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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
E. H. WOODWARD & ORM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

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

For the GRAPHIC.

NEW YEAR HOPES.

As the Old Year goes out with its joy and its sorrow
The New Year comes in with its hopes of to-morrow;
And while we are mourning our promises broken,
We see in the face of the New Year the token
Of courage and purpose grown better and stronger
And know that our hopes will be phantoms no longer.

Our aims shall be higher, our vows shall be truer,
Our virtues be multiplied, vices be fewer;
And all the grand deeds we have missed in the doing,
With all the sweet graces we lost in the wooing,
Shall shine from our lives into faces that love us
Like stars that bespangle the heavens above us.

Yes, all we have missed in the year that is fleeting,
We surely shall find in the year we are greeting;
The riches we fancied our labor would bring us,
The fame we were sure that a proud world would fling us
The peace and contentment that yet have not found us
Shall beam with a brightness effulgent around us.

As for all our bad habits we truly despise them,
Our lives shall be right for we're going to revise them
We'll leave out the question marks, blots and erasures,
And write only lines straight and perfect in measures;
The morals revealed will lift up all who heed them
While the cadence, so perfect, will charm all who read them.

Regret and repentence and heartache and sorrow
Shall darken no page in this book of tomorrow,
But love shall appreciate every endeavor
With a patience sublime that endureth forever.
May the year that now comes, in departing not leave us
With our hopes unfulfilled as it now doth receive us.

THE annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held in Portland on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. A good program has been arranged and a full attendance is desired.

W. P. KEADY of Portland, is mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the house at the coming session. Mr. Keady was speaker during the session of 1885 as a member from Benton county, and anyone who has any knowledge of the record he made at that time knows that it was any thing but enviable. At the close of the session he had few friends among the members among his own party or the democratic party. That a better man for speaker of the house can be found is not saying much for the other members.

The GRAPHIC has some very decidedly Miss Nancy ideas about the saloon business, or it wouldn't suppose for a moment that the saloons were sustained by topers. Topers don't sustain anything. It is the other fellows that keep them on their feet; some of them from Newberg, by the way.—*Reporter*.

And the topers don't sustain anything? Why, Webster says that a toper is one who topes or drinks frequently. The question is who pays for these drinks? Of course Newbergers are expected to pay for all the drinks they get at the county seat, but is it possible that McMinnville has a contract with her licensed saloons that only residents who are very moderate drinkers are to pay for their gin, while the fellows who fill up quite frequently to the throat latch, get their bug juice without a deposit that helps "sustain" the fellow who pays for the license. The *Reporter* probably has raised a "sinking fund" for meeting this expense.

LETTER FROM E. H. SKINNER.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 29, 1892.

EDITORS GRAPHIC:—Thinking that my friends at Newberg would like to know something about the flood in this valley, more than the flying accounts given in your papers, I will simply tell you what we here at Marysville passed through.

This city is located at the junction of the Uba and Feather rivers and protected by levees from ten to fifteen feet high, running around the city from river to river. When the water had reached the eighteen foot mark men were put out to patrol the levees with shovels, and sacks to fill with earth to protect the weak places, and several places they had to use them. No one dared to undress for two nights. Merchants moved their goods up stairs or on staging built for the purpose. Families took everything possible up stairs, with provisions to last until the danger should pass. The second night the word came that the levee had given away; then it was all confusion. Livery men and all having horses rushed through the streets in gangs for higher ground, which could not be found except on the levees where they were taken. Well to our joy the levee did break four miles above the city and on the opposite side which saved us, as this break allowed a large river to flow out into the surrounding valley, doing immense damage to the poor farmers. Many have lost hundreds of head of stock. The valley surrounding Marysville is covered with water as far as you can see in every direction. The cemetery is six feet under water. There is now a corpse in the church belfry where it must remain until the water goes down.

Now my friends you know I came here to get away from so much rain in Oregon. I think I put my foot in it as the saying is. Don't one of you ever dare to mention it to me on my return, which will be as soon as the railroads are patched up.

