

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

SONG OF THE HAYSEED.

They're a prejudice allus 'twixt country and town
Which I wish in my heart wasn't so.
You take city people, just square up and down,
And they'll do anything you want to do.
And where's the better people livin' today,
Than us in the country? Yet good
As both of us is, we're divorced you might say
And won't compromise when we could.

Now as high into town far your pap, of you
pleas.
Is the what's called the suburbs. For there
You'll at least catch a whiff of a breeze and a
sniff
Of the breath of wild flowers ev'rywhere.
They're the room for the children to play and grow,
too—
And to roll in the grass or to climb
Up a tree and rob nests like they ought to do,
But they'll do anything you want to do.
My son-in-law said when he lived in the town,
He jest natchally pined, night and day,
For a sight of the woods or a acre of ground,
Where the trees wasn't all cleared away.
And he says to me now while a visitin' us
On the farm, "It's not strange, I declare
That we can't coax you folks without raisin' a
fuss,
To come to town, visitin' there."

And says I: "Then get back where you sort
belong—
And Medallie, too—and yer three
Little children," says I, "that don't know a bird
song,
Nor a hawk or a chick-a-dee-dee—
Get back," I says I, "to the blue sky.
And the green of the fields and the shine
Of the sun, with a laugh in yer voice and yer
eye
As hearty as mother's and mine."

Well—long and short of it—he's compromised
some—
He's moved in the suburbs and now
They don't have to coax when they want us to
come.
'Cause we turn in and go anyhow.
For there—well, they're room for the song and
perme
Of the grove and the old orchard ground
And they're room for the children there and
they're room.

For they gran'paw to waller 'em round.
—James Whitecomb Riley.

Gov. PENNEY saved the people of Oregon
\$20,000 by his veto of the militia
bill.

JUDGE WM. LINDSAY has been elected
to succeed J. G. Carlisle in the
United States Senate, from the blue-
grass state.

The editors of some Oregon papers
have very queer ideas of what constitutes
local news, judging from the sort of matter
that one finds in many of them.

EVERYBODY except Gov. Penney
favors the annexation of the Hawaiian
Islands. The governor's mind was
made up as soon as he learned that the
majority favored annexation.

The trial of U. S. deputy marshal D.
M. West, of Seattle, and Ah Louie, for
kidnaping Ah Toy, the wife of So Lee
Wing, has been going on in Portland
this week. It is to be hoped that justice
will be done in this case.

The senate committee, reporting on the
Homestead act, state that the whole
trouble might easily have been averted if
a proper system of arbitration had been
resorted to. It severely censures Car-
negie, through his agent Frick, as well as
the laborers, who it also denounces as
violators of the law.

The bill appropriating \$60,000 for a
World's Fair exhibit which was vetoed
by the governor, has been passed over
his veto. A much better exhibit
might have been made, had this ap-
propriation been made two years ago,
but we are glad to see the step taken
even at this late date.

Even the most sanguine advocates of
the opening of the World's Fair on Sun-
day, have begun to lose hope that they
will succeed in accomplishing their ob-
ject. Thus the poor workmen on the
Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be de-
prived of running in to visit the fair on
Sunday afternoons, during the next year.

HOFER BROS., of the Capital Journal,
in order to keep pace with the times,
have given that paper a complete remodel-
ing. New type has been put in and a
complete transformation has taken place.
The Journal is a live and fearless ex-
ponent of all measures which it believes
to be for the best interests of Oregon, and
will doubtless meet the success it merits.

According to a notice signed by the
city recorder, all minors under 18 years of
age caught loitering about town after the
hour of seven o'clock, p. m., between No-
vember 1st, and after the hour of eight p. m., between No-
vember 1st, are subject to arrest and
fine. The notice does not say but we pre-
sume it means girls as well as boys.—
Anity Poppin.

Just because Upton or some other man
in the legislature does not suit the fash-
ionable taste of the Oregonian is no reason
why they should be singled out for ridic-
ule and abuse by that paper. There is
little doubt if the Oregonian had a string
attached to any of these objectionable fel-
lows it would, like charity, cover a multi-
tude of sins, in the estimation of the edi-
tors of that paper.

The proprietors of the Reporter and
Telephone Register seem inclined to rent
their shirts on account of what we said
about the printing of the proceedings of
the county court. We said we would be
glad to publish this matter without
charge, if the court would furnish us the
copy at the proper time. We meant just
what we said and the proposition is cer-
tainly easily understood.

