

20 Per Cent Off

FOR CASH!

DOWN THEY GO

20 Per Cent Off

FOR CASH!

In order to close out our SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS AND UNDERWEAR, we have decided to give a discount of 20 per cent on all goods of this class sold for cash for the next 40 days. We must get them off our shelves before our fall and winter stock begins to arrive. If you want an honest deal and a real bargain, save your money and buy from us. Agents for Brownsville Woolen Goods.

KAY and TODD.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: E. H. WOODWARD AND OSM. C. EMEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

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

W. F. D. JONES has sold the Titamook Headlight to Tom Goss, after standing at the helm for four long years.

The Salem Fruit Company is preparing to handle fruit for everybody in the Willamette valley. Co-operation is what establishes a reputation and a reliable market for fruit, and it might be well for our fruit raisers to figure with them on the sale of fruit for this year.

The Forest Grove Times says: "A lung, lantern-jawed, grizzled whiskered man giving the name of Dr. I. N. Woodie passed through this city last week leaving for Yamhill county, Monday morning. He spent his time while here looking for sick horses to doctor and contracting debts that he left without paying. Persons who may have dealings with him, are warned to look out for him."

The originator of the Concord grape is still living in Concord, Mass. He is Ephraim W. Bull, now 87 years old, and one of the prominent men of the historic town. He was a friend of Emerson and Alcott, and has been greatly honored by distinguished visitors to Concord, and by horticulturalists at home and abroad. In his garden in Concord he still shows the old mother vine of the Concord grape, which he developed from the seeds of a native wild grape planted just 50 years ago.—Ex.

The clothes line and hay fork swindle is getting a little old and hard to work among the farmers, so it becomes necessary to adopt new methods. The Kiowa County, (Kan.) Signal gives the latest: "A new swindling scheme has been devised in which a preacher now figures, and is in this way. The 'preacher' stops at a farm house to inquire the way to a certain place where he will hold services; while talking with some member of the family, a man and woman drive up who are hunting a preacher, as they want to get married; the 'preacher' marries them and the farmer and his wife sign the marriage certificate as witnesses, which turns out to be a promissory note."

AFTER a fair trial it has been proven that the people of the United States believe that the keeping of Sunday as a day of rest is a necessity. When the question of Sunday opening of the World's Fair was up for consideration the howl was general all over the country that the fair ought to be kept open for the benefit of the workmen. Nearly all the newspapers in the country took this stand and demanded that the fair be opened. Notwithstanding the fact that the better element of society, almost as a unit, asked that the gates be closed, the commissioners threw them open. The attendance has been far below what was expected—a failure in fact, and now the commissioners have decided to close the gates on Sunday. The voice of the people has been heard in unmistakable terms, and right has at last prevailed. This is what we would call a complete victory, and no greater blessing has come to the laboring classes of this country during this decade. When Sunday is lost to the laboring man as a day of rest, he will be little better than a slave. All this howl about keeping the gates open on Sunday to enable the day laborers to attend has been bosh, as the lack of attendance of this class has attested. It was intended as a money making scheme on one hand and for the purpose of breaking down the christian Sabbath on the other. The thing broke of its own weight and the victory is complete.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report of the Pomologist at Washington, taken from the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1902. The report says that Oregon and Washington produced the most and the best cherries last year. Under the list of new varieties of cherries, we notice a cut and special mention of the Bing, a cherry that was originated by Seth Lovell, of Milwaukie. There are quite a number of trees of this variety already planted in this community, some of which are beginning to bear fruit. The report says they are the largest cherries ever received at that office. Four other new varieties are mentioned as follows: "Hoskins (C. E. Hoskins, Newberg, Oregon).—Fruit large, roundish, heart shaped; cavity round, regular; suture a mere line; stem rather short, set in a regular round cavity of medium depth; color dull purplish red; dots elongated; skin medium; flesh sprightly, with light veins, firm; flavor sprightly, sweet; quality good. Season, medium. An excellent shipping cherry in Oregon. The tree is a somewhat spreading, upright grower, very vigorous, with large coarsely dentate ovate leaves having two

large reniform glands. Matilda (C. E. Hoskins, Newberg, Oregon).—Fruit medium to large, broad heart shaped; surface smooth, glossy, dark red, nearly black; dots very fine; flesh liver color, firm; flavor sprightly, sweet; quality very good. Another promising market sort. Season, middle of June in Oregon. Quaker (C. E. Hoskins, Newberg, Oregon).—Another of C. E. Hoskins' seedlings, and of most excellent quality. Fruit medium size, dark red, almost black, dots numerous; flesh firm, dark purple; flavor sprightly, sweet; quality very good. Season, early in July in Oregon. Yata (C. E. Hoskins, Newberg, Oregon).—Fruit medium size, blunt heart shaped, very dark; flesh firm, sweet, good. Season early, middle of June in Oregon."