I remain yours,
E. H. SKINNER.

LETTER FROM L. ELLA HARTLEY.

FOUNTAIN CITY, Ind., Dec. 28, 1892.

EDITORS GRAPHIC:—I mentioned in my last letter that the National Prison Reform Congress was in session while we were in Baltimore; but finished my letter before it closed. The Press of the city invited the delegates, and their wives, to take an excursion trip to the capitol of Maryland, Annapolis. Accordingly on the last day of the congress at 11 o'clock, we marched down to the boat which stood waiting to receive us, and we were soon afloat on the waters of the bay. We had not gone very far, however, before we found that we were passing through the great oyster regions of that section. We seemed in a perfect forest of of little sailing vessels, and were very much interested and amused at the sight of the fishermen, who with great grappling hooks or pinchers were putting forth vigorous efforts to loosen the oysters from their rocky beds. The pleasure was evidently mutual, for they set up a concerted yell, which was probably intended for a salute to ex-President Hayes who was on board. Dinner was served before landing, and we were certainly bountifully supplied "with the abundance of the seas" for we had oysters hot, oysters fried and broiled, so that the most fastidious taste might be gratified. On reaching Annapolis—having limited time for sight-seeing—we were taken hastily from place to place. The first thing demanded of us was, that we should assemble immediately upon the grounds of the Military Academy, for the purpose of securing a photograph of the company. This academy bears the same relation to the navy that West Point does to the army. The heavy artillery was brought into requisition, and as the roar of the cannon died away, we could but rejoice that instead of a signal of danger, it was only a friendly salute. The governor of Maryland received very cordially those who called at his rooms. The Old State House seemed to be the objective point for all visitors, and as we were ushered into its rooms, we were shown many relics of interest. After entering its halls, the first room on the right was pointed out as the one where Washington surrendered his position as commander-in-chief of the armies. A large oil painting representing the occasion hung upon the wall; also a life sized picture of the first governor of Maryland.

The return trip was enlivened by both social and instrumental music. Sacred hymns and national songs were rendered with enthusiasm, but when a distinguished musician began singing "Keep in de middle ob de road" with its peculiar melody, as I looked upon the "open countenances" of the large company gathered about the piano—the ex president and daughter, ex-senators, J. Ellen Foster and other lecturers, distinguished reformers, etc. I thought "How near akin the whole world is."

The headquarters of the W. C. T. U. of Maryland are in Baltimore and being requested the day before leaving the city to conduct the noon meeting—meetings are held every day at 12 o'clock—I was taken down town early that I might see the different departments of work to which the building is devoted. A Kindergarten school for poor children was in operation and they were busy with their drill exercises. A lady was seated at the piano whom I was told possessed considerable of wealth but who devotes a portion of time each day to these children. The people began to come in for the noon meeting, and just as the hand pointed to the hour of 12 singing began. There were among these ladies of refinement, reformed drunkards, who had come there seeking help and strength to enable them to lead better lives. After the first half hours exercises were over they arose, one by one and gave a little personal experience. Spoke of the influences that had brought them to that place, and altogether I was convinced that such was truly a missionary work. The state secretary handed me a letter of introduction to Mrs. LaFetra, the president of the District of Columbia, which was very acceptable as I was expecting to be in Washington in a few days. After a hasty lunch I hurried to another part of the city to hear Jenness Miller lecture on Dress Reform to the girls of the Woman's College. She spoke of the changes in the past few years, brought about through the agitation of this subject, and the tendency toward a more sensible and comfortable attire for ladies. She spoke plainly and freely to the girls on the necessity of garments being worn sufficiently loose to permit the freedom of motion of every part of the body, and especially is this necessary in those who aspire to become beautiful subjects for the artists pencils, or the sculptors chisel. In order that one should not be burdened with weighty garments. She emphasized the necessity of procuring material with a view to lightness and warmth. She displayed a number of garments for both house and street wear, and said that in some of the colleges the street dresses were being adopted.