Whether it is chargeable to the climate or not we are unable to state, but they seem to have a happy way of doing things down in southern California. "The Pomona Progress" tells the following:
A Santa Ana clergyman says that several months ago he was called upon one evening to marry a couple that had that day made up their minds to be married and had procured their marriage license at once. The ceremony was performed. The groom gave the clergyman \$5 and departed happy. A few days thereafter the minister was surprised to receive a letter from the new husband enclosing another \$5. The letter stated: "My wife is so much better than I expected that I feel I owe you \$5 more."

If ANY reader of the GRAPHIC is in the habit of soaking his internal economy with the stuff commonly called whiskey, he will be enabled by the following to get some idea of the first cost of it as well as the necessarily poisonous properties of the material used in its manufacture. It is taken from an associated press dispatch of the 7th inst.

Yesterday's session of the whiskey trust investigating committee was devoted to watching Expert Veasey produce liquors by distillation. By the use of essences, oil and coloring matter he in a few minutes produced whiskies, rums and gins similar to those sold as pure goods. The basis for this product was an odorless and colorless liquid, known to the trade as spirits, worth about \$1.25 per gallon. By the use of compounds worth one and a half cents he produced a gallon of liquor that will sell as high as \$4.

AN ACT to prevent prize fighting has passed the house. It provides that any person who shall engage as principal in any prize fight to be fought with or without gloves, or in any manner to cause maiming, bruising, or any bodily injury whatever to the principals or boxers in such prize fight within the limits of the state, or act as second assistant, stake holder, trainer, referee, sizer, bettor, solicitor or agent, whether said fight shall take place or not, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. It is also made the duty of every peace officer to see that the act is enforced and he is liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$50 for failure to do his duty in this respect. The act is stringent and we are glad to note that it has already passed the house.

CLASH OF NAMES.

There appears to be trouble ahead for certain publishers in the rural line unless an amicable understanding is arrived at soon. The Northwest Pacific Farmer is the company aggrieved. The Farmer is a consolidation of the New Northwest and the Pacific Farmer, which took place several years ago. Both papers were in good circumstances. Since then there has sprung up the Rural Northwest and the Farmers Publishing Co. The N. W. Pacific Farmer Co., claims that on account of the similarity of names its business is being injured and confused to an annoying and damaging extent. The Rural Northwest, an old established paper, also claims with the Rural Northwest. There is some talk of referring the matter to the courts. A precedent is established in the case where a monstrosity named Cole, once began the publication of the Northwest News. The court substantially ruled that the name sounded too much like the New Northwest to be an honest business venture, and rather forced the opinion into Cole's head or as much of it as would fill his head, and the name was changed.—Portland Dispatch.

Just how the courts would rule in the above case we are unable to judge, but one thing we are quite sure of, that it is the superiority of the contents of the Rural Northwest, rather than a similarity of names, that is bringing this paper to the front in preference to the others. It is a recognized fact among farmers and horticulturists that the Rural Northwest is worth all the other so-called farmer's papers published in the northwest put together, and several more of the same kind might be put into the balance and still Mr. Williamson's paper would go down.

ABOUT PRAYING TREES.

A recent bulletin of the Ohio agricultural experiment station may have some local interest, inasmuch as it treats of spraying trees. It says:

"The heavy and continued rainfall during the spring and early summer of 1932 is thought by many to be the direct cause of the failure of the apple crop. No doubt this was true in many cases, as when heavy rains occur at the time of blooming the pollen may be washed away, and pollenization prevented. The bees, not being able to fly at such times, cannot visit the blossoms, which fact alone is sufficient to account for the crop failure in a great measure.

"The opinion has been held by a few that unfavorable weather is not, in all cases, the direct cause of failure, and some experiments carried on by the Ohio experiment station strengthen this opinion. An orchard of Newton Pippins, of nearly 200 trees, was divided off into plots none of the plots containing less than one row and some as many as four. Several compounds were used, but the fact that some adhere to the foliage better than others renders comparison out of the question, nor is this matter of any importance in this connection.

