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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD & OREM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902.

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

While a good many people are liable to lose their mental balance over the hop business, let it not be forgotten that on good rich soil there is no more profitable crop than onions for the Oregon farmer.

People did not seem at all disconcerted by the statement that the new comet might strike the earth last Sunday night. After our experience on Nov. 8th an ordinary comet would hardly be a side show.

The Woodburn Independent says that "a politician without principle like a man without clothes should be kept at home." Think of the miserable homes it would make, and who would be left to reduce the surplus.

The only lady attorney general ever elected in any state, is Miss Ella Knowles, populist nominee for that office recently elected in Montana. She is said to be one of the smartest lawyers in that state.

The little that America can hope to gain by adopting Rothchild's silver proposition, she will yet see more than offset by some scheme of the wily Jew who prompted it. Rothchild's opinions are golden even though they may seem to have a silver lining.

Electricity will soon be carrying passengers between Portland and Oregon City. An electric line is being built to be completed by Christmas. There is no reason why the falls of the Willamette may not be utilized to generate power for electric lines all through the lower valley, and we believe it will be done not many years hence.

Over a thousand dollars, beside several watches and diamond pins were taken from the passengers on the Northern Pacific overland at Hot Springs, Wash., on Thanksgiving day by three masked men. We trust all parties concerned felt thankful when the job was finished—the passengers that they had nothing more to steal, and the robbers that there was not a Coffeyville liveryman on the train.

If the associated press could find something more interesting than daily details of what president-elect Cleveland does, people generally would be better pleased. Daily we are regaled with such novel inspiring announcements as "Mr. Cleveland arose this morning at 5:30 and stayed at home all day," or "Mr. Cleveland smashed his thumb and couldn't go snipe hunting," and a whole lot of equally nonsensical twaddle. No wonder Grover tried to get away from the gaze of each a lot of coronators.

Ose has only to follow Bro. Williamson of the Rural Northwest, on his trips into the various parts of this state and Washington, to learn the secret of his success. He attends every meeting of farmers, horticulturists and dairymen that he possibly can, and gives his readers the benefit of his observation and investigation. Instead of running an agricultural paper for the city of Portland he is running a paper for the country producers of the northwest, and we are glad to know that his efforts are being appreciated.

We read an article the other day telling wives how they should proceed to keep the affections of their husbands, which was very nice, but we wondered why the writer didn't write a little companion article replete with advice to married men who lounge about the stores and club rooms all their spare time, instead of staying at home and at least making some pretense at attempting to retain the affections of their wives. Of course there are none of this kind in Newberg, but they say they are common over at McMinnville.

Any measure that will tend to check the growing disfavor with which the business of the farmer is regarded can but prove beneficial. This farmer's institute promises to do, by bringing to his aid the results of scientific research and exhaustive experiments. Of course it may be as some have claimed a gathering of official and officious smart Alecks, but on the other hand, there is nothing to prevent it from being a progressive farmers' club of the highest type, and if it is not it is the fault of no one more than the farmers themselves. We think it is a duty that every farmer owes to himself and to his children to keep up with the times in every line that promises improved results in agriculture and kindred pursuits, because men in other lines are doing the same, and we are sure that the lessons thus learned.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are reported to be doing the "ghost dance," and fears are entertained that they will make trouble before spring. The cause is said to be the very unsatisfactory system of appointing Indian agents whose qualifications consist in their ability to deliver votes and their capacity to assimilate ninety percent of all that comes into their hands for the Indians. The following from the Oregonian is to the point:

If by issuing full rations to these Indians until spring the government can avert the repetition of the Pine Ridge trouble it will be wise to do so. Its Indian policy has been little better, at best, than a series of blundering experiments, which have generally resulted in the necessity of going down into its pockets to fight or feed them, or both. Practical lessons in the simple art of agriculture by farmers who are not politicians or party hacks, are greatly needed in the solution of the Indian question. The men and women, and the well-grown boys and girls of the tribes, could alike learn these lessons to an advantage that has never been gained from the Indian industrial schools, set up and maintained by the government.

When it is considered that a large proportion of the Indian children sent to these schools die of consumption; that the remainder have no heart to return to the filthy and squalid conditions of their race, and but slight chance to maintain themselves in civilization, the good that results from this system of education is a doubtful quantity. Object lessons in which the plow, the hoe, the rake, the scythe and other agricultural implements are made to figure prominently, are what these Indians need in an educational way at present. Schools for their children may with profit be established and maintained in their own neighborhoods, but the able-bodied members of the race, their tribal relations broken up—should be given practical lessons in farming, and then left to apply them to their own maintenance. Until this system of practical industry is inaugurated and the Indians are taught the hard lesson of personal responsibility, an Indian outbreak will be among the annual probabilities.