After leaving Baltimore we went into Virginia and held meetings for a week. Attended a W. C. T. U. county convention, and made some very pleasant acquaintances. But perhaps the point of greatest interest that may yet be mentioned in this limited space is Washington City. We reached there about dark on the evening of the 19th inst, and learned after our arrival that the Friends of the city had arranged a parlor meeting for us that evening. A number of the members of this meeting are government clerks, and consequently are only at leisure in the evening. We spent a few hours the following morning in congress, in company with an old schoolmate who is a member of the House. The passing of pension bills occupied most of the morning. Going across to the other wing of the capitol we looked down from the galleries upon the senate. Vice-president Morton was in the chair, and seemed to be absorbed in a pile of papers that he held in his hand. This body presented a more dignified appearance than the one we had just left, for in the House they were reading, writing, talking and walking about, while a few about the speaker seemed interested in the affairs of this Great Nation. The next afternoon was the regular time in the week for the president's reception. The White House is thrown open between 1 and 2 o'clock and the president comes into the Great East Room and shakes hands with the visitors. We were taken through the different parlors, one of which was planned and fitted up under the direction of Mrs. Harrison shortly before her death. In the one just adjoining the Great East Room may be seen the large and beautiful memorial picture of Mrs. Hayes, given by the W. C. T. U. of this country in remembrance of the fact that she banished wine from state dinners at the White House. The guide who conducts the thousands of visitors through these rooms mentions this event as he points out her picture to them. Thus as was said of Mary of old so is this spoken as a memorial of her to the generations following.

There is very much of interest in this beautiful city. Millions have been expended to make it attractive and all tax payers have a right to feel a sense of personal ownership. Since I was here some 15 years ago the Smithsonian Institute has been greatly enlarged, and contains a much greater variety of specimens. Washington's monument has been completed and the grounds adjoining ornamented with walks and drives. It is 555 feet high and an elevator carries visitors to the top where they have a very commanding view of the city. After spending three days in and about Washington I returned to Fountain City, Ind., which I think will be my address the remainder of the winter.

I just got in, in time to escape the heaviest part of a snow storm that lasted until after Christmas. Since that time the mercury has been down about zero.

L. ELLA HARTLEY.

P. S. G. N. Hartley expected to go from Washington into New York state where he thinks of spending most of the winter. L. E. H.

THE SUGAR BEET.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 17, '92.

The reason for penning this article is in the fact that the writer had intended to discuss the paper presented on the above subject at the Farmers' Institute recently held in Newberg, but was obliged to leave before the subject was presented on account of illness, and also the fact that a number of questions were asked at that time which in part were unanswered by those present.

The writer has been investigating the subject for the last two years, and some work was done at this station in 1890. The results of the work were set forth in Bulletin No. 17, of this station, which is now exhausted, and a brief review of the article will not only show what has been done but also answer a number of the questions asked at the institute.

The question of sugar production in Oregon is not one which interests the farmer alone, but concerns all classes, the farmer and manufacturer particularly. The former since it offers a crop to break the monotony of wheat growing and a crop to take the place of summer fallow, and the latter as it promises a source for the profitable investment of capital.

Concerning the growing of beets for the manufacture of sugar the farmers must understand that it is a new undertaking and that it requires a much higher grade of farming than wheat raising. A profitable beet crop requires close care much patience and labor, and of a kind too, in which the Oregon farmer has little, if any experience. Abuse or neglect of a crop at any time reduces the yield, and in addition the sugar percentage. The sugar beet of today is in every sense a thoroughbred and must be treated as such, and any neglect will show a double cut in profit. The question of whether our farmers should grow beets or not depends upon whether or not factories are established and vice versa, hence it is a question of double issue, and to solve it there must be hearty co-operation.

The erection of a sugar factory involves a large investment of capital, and if Oregon enters the arena and is successful it must be with the most modern appliances, and true economy would demand an investment of not less than $125,000. Erection of cheap and sufficient appliances would but cause failure as it has done in the past and this we must surely avoid.