"The dilute bordeaux mixture, which was found to be the best last year, occupied the same place this season. The ingredients used in this mixture are: Sulphate of copper, 4 pounds; lime, 4 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Comparing the two plots where this compound was used with the two unsprayed plots, the unsprayed plots, or was there much fruit of any kind, while on the sprayed plots, which had been subjected to the same unfavorable climatic conditions, there was about half a crop. There was sufficient bloom in the orchard for a full crop, and if we accept the old theory of crop failure in the time of wet weather, we are forced to the conclusion that spraying aids pollenization, which is absurd. We are, therefore, forced to seek some other hypothesis. The most re-

asonable explanation that can be offered at present is that spraying prevented the apple scab from attacking the young apples and blossoms. It is well known that scab attacks apples in all stages of growth and that if it appears very early it may cause the young fruit to drop prematurely. When it attacks the blossoms it, of course, destroys them. The first spraying was done before the trees had bloomed, and the supposition is that many of the fungus spores were thus destroyed, and apples were thus given a chance to develop. This theory is tenable and consistent with well-known facts; but it must be admitted that a more careful study of the question is needed before it can be settled beyond controversy. This experiment also strengthens the theory that early spraying is essential to the best success in preventing the apple scab.

"The spores from which the scab fungus develops live over winter on the trees and begin growth in the spring at the same time as the leaves start to grow. How rapidly the fungus develops depends upon the weather. It follows then that the apples would be attacked earlier some seasons than others, and it may not always happen that early spraying would show such striking results as above mentioned. It is true, however, that the fungus is prevented much easier than it is killed after once established, and to this end early applications of fungicides are far more effective than late, and it may sometimes happen, as in this case, that a crop is saved which would otherwise be lost. No dates can be named for spraying, but a good plan is to make the first application just before the leaves open, and the second soon after the blossoms fall, at which time four ounces of Paris green should be added to each 50 gallons of the mixture, in order to kill the apple worm. A third spraying with the combined mixture is to be given about 10 days later, and still another after the same length of time, in case of continued wet weather."

HOW FAR TREE ROOTS SPREAD.

The extent to which tree roots spread, says the American Cultivator, is a question of practical importance when manuring them is in order. We do not see so many fruit-growers piling manure around the trunks of old trees, or two or three feet from them, as used to be common. That is very much like placing a plate of victuals at a hungry man's feet and then tying his hands. But though this mistake has been unlearned, there is still a very inadequate notion as to how far tree roots spread. The popular idea, that is, "about as far as the branches overhead," is greatly inadequate. In old trees that is most likely the limit in which there are few feeding roots, and manure can do least good. Give an apple tree room and its roots will extend twice or thrice the distance its top would reach if prostrate on the ground. But usually old trees are cramped in orchards, and each occupying a square of 20, 30 or 40 feet, their roots cross and interlace in the fierce fight that ever goes on in nature for more food, more air and more light. The largest apple tree we know of was about four rods from the barn yard, "too far away," the farmer said, "for its roots to get any benefit from the manure." But its vigorous growth and profusion of leaf and fruit told a different story. It more likely had a monopoly of the rich soil under the barnyard, and had crowded its neighbors away from what was enough for all.

HENS FOR EGGS—BY A HEN MAN.

NO. 1.
I am convinced that dairying, in preference to milk or beef farming, will yield the greatest profit to the farmer who keeps cattle, if his land is naturally rich and mostly tillable. Under similar conditions, where the food supply is abundant and cheap, the keeping of hens for eggs, rather than the rearing and sale of poultry, will furnish returns almost every week in the year and the larger balance at the year's end.

To get these returns it is all important that the right breed be selected. Do not be misled into adopting the breed that is recommended as yielding the greatest number of eggs in winter. Select the one that yields the greatest number of eggs per year.
Granting that the so-called winter layers produce more eggs during cold weather than other breeds, the profits they are all lost later on when the egg product is shut off for weeks at a time by their tendency to broodiness.
Under no circumstances should a restriction be placed upon the egg yield, except by the approach of the moulting season, at which time, of course, it will inevitably fall.

Banish the setting hens from the farm, except possibly a half-dozen inveterate sitters which may be useful in rearing chicks. While eating, scratching, roosting, and egg laying, are inherent in the hen's nature, sitting is not necessarily so, it is more in the nature of a habit from which the hen derives no benefit. As a matter of fact, it is detrimental and debilitating. The sitting fever produces bloodless combs, dullness, and listlessness in the fowl and a want of appetite. The steady layer is buxom, healthy and vigorous. Good feeding coupled with careful breeding will improve the quality of any stock, poultry included. No benefit to the hen, and no profit for her owner will result in allowing the hens to "rest."

If a farmer has a flock of mixed fowls it will hardly pay to attempt breeding out the sitting propensities, or to breed them pure layers. He had better start with pure stock of the established breeds, whose characteristics have become fixed through many years of careful selection. The Leghorns and Minorcas are best for egg production. For this purpose the latter has become the foremost breed in England, and will undoubtedly take front rank in this country when its good qualities are better known.