ARE WE AMERICANS?

Last Wednesday evening while we were waiting at Portland for the 4:30 p. m. train to pull out of the depot, a family entered the train, composed of the husband and his demijohn, his wife and two children, a boy of four and a little girl two years old. There was no full seat vacant where they could sit together and the wife hesitated about taking a half seat with a stranger. The husband (probably remembering his promise to love (?) and protect) grabbed his wife by the shoulder and forced her down into the seat with a growl, indicating that it was good enough for a woman. The wife took the seat and cared for the children as best she could, crying all the time bitterly. The grizzly stood by with a scowl on his brutish countenance, while he mumbled something with a foreign accent that we were unable to understand.

They got off at the sand pit, the wife looking carefully after the children, while the man (?) of the household looked just as carefully after the welfare of the demijohn. They were set off in the darkness of the night, the train sped on, and we know nothing more of their history or their experiences than we have here related. We don't care to know more. A brute who will thus treat his wife in public, what will he do when out of public gaze. This fellow is no doubt a full fledged, naturalized American citizen, while there were probably twenty women on the train that evening, natural born Americans, educated and brought up with true American ideas, who are disappointed simply because nature decreed that they should be born females instead of males.

Where is the good common sense, to say nothing about justice, in a law that allows our country to be made the dumping ground for every known land with the exception of China, then to take up every ship load of these foreigners, some being first class of course, while thousands of them are a disgrace to humanity wherever they are, charge them five dollars each and have them take an oath of allegiance which they repeat by proxy in English, (while they are nihilists and anarchists at heart), put a ballot in their hands to use or abuse as they like, and at the same time persist in refusing the ballot to our mothers and sisters who have been trained from childhood to respect our laws and to be loyal to the flag of our country.

Law is supposed to be founded on common sense and justice, but in this instance a more miserable failure could hardly have been made if a special attempt had been in the mind of our law makers.

TREE PLANTING.

In Germany, apple, prune and other fruit trees are cultivated by the road sides from town to town, at the expense of the government.

All persons passing are expected to eat all the fruit they wish, but are not allowed to carry any away nor to shake any onto the ground which they do not eat. A traveler who passed through Mexico, says, the roadsides there are lined with apple trees. When a native eats an apple there he plants the seeds that the supply of trees may be kept up. Santa Clara and San Jose in California, are a few miles apart. About one hundred years ago the Catholic Fathers

planted three rows of willow trees along the trail between the two towns and took good care of them. Now it is one of the most beautiful shady streets in the world called the Allameda.

The northeastern part of Ohio was settled by intelligent people from the New England states, and there we find rows of maple, locust and elm trees along the roads for miles. Sometimes the maple and locust trees have been planted alternately and the effect is very pleasing to the eye.

Last summer I paid a visit to Woodburn. In that neighborhood I saw a good many walnut trees that had been planted along the streets last year. Some of them were about three inches in diameter. All the side shoots were trimmed off and the top left on. All the trees were living but spread. Several forks full of straw had been spread around each tree as mulching. The walnut is called a hard tree to transplant. Its growing depends largely on its being carefully and skillfully dug out of the nursery and transplanted and if it has no chance to die it will grow.

On the William Hobson place there are several fir trees in the street in front of the house that furnish a pleasant shade in the summer. One of them is supplied with a ring where a horse may be tied out of the rain in the winter. Most of the evergreen trees can be taken up with a ball of earth and removed so they will grow.

POINTS ON PEACHES.

The object of my paper is to give a few hints on the cultivation of the Peach, hoping that it may be of some interest to those who are engaged in its culture.

With but few exceptions, the cultivator of the peach in the Willamette valley, has to look with a heavy heart upon the morbid condition of his trees, when leafing out in spring. Generally, when the young leaves of the peach make their first appearance, they are distorted and swollen and turn a variety of colors and so far, we are utterly unable to remedy the evil. The curl leaf and the borer are the two worst enemies we have to battle with, with the exception of excessive moisture. The curl leaf has been discussed over and over again, but I believe no one has come to a decided conclusion as to its cause. Many who have discussed the question, believe it to be caused by a sudden drop of the temperature after spells of warm weather, which I do not doubt.