This amount of money will not be invested in any enterprise which would depend entirely on the caprice of the farmers as to whether or not the beet supply would be forthcoming, for a factory uses an immense quantity of beets not less than 50,000 tons per season. For these beets a factory could afford to pay $4.00 per ton provided the sugar content of the juice be 12 per cent, and an additional price for each per cent. over 12 per cent. To produce the beets it would require about 7,000 acres of land, for the crop must be one of rotation, making 3,500 acres to be planted each year. Hence it is seen that quite a large number of farmers must either contract to raise beets each year, or, what is equivalent, the factory must control and plant sufficient land to carry them through. Before the farmer will begin to seriously consider the subject he will study the natural temperature conditions.

The season for beet growing may be divided into three periods—that of germination, that of plant formation, and that of sugar storing. Let us compare the condition in our state with the condition in Germany, the home of the beet.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Periods of Growth	Willamette Valley	Germany.
First period	52.5	49.0
Second period	63.3	64.4
Third period	56.3	63.3

From this table may be seen that the temperature is very favorable, and during the sugar storing period is even superior.

As to the rainfall when we consider our seasonal precipitation the average amount compares well with that of Germany. As to soils it is universally conceeded that a sandy loam bearing a fair amount of lime offers the best condition for growth, and in general it may be said that a good wheat soil is a good beet soil. Need I ask if Oregon possesses good wheat soils.

Considering the investigation made by myself for a few moments, the range of sugar percentage was large, viz. 6.77 to 22.44 per cent in the juice. Of the 95 analyses made at the station 8 showed less than 10 per cent, 76 more than 12 per cent and 37 over 14 per cent. In the Willamette vallep 69 analyses gave an average of nearly 14 per cent, the beets having an average weight of 1¼ pounds, and an average yield of 20.5 tons to the acre, raging from 8 to 30 tons. With the larger yield, however, there was a decrease in the amount of sugar as the beets were overgrown. It would have made a much better showing had this yield been bept to 15 tons or thereabout, and carried 15 per cent sugar. When the fact that the larger beets are worthless for sugar, as well as costly and poor feed, becomes impressed upon the minds of the farmers the producing of 10 pound beets will be at an end. Five small beets weighing not over 2 pounds and properly cultivated are worth at least 1½ times as much as a single beet weighing 10 pounds.

Touching upon a comparison between wheat raising and the production of beets a few figures may not be out of place although it is not for a moment advisable to allow beets to take the place of any paying crop now raised on the farm. It will cost the farmer more to raise beets than to raise wheat but the reward is also greater. Let us take an average yield of 15 tons, although the reported average was 20.5 tons, and also the extreme cost of production, $30.00 per acre. The average selling price this year was $4.50 per ton which leaves a net profit of $37.50 per acre. Could we do this in wheat raising? And it is certainly better than allowing the ground to lie fallow. Space forbids our speaking of the indirect benefit to be derived but suffice it to say they should not be overlooked.

The question was asked at the institute held in your city as to how the farmer could determine the percentage of sugar in his beets. I would say that there is no way in which this can be done with any approach to accuracy and still be conveniently done. For the present, however, the Chemical Department of the State Agricultural College will analyze all samples of sugar beets sent to them, express charges prepaid.

Hoping this article covers most of the questions that arose at the institute, I am

Yours Very Truly,
G. W. SHAW,
Chemist Oregon Ex. Station.

DANGER OF A HOP CRAZE.

We notice that the press of this section, including the *Oregonian*, are very generally advising the planting of more hops. This is very much a mistake. There is hardly another crop produced on the farm in which there is so much danger of over production. The history of hop growing shows a succession of hop crazes each of which resulted in reducing the price of hops below the cost of production. Hundreds of farmers have been financially ruined in some of these crazes. Those who are familiar with the history of hop growing in Wisconsin know the disastrous experience of the growers of that state.