Minorcas are quiet fowls, more easily tamed than the Leghorns, will not require so high a fence if contained, and lay better with restricted range, though they will forage if given liberty. I find that they lay earlier in winter than the Leghorns. The eggs of both white and black varieties are large and white.

Both the breeds mentioned are profitable winter layers, and I would keep no other kinds, as they are paying a profit every month in the year except one, November.

But with perfectly fair dealing on the part of all a rapid decline in prices on the approach of spring of each year is inevitable. The cause of this decline is evident. It has been the rule with the majority who are keeping poultry either on a large or small scale to allow their flocks only sufficient food to keep them in fair condition, the attempt to obtain eggs being deferred until the approach of spring, then the hens commence laying rapidly, being then able to obtain by foraging the necessary food of which they have been deprived, and prices fall rapidly in consequence. The margin of profit by this method must be very small. It is true that in the summer hens pick up much of their living and profits for the time seem large, but during the long season of the throttled egg production they have been kept at an absolute loss, and in many cases fed and housed in a manner extremely detrimental to the fowls' constitution.

Another remedy for low prices lies in the feeding for winter eggs. This statement may be questioned and against it brought the counter statement that the prices for winter eggs will be much lower than now if this method is generally followed. This would be the result unquestionably, but I believe the average prices for the year would be higher. A sudden glut of eggs sent the prices down, not so much on account of the quantity in market, as the perishing nature of the product. Were it coal or iron that could be stored until the market improves, results would be different. Under a steady movement of eggs to market, beginning in early winter, great fluctuations in price must be in a great measure avoided. Feeding for winter eggs is economical, because the full capacity of the hen is developed. And her owner reaps the benefit of all she can do. By feeding in this way the laying qualities are improved and a stock of remarkable layers can be built up.

By careful breeding and feeding, a flock of poultry can be developed much more rapidly, and good qualities fixed than in the case of larger stock.
A hen that is brought to laying early will produce more eggs in a year than any other. A hen does not make up for lost time to any considerable extent. The egg germ in her anatomy are not divided into sections, one section for each year.
The moulting season, want of proper shelter, food and drink, especially in winter, the desire to sit, or disease of any kind, will put a stop to their development.

The careful and successful feeder looks to the constant and healthy development of these germs. Far more hens are injured by overfeeding and lack of exercise, than by rapid egg production.
Undoubtedly rapid egg production tends to exhaust the supply of germs, when that is done, the hen is ready to die, but she should do good service for two or four years. Here is another source of profit for the poultryman; he can turn off his stock before they have ceased to lay profitably, realize a good figure, and replenish with young birds of his own raising. By supplying the proper conditions hens can be made to lay more than the ordinary amount of eggs per year, and the annual period of rest be materially shortened.—Farm Journal.

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MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

San Francisco markets have recently been supplied with a species of game, says the Chronicle, which, until a few years ago, was unknown to Merchant-street dealers, but not until the present season has the supply been great enough to make a staple of what had been looked upon as a curiosity in the game line. Within the last two weeks great strings of Mongolian pheasants, the game referred to, have been displayed in the city markets, and the brilliant plumage of the birds and the fact that very few people in this city have ever seen a specimen outside of an aviary or perhaps one that has been stuffed and mounted by a taxidermist, has caused a great deal of attention to be turned toward these recent additions to the list of game in the market stalls.

The number of these magnificent game birds received by city dealers last week aggregated more than 100 dozen. They all came from the Willamette valley in Oregon, and their presence in the San Francisco markets is due to the heavy snows which have fallen in that section during the last month.

The long, brilliantly colored tail feathers of the Mongolian pheasant, which make it an object of admiration to lovers of the beautiful, and which in its native country no doubt fulfilled the object for which it was designed by nature, has been the means of dragging the bird down to death in the fields and meadow lands, covered by the damp snow of an Oregon winter. In dragging over the snow these long plumes become weighted with balls of ice, which in a few days becomes so heavy as to prevent the bird from taking flight. In this condition the pheasant has to rely upon its running powers as its only protection against its natural enemies, and when pursued by dogs this proves of little avail. As a consequence the slaughter during the last month has been very great—so great, in fact, that the markets of Portland and Willamette valley towns have been over stocked and the surplus has found its way into the San Francisco markets.

