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# KAY & TODD,

## THE NEWBERG CLOTHIERS.

### NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD & ORM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

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

AS MY UNCLE USED TO SAY.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

I've thought a power on men and things  
As my uncle used to say,  
And of folks don't work as they pray, I jings!  
Why they ain't no use to pray?  
If you want somethin', and just dead-set  
A-pleadin' for it with both eyes set,  
And tears won't bring it, w'y, you try sweat,  
As my uncle used to say.

They's some don't know their A, B, C's,  
As my uncle used to say,  
And yit don't waste no candle grease,  
Nor waste their lives away;  
But if they can't write no book, nor rhyme  
No rarin' song for to last all time,  
They can't be no use to the march sublim,  
As my uncle used to say.

Whoever's Foreman of all things here,  
As my uncle used to say,  
He knows each job 'at we're best fit for,  
And our round-up, night and day;  
And a sign! His work, east and west,  
And North and South, and worst and best,  
I ain't got nothin' to suggest,  
As my uncle used to say.

People might give more credit to the note going the rounds of the press that myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in Buchanan county, Kansas, if they could find on the map that there was any such county in the state.

It is a very nice thing for Portland people to look out for number one, but the scheme to make Mr. Hood a national reservation hoping thereby to put money in the pockets of Portland speculators is carrying the thing too far.

Portland people are becoming indignant over the condition of some of their streets. Many thousands of dollars are being put into unrequited suburban streets to aid real estate boomers, while some of the principal streets are in a deplorable condition.

In eastern Oregon they are demonstrating the adaptability of the soil and climate to the raising of tobacco. The tobacco, however, is not used for the same purposes there that it is in this valley, but instead of breeding disease it does here it is used as a nasty dip to kill scab and other skin parasites on sheep.

This Dispatch of Portland says: "A movement is on foot to establish a new county from portions of Yamhill, Washington and Multnomah, with Middleton or Sherwood as the county seat." The attack must be a light one and not necessarily fatal. Somebody had better ray was, before the fool killer gets around.

All hope for the recovery of Mrs. Harrison has been abandoned. She is daily growing weaker from the inroads made on her system, by that dread disease consumption and the family are sadly waiting for the end. The President is almost constantly at the bedside of his life long companion and gives as little time as possible to official duties.

REV. A. ROGERS who has had charge of the editorial work for the Forest Grove Times for the past twenty months has bid his readers adieu and turned the paper over to J. W. Marsh. Mr. Rogers leaves the newspaper field on account of other work which claims his attention. He has made of the Times a first class, clean local paper which is a credit to the Grove and if Mr. Marsh does as well for the people he will well served.

SHADE TREES set along the streets are certainly an improvement to the streets and ought to be considered as street improvements. So construed the city council has the authority to compel property owners to set trees in front of their lots. If under our charter as it now is the council don't have this authority, we hope to see an amendment made along with others that are talked of this winter. Where people fail to make such inexpensive improvements that would really benefit them so much and where the comfort of the public is at stake, we believe that the command "thou shalt" should be enforced.

Geo. T. ANGELL, the well known humane writer of Boston, is working to have a "humane congress of all nations," assemble at the world's fair, to consider the best methods of educating the people against wars, international and civil, and against strikes and other forcible demonstrations by either capital or labor, as well as for the discussion of the prevention of cruelty to animals. There is little doubt that such a congress would prove of incalculable benefit to all nations that might participate, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Angell will succeed in interesting enough in this line to make such a meeting an assured success.

IRA NORBYKE, the young man of Forest Grove, who was shanghaied at Astoria a year ago, by Benko Kelley and shipped on a sailing vessel bound for Havre, has arrived home after having been gone 357 days.

LAST Saturday the north bound train on the east side when near Aurora, ran upon the body of a man who had evidently been killed by another train, as the body was cold. A bottle of whisky at his side told the tale.

EVERY one who has visited Portland lately has no doubt noticed the horrid condition of some of the streets. Morrison street is one of this number, mud holes being abundant and street crossings simply filthy. The city fathers elected by the reform party last spring are receiving some hard hits on account of the seeming neglect of the streets. Last Saturday we noticed in front of the Famous clothing store on Morrison street, a miniature steam boat about six feet in length on the side walk with this notice up, "This boat will cross the street every fifteen minutes." At the corner of First and Morrison some one had stuck a board in the middle of the street near a mud hole and on it was a card with the significant words, "The Reformed Peoples Tick- et, Keep off the Grass."