The extraordinary productiveness of hops in Oregon and Washington gives the growers of these states a considerable margin of advantage of the growers in other places. At the same time if the price of hops should run down to five cents a pound a good many growers would find themselves ruined. It is to be remembered that the cost of labor is far less in the hop growing districts of Europe than it is here, hence the growers there can pull through a period of extremely low prices with less loss than the growers of this country undergo in such times.

A moderate and gradual increase in the area devoted to hops in this section is desirable but a hop craze is by all means to be avoided if possible. Recent English papers state that the farmers of that country, encouraged by the large profits which have been made on hops this year, are increasing very largely the area devoted to hops. This is sufficient to show that the present price of hops can not be maintained.

With the advent of hop-lice and the mould the hop growers of this section have lost the greatest advantage which they once had over the Eastern and European growers. Hop growing is a business which requires skill and a considerable investment of capital to secure good returns. One of the worst results of a hop craze in this section will be an enormous increase of hop lice. Visionary, unskillful and careless growers will allow their yards to become the breeding places of these pests. Just as quick as the price of hops becomes low hundreds of growers will say it doesn't pay to spray.

The man who thoroughly understands the business of hop growing can probably engage in it now with reasonable prospects for ultimate success but it is a very good time for those who do not understand the business to keep out of it.—*Rural Northwest*.

F. E. HADLEY, J. R. HUNT, A. HODGSON

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TOWN MARSHAL'S TAX SALE.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Town Council of the Town of Newberg, County of Yamhill and state of Oregon, for the town of Newberg, to me directed, commanding me to levy on the goods and chattles of the delinquent tax payers named on the delinquent tax roll of said town for the year 1892 thereto attached and if none be found, then upon the real property as set forth and described in the said delinquent, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with costs and expenses. I have duly levied upon the following described pieces and parcels of land and mortgages as set forth in said tax list, lying and being in the town of Newberg in Yamhill county, state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

