everything with its dull hue and keeping up a continual coughing among the pas-

sengers. After speaking twice at Pomeroy and once at Pataha, a village near by I returned to Starbuck, and after a cheering look at the white ribbons gleaming around the depot and a glimpse of the saloon keeper sad and lonely leaning against the door post of his vacant establishment, I started on my way northwest after stopping over a night at Colfax, the county seat of Whitman county. I spoke the next night at Guy, then at Pullman, the latter place is a pleasant city of schools, having besides a successful public school, the State Agriculture and Business College, also the Military Academy. But here as at Colfax the valleys are so narrow that the abrupt hills on either side have to be utilized for streets and dwellings, some of them being reached by seemingly endless flights of stairs. I could wonder at the seeming prosperity of these places but was told that back upon the hills lay fields of unexcelled fertility which make Whitman county the banner wheat county of eastern Washington, more than fifteen million bushels of wheat being shipped from that county last year.

The next county seat I reached was Spokane. This is certainly a city in a wilderness, the surrounding country is rocky, barren and covered by a stunted growth of sand pines and yet the city, the mines at no great distance and the water power afforded by the Spokane river seems destined to remain as it now is, the metropolis of this vast country of eastern Washington and western Idaho. I wish I could describe the Spokane Falls. There are three falls, the second of which is rent in twain by a jutting island of solid rock around which the torrent rushes, then plunges over the dual precipice rushing together again in hurrying, furious rage to make the third leap together, like two angry lovers flinging themselves apart in passionate dispute, then feeling the wretchedness of separation resolve to have another encounter which stormier than before flings them over the steep into the valley of humility where subdued and repentant they go on peacefully together again. The waters of the Spokane are a pale transparent green which in the spray of the cataract take on all the colors of the rainbow.

The only point visited between Spokane and Davenport was Medical Lake, a town of the same name as the beautiful lake upon whose banks it is built, that is said to possess such wondrous curative properties. In putting the hand in the lake it feels like water into which a portion of soda or ammonia has been thrown. It also tastes somewhat like soda water. A row across the lake in the early evening proved a delight. Davenport, the end of my journey where the state convention was held, is a town quite in contrast with Newberg—not so large—yet it has six saloons, a brewery and one church. One would suppose that with the revenue from so many liquor dens the paving would be perfect, but it has not a fifth the amount of walks that Newberg has with no saloons, indeed there is not a walk in the city except for a short distance on either side of Main street. Yet in this town enough families were found to royally entertain the delegates all of whom left Davenport with the impression that it is one of the most hospitable towns in the world and with the prayer that the good element of the place may be able to prevail against the awful degradation fastened upon them by the saloon.

Altogether my trip into eastern Washington was a pleasant and I hope a profitable one. I met, as I always do in my work for God and Home and Native Land, many good, earnest, christian men and women, doing battle for the Master and praying and working for the time when with united effort we will rid ourselves of this terrible evil. As to eastern Washington with all its pride of natural resources and fertile soil cannot compare with the Willamette valley, and of all the cities I visited I found none that I would exchange for Newberg with its christian society, good schools and no saloons.

DELLE C. H. COX.

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