The following from the Brownsville Times illustrates the capability of many officers of the law in Oregon:

The sheriff of Klamath county was aboard the north bound train that reached Portland one morning this week, with a prisoner whose destination was Salem. A few miles from Glendale the sheriff fell asleep, during which time the prisoner went into the toilet room of the car. Awakening and missing the prisoner from his side, the sheriff enquired what had become of his man, when some one in the car told him that at the last stop of the train a man was seen to take to the brush. The sheriff had the train stopped and got off to recapture the prisoner. After the train started leaving the sheriff in the wilds of Josephine county, hunting his supposed fleeing care, the prisoner came out of the toilet room into the car and enquired for the sheriff. A few stations farther north the prisoner walked off of the car with the remark, "I guess I'll go and hunt that sheriff. I have a hard time keeping track of him."

Even since the great rush to this country began several years ago, we have continually noticed that two classes of men were coming, entirely opposite in their views of the possibilities of western life when they arrive, and we can't see that they get much nearer together as they remain among us. One class of fellows when they arrive put up at the hotels and walk about the streets with an independent air, and solicit some particular job that is expected to be to their special fancy and generally a particularly soft one. Those accustomed to employing men are generally pretty good discerners of character and pass these fellows by. They begin to puff and blow about the country and the lack of employment, at a rate that soon convinces everybody that they are not the class of laborers that Oregon wants, and they continue to have a "hard time" to get enough work to buy cigars and plug tobacco to keep them going. Another class of fellows come along who in answer to questions say "yes we would like a job of this or that kind, but we are here for business, so give us a job of anything as a starter that will make bread and board." They commence work on the first job offered and start in to earn their money and earn it. It is soon noised abroad that these fellows are workers and people are after them. The sequel is that they soon get into even a better place than they expected and you will invariably hear them speak well of their country. Oregon was not made for the seeker after soft jobs, but those who come expecting to earn what they get by honest industrious effort along such lines as may be offered, will almost invariably succeed. And in this respect we can't see that Oregon is very much different from any other country after all.

A BUSINESS man remarked the other day that he had become so accustomed to have men fail to come up as they had promised and perform work as agreed on, that he did not figure on a job being done until he saw the man at it. He had let one job to three or four different men and the work was still not done. Is it a fact that people are becoming more accustomed to look on strict business integrity between man and man as a simple matter of form and not a necessity? Whenever one has a promise out and he fails to keep that engagement, it is due the other party as well as himself, that the information be given the interested party beforehand, so that other arrangements may be made. Anyone who fails to do this lowers himself even in his own estimation when he thinks of it seriously. We believe it is a fact that many of the wrecks in business that we see today, are chargeable to this slack way of doing business. It is little short of a crime for a man to promise faithfully to come up to a certain engagement, knowing when he enters into the agreement that it will only be under the most favorable circumstances at every turn in his business, that he will at all be able to carry out his part of the con-

tract. There seems to be an increasing tendency among people in this age to take great risks in business and trust to luck, more than to industry along the line of strict business principles, to carry them through. Hence the large numbers of wrecks in business from year to year. We believe it behooves us all to call a halt, take our bearings and see where we are. The man who takes a straight forward course in business, who makes it a rule to refuse to make deals that he can't reasonably expect to carry out, and who lives within the bounds of his circumstances, will live longer and enjoy life better than if he takes the opposite course in life.

To convince the Rural Northwest that southern Oregon can raise foreign grapes just as successfully as California, A. H. Carson & Son, of Grants Pass, sent us a box of Black Hamburgs of superb quality. Messrs. Carson & Son have a good sized vineyard already in bearing and find it a very good thing to have this year when most other varieties of fruit are yielding very small crops. It may be accepted as a fact that Oregon can raise to perfection all varieties of fruit which can be grown in California except the citrus and strictly tropical varieties.—Rural Northwest.

It must be said that the Oregon State Fair seems to be growing in the direction of a turf meeting and falling away as an agricultural show. The rows of empty stalls and the falling away of competition in stock lines looks badly. The stock breeders said last year that there would be fewer exhibitors this year than there were then and their statement has proved true. They say this year that the number of exhibitors will be still further reduced next year. If things are to go on in this way the stock department of the fair will soon be of no interest or value. When there is no competition for prizes the award of premiums is of little value to those who receive them. Oregon is capable of making a good and competitive showing of stock of all the leading breeds of cattle and horses as well as of sheep. It is certainly necessary for the success of the fair that something be done to create among the stock breeders a more friendly disposition towards the management of the fair. It is certain that a good exhibit is not to be expected from them until they feel that they are fairly treated.—Rural Northwest.