I have been connected with peach culture for 35 years, but not all of this time in America. I have grown them in every conceivable manner. Planted out in the orchard, also in pots, planted in peach houses and on open walls; my fruit season lasting from the middle of April until the middle of October. I know of no way in which a man can become better acquainted with the wants of the peach than when he has to grow it artificially or any other fruit crop for that matter.

Its wants must be supplied in every conceivable way, otherwise nothing but disappointment will be met with on every side. The peach requires a dry situation during its season of rest. Therefore drainage is one of the most essential points in fruit culture. To be successful we must thoroughly drain our orchards. The amount of heat in the soil is a matter of the greatest importance to the fruit grower. In some soil the presence of water is an obstacle to the entrance of air and warmth to its lower parts. All of our cultivated plants require for vigorous life, a soil in which moisture is present, but not in the form of standing water. If the latter is the case, the plant roots can only penetrate the soil to the depth at which the water stands. As drains therefore remove an excess of water from the soil, in the spring months at least, they remove water that otherwise would take heat from the soil. More than this, water is a poor conductor of heat and when the soil is wet as in the spring months of the year, the warmth will penetrate much more slowly than if the excess of moisture were removed. The alteration which the soil undergoes through a thorough system of drainage, is as follows: First, wet soil becomes drier. Second, cold soil becomes warmer. Our fall rains are detrimental to peach culture in the Willamette valley, as they generally come just at the time when the trees should be preparing to rest, instead of which they are excited into growth, consequently they seldom ripen their wood sufficiently to withstand the frost of winter.

It is the sudden rising and falling of the temperature that causes so much curl leaf in certain locations in this valley. For instance, the average temperature for last November was 46° with three frosts and for December 44° with seven frosts. The average temperature for January was 42° with five heavy frosts. Commencing with February, on seven nights the thermometer fell below 27°. On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd nights it reached 25°, on the 4th 27°, on the 5th 26°, on the 6th 25° and on the 7th 26°.

The peach does not require a high temperature to excite it into growth, for when the thermometer stands from 45 to 50° the trees are being excited to swell their buds and we well know when this is the case that the wood is charged with sap.

When the wood is thus charged and the temperature falls below freezing point, the sap cells become ruptured, consequently it prevents the free circulation of sap, thus causing the leaves to break forth blistered imperfect. Owing to this injury of the leaf, fungus gains a foothold at an early stage. I have proved this more than once by experiments which I have carried out in the following manner:

In growing peaches on walls, the walls are provided with canvas, secured in such a manner that it may be raised or lowered at will. Supposing the weather to be frosty at night, followed by bright sun by day, this canvas is let down over the trees, before sunrise and remains down throughout the day and is raised up during cloudy weather. By omitting to lower the canvas when the temperature fell at night to 24° followed by bright sunny days, curl leaf was produced while those protected were free. To bring this nearer home, I have a peach tree planted 3 years by the side of my woodshed that has only partially been troubled with curl leaf. Those branches that are trained close to the board are free from the disease while those extending ten inches or more away from the boards have been effected every year. The peach is the healthiest tree there is no disposition to growth until the spring has fairly come. This is one good reason why we should advocate a northern aspect as the run does not have so much power to excite them into growth as when planted on an eastern or southern exposure.

NOTES ON PEACHES.

In the year 1880 the station purchased forty varieties of young peach trees, three of each kind. They were planted in the experiment plot east of the college building, the ground sloping very gradually toward the east. They were not received until late in the spring being unavoidably detained in transit by the washout in the Cow creek canyon on the Southern Pacific railroad. In consequence of this delay they were not in good condition, but all varieties were planted, after being severely cut back. Some began to grow at once while others made no growth until midsummer, but few of them made sufficient early growth to enable them to ripen their wood. In the fall of 1880 growth was kept up until cut by frost, the result was that a few trees died. Most of those that remained were so severely affected with curl leaf in the spring of 1891 that they were again much checked in growth, but after the beginning of June they made rapid growth. The wood was not well matured, they continued to grow very thrifty until again checked by frost, the winter of 1891-92 being very mild up to the time the buds began to expand. At this time four very sharp frosts came which killed the bloom buds causing a complete failure of the peach crop. All varieties were much injured by curl leaf the following spring. The fall of 1892 has been very favorable to the growth of the trees, the wood is well ripened and better results may be expected the coming year.