	Tax
Atkinson John	
97 ft in lots 2 and 3 in blk 3 Deskin's add lots 3, 4, 5, 6 in blk 4 Deskins' add, and lot 6 in blk 3 Deskins' add	$20.49
Brisbin Samuel	
lot 4 in blk 11 in original town	.87
Bryant Julia A	
lots 8 and 9 in Deskins' sub div	1 75
Berrel Fred	
lot 8 in blk 7 Deskins add	.87
Coppis H F	
lot 23 in blk A Hobsons add	.52
Carter John	
mortgage	1.75
Carter Colly	
lots 3 and 4 in blk 8 Hurleys add	1.89
Doerr Miss Lizzie	
lot 1 and n½ of 2 blk 15 Fs original town	.98
Everest Joseph	
one acre cleared land	4.20
Finegan Hugh	
lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edwards add	1.68
Gardiner Mrs S C	
lot 14 in blk D Hobsons add	.52
Harford F L	
lots 5, 6, 7, 8, blk 13 Cantral add	2.80
Hiatt Lewis	
lot 8 in blk 10 in Central add	.87
Hardwick John	
20 ft in lot 2 blk 6 Deskins add	.84
Hurley H	
lots 4, 5 and 6 blk 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 blk 2, 1, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 blk 4. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 blk 5. Lot 8 and 20 ft in blk 7. 1 and 2 blk 8. 5 6 an 1 7 blk 10. 1 2 3 4 7 and 8 blk 11. 6 7 and s½ 4 blk 12. 1 2 5 6 8 s½ 3 blk 13. 1 2 7 8 blk 15. 2 blk 16. 1 2 3 4 blk 17. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 in blk 18. 1 2 3 4 5 6 in blk 22. 1 2 3 4 5 6 in blk 23. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 in blk 9; 1 2 3 4 5 6 in blk 31	55.44
Holloway Sarah	
one acre cleared land, 30 ft in lot 2 and 3 blk 4 original town, 5¾ acres timber land	3.29
Hadley E J	
lots 9 10 11 12 blk 25 Edwards add	1.40
Hiatt Lewis	
one acre land	1.47
Hanson Charles	
lots 2 3 4 5 blk 29	1.00
Harvey Ed	
lot 8 blk 4 Deskins add	.70
Jenson Nels	
lot 3 blk 1 in Everest add	.70
Larkins Charles	
lots 10 11 12 in blk 35 Edwards add; s½ of lots 13 14 15 blk 35 Edwards add	.80
Leech & King	
lot 24 in blk A Hobsons add	.52
Lawson C	
one lot 70x70 ft in Hurleys add	1.75
Mitchell G W lot 12 in blk A Hobsons add	2.10
Mendenhall E J	
lots 14 15 in blk A Hobsons add	1.05
Mortenson Ole	
lot 2 in blk 5 Deskins add	1.40
Mills J A	
lot 21 in blk A Hobsons add	.52
P & W V R R	
½ mile of road bed and grounds	27.00
Round Mr and Mrs G F	
one acre	2.10
Sweetman Fred, m rigage	2.80
Smeltzer C K blk 49 Edwards add	2.52
Trueblood Ed	
lots 5 6 7 8 blk 25 Edwards add	1.40
Thompson R L	
lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 blk 24 Hurleys add	2.52
Ward C H	
lots 11 5 6 blk 21 Hurleys addition	.63
Wright O C	
lots 12 13 blk D Hobsons addition	2.10
Wade R W	
lots 5 and 8 blk 3 Deskins add	1.75
Willson W A	
lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Deskins sub-div	10.50
White Ed E. lot 6 in blk 15 Central add	1.40
Wyman W H mortgage	3.85
Yamhill Land Co	
lots 1 2 3 4 blk E Hobsons add; 5½ acres timber land Goodriehs add; 5½ acres cleared lago Deskins add	15.65
Bond Wm	
lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 blk 11 Deskins 2d add; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 blk 12 Degkins 2d add	13.65
Butler C F	
lots 14 15 and 16 blk 28 Edwards add	1.40
Baker & Son	
50 ft on Front St Deskins 2nd add	1.40
Lyle V G two lots in Hurleys add	1.05
Myers J L	
25 ft in lot 5 blk 7 Hurleys add	1.75
Philips C M	
25 ft blk 7 Hurleys add	1.40
Shuck Mrs wm	
lot 6 7 blk 6 Deskins add	5.25
Warner Thomas two blk D Hobson add	1.75
Smith Lee lots 3 4 blk 18 Hurleys add	3.50
Deardorff D H	
60 ft in lot 4 blk 3 Deskins add	2.10
Dunbar Bros	
lot 4 blk 7 Deskins 2d add	4.20

Sale to be at the town council room, on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. J. WOODS,
Marshal of the Town of Newberg.

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THE DICTIONARY HOLDER

Did you ever learn what fabulous results grew out of the manufacture by Mr. Noyes of an ornamental stand to hold the dictionary? The story reads like a fable, but to tell it one must ask another question: Have you ever noticed the advertisement of the Aermotor Company, which starts out as follows:

45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
6,268 sold in '90
20,049 sold in '91
60,000 will be sold in '92

A Steel Windmill and Steel Tower every 3 minutes. ☞ These figures tell the story of the ever-growing, ever-going, everlasting Steel Aermotor. Where one goes others follow, and we "Take the Country."

Well, that establishment belongs to La Verne W. Noyes, and the success with which it was built up until it is the third largest user of steel in the West (being only exceeded by two of the great Harvester companies) was wholly furnished by the Dictionary Holder business. This brings us back to the Holder, and suggests inquiry as to how it took and held and still holds the field, increasing rapidly from year to year. The secret of that success is this: Mr. Noyes has made a most perfect, artistic and meritorious article, and has maintained a high standard of excellence and supplied the article at a low price. The merit of these Dictionary Holders has been so great that they literally sold themselves, and in such great quantities that a small profit on each one has made the result above mentioned. They have gone to almost every habitable portion of the globe, even to the remote islands of the sea, and are kept by all booksellers.

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