An article appeared in some of the Oregon papers in which it is stated at some length that Dr. Goucher, of Astoria, has discovered that it is not true that the worms found in apples come from eggs laid on the fruit by the codlin moth but that the worms that do the damage to the apples originate in the ground, crawl up the trunks of the trees and bore their way into the apples. As kerosene is sure death to insects, Dr. Goucher keeps the trunks of his apple trees well smeared with kerosene, so goes the story, and this raises perfect apples. We do not know whether there is such a person in existence as Dr. Goucher. If there is and if he is responsible for the statements in the article in question, we would like to suggest to him that he is probably a better doctor than entomologist and that he has given a notable example of the wisdom of the old saw about a shoe-maker sticking to his last. If an entomologist should announce that he had discovered by observation that small pox is not contagious but is caused by eating soft bread and that it can be cured by liberal doses of saleratus, his statements would stand on a par with those attributed to Dr. Goucher. It is a strange fact that papers will publish such rubbish and stranger still that there are fruit growers who will believe them.

The only true thing in the article was that kerosene kills worms. But if Dr. Goucher or some of those who accept the statements of this article use unadulterated kerosene freely and continuously upon the trunks of their trees they are likely to learn in time something more of its killing qualities.—Rural Northwest.

### A FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT NEWBERG.

The first and second day after Thanksgiving there will be a Farmers' Institute at Newberg. There will be four or more sessions and much of the program will be along the line of fruit culture. Newberg is becoming known throughout the state as a wide awake fruit growing section, and its prominence in that direction has entitled it to a meeting of the State Horticultural Society, just held, and a Farmers' Institute should also be held. Their meetings are simply the forerunner of others of a like nature.

A word or two as to what these institutes are may not be out of place. They are held at various points throughout the state under the auspices of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. The law requires that six of these be held annually, and the number may frequently exceed this. These meetings are in no way political, they do not represent any faction whatever, desires of putting its principles before the public. They do propose to afford opportunities to farmers on the one hand and professors of the college on the other, to exchange ideas and experience in ag-

ricultural and horticultural affairs. They have proven to be one of the best means of enlightenment regarding practical points of farm, garden and orchard. The authorities feeling that they are successful only so far as they are attended by farmers and others, earnestly ask your presence and participation in discussions, with the assurance that such an act on your part will prove of mutual advantage to yourself and the community in general. These meetings are always perfectly free to all, no admittance fee being charged at the door.

There are always points under discussion which interest ladies and therefore to the entire public, and to the farmers in particular, a cordial invitation is extended. It is to be hoped that all will co-operate for the sake of the town, if nothing else but to make the Newberg institute a success. Any one willing to co-operate with papers on topics connected with fruit, farm, garden, or household, are urged to send in title of papers, etc., to F. L. Washburn, Corvallis, Or., who is the member of the institute committee, having this institute in charge. Such communications should be sent in immediately that sufficient time may be at disposal to arrange, print and issue programs.

### GOT A HEN ON.

Uncle John Minto has joined the poultry fanciers, in thought at least. He told the state fair people in many words that a good breed of laying hens was worth more to Oregon than all the trotting horses in existence. He is reported to have said at the state fair institute that "the man who would breed a hen with the capacity to transmit to her progeny the ability to lay twelve eggs per year more than the best hens now lay, would do far more to promote the actual welfare and enjoyment of the human race than he who breeds a horse which breaks the speed records."—Capital Journal.

### LETTER FROM GERMANY.

Alva Macy, of Dayton, has kindly furnished us the following letter from his cousin, Prof. W. A. Halley, who is so well known to many of our readers, that we will quote it in full.

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 25, 1902.

It has been a long time since I heard from you, not that I was negligent in writing myself, but I deferred until I had an address. It seems strange that we have not only the width of North America between us, but also the broad Atlantic and one-third of Europe. How people do wander in these times. It did not require much talent on my part to come from Minneapolis to New York, even less to come from New York to Antwerp, and not a great amount from Antwerp to Berlin. But here I am, having had a pleasant time since I laid down the rod in August. I visited in Minneapolis, then a few days in Chicago, ten days in Indiana, four or five days in New York. There was of course a day or two of travel between each of these occasions. Many of the young people are missing among our old time circles, and many of the older ones have gone up higher.

Berlin is a vast and beautiful city, many houses are much like the Portland, Or. style of architecture, only the blocks are built of solid, usually of brick, from three to six stories high, plastered or cemented, on the outside. Houses in all parts of the city are more alike than in America. They are most handsomely furnished within, but not up with Americans in comforts and arrangements, as they have dark halls and passages, no elevators, and defective plumbing.