CROP-WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 17.

The correspondents of the Bureau, who represent every election product in the state, were requested to make a special report on the acreage, present condition and probable yield of grain. The reports are very full and complete, and the conditions here noted are based on the reports from intelligent and observing correspondents.

WESTERN OREGON.

The weather during the past week has continued cool, with higher temperatures since Saturday. The highest temperatures have been from 70 to 85°. There has been an excess of cloudiness and some few rains.

CROPS.

The wheat crop is in good condition. Fall wheat has generally been increased in acreage, but the acreage of spring sown wheat has been decreased owing to the late rains. Fall wheat has an average increase in acreage of fully 10 per cent, while the yield is expected to be 12 to 15 per cent greater than last year. Spring sown has been decreased about 7 per cent and the yield will be fully 5 per cent short. An interesting and valuable fact is reported by a Marion county correspondent: "On land which last year was summer fallowed with potatoes the wheat (fall sown) has much better appearance than any other wheat, and it promises to yield 15 per cent more. Potatoes always have a sale and many would profit by planting potatoes on summer fallow and not allow the soil to remain idle and become filled with weeds. The grain crop south of the Calapooia is not so good as in the Willamette valley, while on the other hand the fruit of the latter is not so good as in the former. Spring sown wheat was unusually late and some of it is heading, and it is not over 10 or 15 inches high. The warm weather has been of great benefit to the wheat, causing it to ripen more rapidly. Harvesting of wheat is in progress in some of the southern counties and by next week it will be general. Oats are a good crop, spring sown not so good as fall sown. Having continued. Hops are growing rapidly; some are beginning to blossom out. Fowl lice are so far observed, but are increasing in numbers. Black and raspberries are ripening rapidly. Strawberries are about over. Cherries are now in the height of their season."

EASTERN OREGON.

The fore part of the week was cloudy and cool, while the latter part was clear and warm. The maximum temperatures ranging from 75 to 95°.

CROPS.

The rains from the 8th to 11th were of inestimable benefit to the crops. The wheat crop is reported in excellent condition. In Wasco, Gilliam and Morrow counties, where the prospects two weeks ago were from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, have improved from 25 to 40 per cent. Sherman and Umatilla counties will have as good a crop as they had in 1891 and the total product will be more. In Union county the present conditions are excellent. Wallowa, Baker and the interior counties have greatly improved prospects. One wheat grower in Umatilla county who has 6,000 acres of growing wheat reports that he will have at least 120,000 bushels. Some fall sown wheat is being cut this week, but not until next week will harvest be general in the Columbia river valley. Haying continues and very fair crops are secured. The fruit prospects remain as reported last week. The wool continues to be stored in warehouses, some 10 or more million pounds now being stored awaiting for a market.

B. S. PAGE.

THE COFFIN LECTURE.

Addison Coffin gave two lectures while here, on his travels in Europe and the Holy Land that were very interesting and instructive. He said he went as a plain farmer and what he saw, he saw with the eyes of a farmer, but his talk showed that few travelers ever take the pains to see more of the little things that go to make up the home life of people than he saw. He went with a friend of his, a gentleman named John Lindsey and they were close companions the whole trip. They were gone seven months, leaving New York in February. They traveled a distance of 33,000 miles and the whole expense of the trip was \$1,033 each. This is probably at least one half less than the average sight-seer abroad would

make the trip for. Mr. Coffin is a born traveler and knows how to get through without being gouged very often. He says he can make the same trip now for much less. They visited the capital of every nation in Europe and saw and smelled many things they don't care to come in contact with again.

They traveled by the slowest trains they could get, laying by at night and traveling by day in order to see as nearly everything as possible.

In Constantinople they found almost every nation on the globe represented. Counted twenty different types standing on the streets at one time. In France gardening is a fine art—land enriched to the highest possible degree. Saw one garden probably 60x80 feet in size that had almost all kinds of vegetables growing in it. At one side a few rows of potatoes were planted, then rows of tomatoes were planted in boxes that were set on stakes four to six feet high, being cultivated in the air. Other garden stuff was being raised in the same way over the garden so that they got one crop from the level of the ground and one in mid air.

Spain is 500 to 800 years behind the rest of Europe. No harvesters, no thrashers. Grain is carried to the thrashing floor on the backs of donkeys, about one or two dozen sheaves at a time, where it is trod out by oxen. In nearly all the European countries those who till the land don't know or care who owns it. They are simply satisfied to pay a rental which is collected by an agent.