List of varieties of peaches that have been affected by curl leaf for three seasons in succession: Amelia, Alexander, Austin, Bing, Boston, Bishop's Early, Burnell, Columbia, Comet, Elson, Early Crawford, Globe, Indian Black, Lovell, Governor Briggs, Mother Porter, Oriskany, Pallas, Perkins, Reeves Favorite, Sellers, Susquehanna, Salway, St. John and Wheatland. Varieties free from curl leaf: Alpha, Alpha, Honest Abe, McKivett, Clegg, Hardy, Tuscany, Ulatas, Clements, Tuscany, Clegg, Fisher's Late White. Varieties that have died: Miss Lola, Millers Seedling, Salway, Wheatland, Halos Early, Pansy, Paber, Mary's Choice and Elberta.

N. B. Salway and Wheatland died during this summer. We have found that in properly drained soil and when trees are protected from sudden changes of temperature there is little danger of peach curl. It is perhaps best to plant only such varieties as are free from curl in this climate.

GEORGE COOTE.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE.

Every member is interested to know what is coming up in the next legislature, and in what that legislature will do with public issues. The Capital Journal, of Salem, will publish every week from now until this body meets strong editorial articles on the reforms that are current, and later will give the fullest reports of its doings. Its editorial discussions are from the standpoint of the people. The Journal seeks no office or political favors for itself or its friends, and speaks of public matters with a freedom possessed by few newspapers. If you would have an independent newspaper that proposes to publish all the true facts concerning legislation, you should take the Capital Journal at once. Special price, 50 cents for four months. Address, HERRIN BROS., Salem, Or.

Mr I. N. Hembree of our town has a pear tree at the present time in full bloom. We have seen pears that had matured as a second crop, but we do not remember having seen a pear tree in full bloom so late in the season.—Ledger.

A PAPER WORTH HAVING.

The old saying that "nothing succeeds like success" is well illustrated by the career of the Rural Northwest, which was founded in Portland, Oregon, a little over a year ago, and has already established itself as the leading agricultural paper of the Pacific Northwest. It is hardly necessary to say that the success of this paper is simply the result of merit. It is no cheap concern made up of stereotype plates and stale clippings, but is bright, crisp and clear, filled with original matter which hits the conditions that exist in the Pacific Northwest. Among fruit growers it is an especial favorite, as it makes horticulture a leading feature, and gives the best and fullest reports published of the meetings of the state horticultural societies of Oregon and Washington, and includes among its regular contributors in this department such as Prof. Lake, of the Washington Agricultural College, Prof. Washburn, of the Oregon Agricultural College, A. T. Hawley and others of eminent ability. The dairy department is maintained with no less vigor, as indicated by the fact that its editor, H. M. Williamson, holds the position of secretary of the Oregon State Dairy Association. Live stock and poultry are not neglected, and progressive agriculture is the spirit which animates the general management of the paper.

Among special features are its departments devoted to the "Home Circle" and "Among the Farmers." The latter department is very popular and a special feature with this paper.

One of the peculiar merits of the Rural Northwest is that everything is treated from a practical standpoint of the producer. This handsome, 16-page paper, published twice a month, is a paper well worth its subscription price of one dollar per year, and one that every farmer, fruit grower and dairymen should have and keep.

It gives us pleasure to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are able to offer it as a premium to all new subscribers paying us \$1.75 in advance, as well as to all old subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and \$1.75 in advance. We could secure some of the eastern farm papers at much less cost to ourselves, but realize the fact that for this section the cheap class of eastern agricultural papers are scarcely worth having, and not to be compared in value with the Rural Northwest.

We learn that Mr. A. D. Hoskins has sold his stock of harness to a gentleman in Newberg.—Ledger.

The late rains have raised the Yamhill river considerable and we have been informed that they intend to run boats to McMinnville.—Ledger.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Miss Christina, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, her final account of her Administration of said estate, and that by virtue of order of said Court, duly made, said account and objections thereto will be heard by said Court at the usual place for holding said court in the court house at McMinnville, in said county, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1903, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file objections thereto.

Dated Nov. 25, 1902. ANNA CHRISTENSEN, Executrix.

Ramsey & Patton, Attorneys for said Estate.

A. C. COX.

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NATIONAL REMEDY CO.

David W. Martin, general agent for the National Remedy Co., wishes to announce that he now has two agents in Newberg for the sale of his medicines. Mrs. Mary H. Brown, on South Meridian street, near the fair grounds, and Mrs. Cox, on First street, one door west of Presbyterian church, are his duly authorized agents, who have and will hereafter keep on hand a full supply of the above-named remedies.

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