In 1884 several dozen pairs of Mongolian pheasants were brought from China by O. N. Denny of Portland, and turned loose at Peterson's Butte, near Albany in the Willamette valley. State legislation protected the birds for four years, during which time they increased so rapidly that

a law was passed allowing them to be shot during a period of two months of each year, from July 15 to September 15. They are without peer as a game bird, being strong of wing and rapid of flight, while their flesh is white and firm and of that excellent flavor peculiar to the smaller birds of the same family. The present ignoble slaughter of these birds bids fair to exterminate them and undo the work of eight years of careful protection by state laws. It is understood that the Portland Rod and Gun club will ask the Oregon legislature to take some steps toward averting the threatened total extinction of this noble bird.

Another incentive to the hunters of the Mongolian pheasant is the fact that live birds find a ready sale at \$10 a pair in eastern cities. If the hunter can close in on the dog before the bird has been too seriously wounded he preserves his catch alive, and if it recovers from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the dog's sharp teeth it is shipped east to park managers and private collectors, who have standing orders for as many live birds as can be supplied. Two specimens of the Mongolian Pheasant are confined in the aviary at Golden Gate Park and attract no small amount of admiring attention.—Marion County Democrat.

There is a great deal of truth in the following, which was recently published by the St. Louis Republic: "Don't you worry about the little woman! Just analyze her a bit before you waste any great amount of sympathy upon her. That baby mouth was not made in vain. Ever see one of those little women stand up in a street car, or carry her own parcels home, or get in or out of a carriage, without having a half dozen men to run to assist her? And all just because she is a little woman, and has that helpless and imploring look, as if she couldn't stand the least bit of trouble in the world. And every man feels sorry for her, and is ready to extend his sympathy and assistance. I've watched her—I've made a study of her tricks and her ways. She just looks at a man out of those appealing eyes, and he would walk over red hot plowshares to assist her. When I am born again I want to be one of those meek, helpless, sorrowful eyed little women, and be helped to all the good things in life because I look so small and sweet and helpless. Little woman! Little humbug!"

A BAD ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred at Portland last Wednesday in which three persons lost their lives and fifteen or twenty others were severely injured. An electric car on one of the Albina lines was lost control of by the motor man while going down an incline and ran away. It was packed with passengers, and while going round a curve at lightning speed it left the track and rolled down an embankment, completely demolishing the car and injuring the occupants as above stated.

Two car loads of Boston girls went to Texas to find husbands. Boston will be annexed to the United States if this keeps on.—Toledo Blade.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

County Clerk Hendricks will soon have the tax rolls ready to turn over to the sheriff. All of the 1892 tax is yet to collect, and there will be but little time over one month in which to pay it, before it becomes delinquent April 1st. The Oregon law gives no encouragement to the taxpayer to pay in advance by offering a rebate and rather encourages him by great leniency to fall behind.—Reporter.

There were eleven marriages in Yamhill county in January.—Reporter.

How we long for the breath of spring, that the poets rave about, but that prosy people know smells of young onions.—Reporter.

Some time ago the American Baptist Education Society offered two prizes of \$100 each for the best essay on two given subjects. President Brownson of McMinnville college, entered the contest, taking for his subject, "The duty of young people to obtain the best education possible." There were eighty competitors on the two subjects, and Prof. Brownson has received word that his essay has been given one of the prizes. It is doubtless meritoriously bestowed. The professor is to be congratulated, and the awarding committee as well, on its good judgment.—Reporter.

A remarkable fish story comes to us from the Little North Fork of the Santiam. We give it as it was related to us, and our readers can draw their own conclusions. Last Thursday morning snow commenced to fall in a lively manner, and Saturday had reached a depth of about fourteen inches. Then it was that a warm rain set in, and the snow was rendered a watery mass. The fish had grown hungry owing to the scarcity of bugs and flies, and took to the mountains in vast numbers in quest of food, swimming with some difficulty through the slush. In that vicinity the earth's surface stands on end, and the water ran off very fast, leaving the fish on dry land to be picked up by the settlers. Barrels of them, we are told, were caught in this manner and salted down for future use.—Santiam Lumberman.

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POETICAL NUMBER VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1893.

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Du tell! Yet your ready made cheap clothes indicate the plowman instead, and gives you away.

Staple and fine cloths so made up as to improve the appearance of the wearer.

Full Line of Hats, Umbrellas, Hosiery and Underwear

For Men Women and Children.

Ready made Clothing, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

Albums, Accordions, Dolls, Fancy Boxes, Toilet Cases and Toys.