Russia is a wonderful country full of natural resources, and if a wall of fire was built around it so the people could not get out they could get along very well without the rest of the world. When you go to Europe leave your American yard stick at home. If you don't you will be disappointed as there are but few things that come up to the standard according to what you have read. Take out a few places in the Alps and half dozen mountains can be found in this country far ahead of anything you will find abroad. Puget Sound is a thousand times ahead of Geneva. Contrary to general belief the average Polander is almost equal to any other race of people in Europe. The first thing a Polish mother teaches her child is to hate the Russian government.

Venice is rapidly going to decay. The city is built on piling which is decaying and many of the fine buildings are being torn down and moved away.

A wealthy man died at Milan 630 years ago, leaving a large estate, the proceeds of which were to go to build a cathedral. This building has been in the course of construction all these years and it is said that it will take at least 200 years more to complete it. One feature of the architect's specifications was that no two square feet of the walls should be alike. Three hundred architects have already worked on the plans and a school of architects is kept in session preparing men for the work. Stockholm is the most beautiful city in the world.

Turkish singing has about as much harmony to it as a coffee mill. The Mohammedans never drink any thing that will intoxicate and never steal anything from each other, but all others may look out. The Arabs consider it a virtue to steal from rival tribes. The finest horse I ever saw was an Arabian horse, a veritable black beauty brought into Jerusalem by a Bedouin. The grandest picture of nature is to see a Bedouin running his horse. They will risk their lives much more quickly to protect one of their black beauties than they will to protect their wives and children.

The Frenchman can't be depended on under any circumstances at home. Catch him picking your pockets and he will in the most affable manner apologize for not being more expert and preventing you catching him.

The lumber industry in Finland is simply wonderful. Counted 100 ships all loaded with lumber. Saw more lumber at that point than I ever saw in my life before, all put together, and have seen some of the large lumber yards of the world.

In northern Finland could see to read at midnight as plainly as at noon. No shadows owing to the flashes of the northern lights and it never gets darker than on a bright moonlight night in the United States, when snow is on the ground. People sleep 4 hours out of the 24. Electricity is life in that country and but little sleep is required. Vegetables make a most wonderful growth and they have the same varieties as are found in the United States. Pumpkins, cabbage, etc., as good as was ever eaten. Weeds grow two and a half feet high and produce seed in six weeks. The largest tannery in the world is in Finland. Great ship loads of hides come from South America for that tannery.

There was no 30 yards of the journey to Egypt and the Holy Land but that was interesting. Spent one day in Alexandria. A part of the old walls built by Alexander still remain. Every stone building that was built at that date can be picked out as the stones were dove tailed together in order to resist force from within. The first sight one gets of the pyramids is very disappointing, but they are simply wonderful when explored. All

will remember that in the pictures of the Sphinx, nothing but the head shows above the ground, but in the past few years the sand has been taken away from the base and a body found which is a true representation of a lion 90 feet long. From the neck of the lion projects the immense head of the Sphinx. The distance from the chin to the top of the head is 14 feet.

Every nation of the globe seems to be represented at Cairo. The valley of the Nile makes the most beautiful landscape picture that I ever saw. On the upper Nile no rain has fallen for 3,000 years. Neither is there any dew at night. The houses have no roofs except a screen to keep the birds out. Judging from the representations of oxen on the walls, the oxen found there today are the same in every respect as those in the days of Abraham. The valley is very productive. An Englishman will with a traction engine and a very few hands, irrigate and cultivate as much land there as 500 Arabs will cultivate with their rude implements. They stand off and look at the work of the Englishman as if filled with awe, but return to their rude implements again. The coldest weather they have is 56°.

They have no winter and no change of seasons. They may pick strawberries every day in the year and during the year they can easily raise two crops. Port Said on the Mediterranean sea at the entrance to the Suez canal is the hottest place in the world where people live. Jaffa is a poor harbor and passengers have a novel experience at that point. The vessel is met by small boats and the passengers are transferred to them by dropping them into the boats, a distance of 8 to 10 feet. They are caught, however, by Arabs who are experts at the business. The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem is as fine a pike as good gravel and the best engineering can make it. Every hillside in Palestine is terraced and there is not 100 acres in all that country but that are utilized in some way. We hear much about the improvements that are being made at Jerusalem but this is not taking place within the walls of the old city. A new city is being built up on the outside and 2,000 houses of modern style have been erected. On entering the old part of the city a feeling of disgust comes over the traveler, as he views the dirty filthy streets. Sheep and cattle are driven through the streets and camels loaded with huge boxes crowd the narrow ways until one is obliged to crouch down by the walls to let them pass. One is likely to retreat in disgust on first making the effort, but a walk around the city on the wall gives an inspiration that is irresistible and the traveler again enters the city, rolls up his pants and wades in. The filth is about the same as will be found in the average barnyard in Indiana.