My voyage on the Atlantic was very nice, only affording one day of seasickness and that about the middle of the trip. My brief stay in Antwerp, Belgium, was full of interest and amusing experiences. Was in Cologne two hours, visited its noted old cathedral. Came from Cologne to Berlin in eleven hours, the ride being through historic scenes and towns all the way. The Harty mountains are very beautiful. In the valleys we saw the German peasantry at home, in their quaint houses. Noticed their antiquated farming tools. Floors with wooden mould-boards, sometimes made with one, sometimes with two handles. Sometimes the front end of the beams resting on a low truck, etc. Many of the towns are from 1,200 to 2,000 years old. One of them, Cologne was besieged by Caesar 60 years before Christ, think of it! It was held by the Ubii at that time. I looked for some of Caesar's troops, but they had gone out to a beer garden for a drink, at least I saw them not. Several towns still preserve the remains of ancient military fortifications as heritages of bloodier times. In Antwerp is a grand old cathedral begun in 1300 A. D., having a beautiful tower 230 or 250 feet or more in height, built of stone, so as to look light and airy as lace work. It is profusely decorated with statues and figures within and without. The cathedral is very large built in the form of the Latin cross. It contains two pictures of inestimable value. I suppose money could not buy them. Are by Rubens, painted in 1619 and 1623. One, "The Ascent of the Cross," the other, "The Ascent from the Cross." Their coloring is yet very bright,

not gorgeous, and the conception, the details, the execution and all the invisible something which real ability gives, impresses one that he sees the work of a master. There are other pictures in the church. One is said to be by Leonardo Da Vinci, a small portrait of Christ, a marble. Here I have seen some of the pictures, it is a great art center, taking rank with Munich and Paris. There are a number of galleries fitted with treasures of art. I have been here only a week and am striving to learn to speak German the first thing. I at once got a tutor and take a lesson every day. Can now understand much better than a week ago, and can call for what I want, find my way, etc. Am very pleasantly situated on Kleist street, in a very respectable part of the new part of Berlin. There are several Americans boarding at the same place.

They speak German almost entirely. A young American, an art student from Chicago, rooms with me. We are quite congenial and he helps me much. He was educated in Hanover, Germany. His parents are here to educate their other children. Their daughter is a very fine musician, she plays the violin very well indeed, having the best instructor Germany affords, Herr Joachim, and she is one of his most talented pupils. My roommate plays the piano very well, so we have music. They play pieces from Mendelssohn, Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, etc., the most classic and difficult music. My roommate attends the Royal Art school. Contact with such people is very pleasant, even to one who is mediocre. Such people usually have a keen appreciation of merit or industry in any line, even tho' it be aside from their own. It is generally the ignorant who are envious or spiteful. I anticipate a very pleasant time here. I have been very fortunate so far. Today I attended the American church here. There was a congregation of 200 or more, many of them are art or music students, or like myself of some university, many are simply tourists. The sermon was by a very young man, but very learned. The regular pastor is Dr. Stuekenburg, to whom I have a letter of introduction. He is said to be a very pleasant man, a typical American, thoroughly well posted on German affairs. I have called on the Consul General, and was very pleasantly received. He takes great interest in Americans who come here, and is willing to assist them any way he can. I have a letter to Mr. Phelps, the minister to Germany, and some day will present it.

There are numerous objects of interest here. The Imperial buildings are numerous and some of them beautiful in design and decoration. There are many works of art, each the work of a master: as the Brandenburg Tower; Monument of Victory, The Schloss-bruncke, the statues in the Thiergarten, or Grand Park, the statues on the bridges over the river Spree or the canal. The Krenzberg, the statues in the beautiful broad street Unter den Linden: The fountains in many places, etc.

There are many museums rich in the products of antiquity and the gleanings of science in all times. Dr. Schliemann's collections from his Trojan excavations are here. Grand old libraries and everything to delight a scholar, and make him wish for a life like Mathusala, so as to learn a little. Here are large botanical and zoological gardens, an immense aquarium. I believe a tourist, of a student turn of mind, could spend months here and exhaust his strength long before he exhausted the resources.

The army is a monster. The soldiers seem to be the pets of the emperor. One sees soldiers everywhere; not on parade, but going about. There are generals, and only a military authority, knows what other officers by the score. At every Royal building one sees a uniformed sentry or guard. The barracks are like state fair grounds for miles. The parade grounds cover square miles. The rank and file of the army are men just of age, are a fine looking set, well built, strong, etc., the flower of the empire. The divisions of the army consist of what were they turned out to shift for themselves, they would need nothing that they were not able to manufacture among themselves, raw material of course procurable. I think there are 20,000 soldiers here in Berlin alone. I never saw one-tenth of the uniformed men, as in this country. Soldiers, mail carriers, hack drivers, porters, street sweepers, every craft has its costume.

I see I have almost said as much as a guide book. I will close soon, you see it is all new to me and I write as I think of it. Hope to have a large letter from you soon.

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David W. Martin, general agent for the National Remedy Co., wishes to announce that he has the honor to have the Newberg branch of his medicine. Mrs. Mary H. Brown, on the 10th of August, 1902, was afflicted with the terrible disease known as a woman's trouble. It is a great benefit to the general health. It is a great benefit to the general health.

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