The cement used in laying the masonry of these old cities was so good that today, if you break one of the stones, it will break in where else easier than across the cement. Those who have a picture of darkness in their minds with reference to the Dead Sea will have the picture dispelled when they see it, as it is a beautiful body of water. The river Jordan, however, is a disappointment to most travelers, as it is almost as muddy a stream as the Missouri river. It is about 30 yards wide and 20 feet deep. The rivers of Damascus are fed by melting snow from the surrounding mountains and are most beautiful streams and it is little wonder that the fellow doubted the propriety of going over to bathe in the muddy waters of the Jordan.

POULTRY KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

The question is often asked "Is there money in keeping fowls?" I say, yes. There is undoubtedly money in the business if rightly managed but one must learn it, must serve an apprenticeship to it or pay for his lack of experience by sad losses and humiliating stumbles. Unless a party has had considerable experience with fowls I cannot advise them to depend upon poultry-raising altogether to gain a livelihood. The business is so different from other stock-raising that it is a profession of itself and demands experience to be successful, so I would advise to commence with a reasonable small number and increase as your success may warrant. Get thoroughbred stock to start with, for they will give greater returns for food consumed. They may cost a trifle more but are cheaper in the long run. It costs no more to keep thoroughbred fowls than it does dunghills. Which is all the best breed to keep? I do believe that all the different standard breeds will pay a handsome profit if furnished quarters suitable for their condition and properly cared for, and generally it is best for the breeder to make a specialty of the kind his taste shall dictate. Some breeders claim that there is more in the feed than in the breed but I do believe that there is more in the party that carries the feed bucket than either of them. Fowls ought to be fed all they will eat up greedily three times a day. Feed mash in the morning, barley at noon and wheat at night. Whole wheat is the best grain food for fowls, barley is the next best. When fowls are fed sparingly they become a bill of expense for there is no

kind of stock that pays so poorly if neglected. But if extra care be taken to furnish them all that is necessary to produce the egg there are no creatures in the barnyard that will pay you so well for that care. Show me a farmer who is conscious of capital invested in his fowls and I will show you a farmer who makes money out of them. If you are compelled to confine them to yards I know no better than my own method. I build my houses two feet off the ground so that the fowls can run under them during a shower—also makes an excellent scratching place. Pens are 10x12 feet and yards for each pen 12x125 feet, sown in white clover and 15 birds to the yard. This gives each bird 100 square feet. By this method 400 fowls can be kept on an acre, and as fowls will pay \$1.50 per head profit per annum this will be the snug sum of \$600 per acre. To some these figures may seem high but a clear profit of \$4.04 per head has been realized. Surely poultry is King, so, sneering gentlemen, with due reverence uncover your heads when the cock crows and the bees lay.—Chas. McLellan, in Rural Northcott.

The attitude which the management of the Columbian Exposition has shown towards the country editors is most deplorable. For the past two years the country press has trembled with notices of the Exposition sent out by the management of the Exposition to these papers to be published. The papers published these notices without expectation of any money payment but in the assured expectation that in return for the publication of notices, which in the aggregate would often have amounted to hundreds of dollars at advertising rates, they would be accorded the usual return of admission to the Exposition. This was, in fact, almost an implied contract to this effect. Now after the Exposition management has secured a vast amount of most valuable advertisement free of charge from the country press, it not merely refuses to recognize the service but adds insult to injury by publishing in the daily press of Chicago letters from country editors asking for passes, together with contemptible funny (?) comments thereon. Fortunately the country editors of the United States wield an enormous influence in the aggregate, and it is safe to say that the death of the management of the Exposition will be confronted with at its close will be greater by a million or two of dollars than it would have been had justice been done to the men who do more free work for the public good than any other class of men in the community.—The editors of the country press.—Rural Northcott.

Farm for Sale.

Two miles east of Newberg. For particulars inquire of P. Gann.

Farm for Sale.

21.74 acres on Wynodis street, near J. W. B. Cook.

Farm for Sale.

A farm of 250 acres, 4 1/2 miles northwest of Newberg. For particulars inquire at this office.

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J. T. FORD, Evangelist, Quaker Cit Poultry Yard.

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1906: S. B. MED. MFG. CO., Dufur, Oregon.

On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 38 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. FORD.

If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and ready for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Hoosier and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week. 20 cents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by C. F. Moore & Co.

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