

# NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD AND ORM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

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

The special session of congress called by the president will meet next Monday. From that date Cleveland will not do much fishing at Buzzards Bay. His time will be well occupied in getting the brethren into the traces.

Congress meets next Monday. Carlisle says it will take two weeks to get committees appointed. It is to be hoped that all party schemes will be laid aside and an honest effort made on all sides to adopt such measures as will restore confidence throughout the country.

DAN EMMETT, the author of "Dixie," is now living in poverty in an obscure town in Ohio. A fund has been started for his relief and it is to be hoped that it will amount to something handsome. The man who composed "Dixie" ought not to be allowed to live in poverty in enlightened America.

Last week was one of trial for the Portland banks. The people lost their heads and made a run, and the only thing for the banks to do on which the runs were made, was to suspend until they can realize on their paper that is out. Those that closed were the Oregon National, Portland Trust and Savings Co., Union Banking Co., Commercial National, Portland Savings Bank and the Alinsworth National. The government official who is making an examination of the national banks says he finds the securities first class, and he thinks he can adjust matters so that the banks will soon be able to open again. The people seem to have recovered from the unnecessary excitement and the other Portland banks are regarded as being perfectly safe.

The ruins of the Cliff Dwellers in Colorado and the ruins of pre-historic cities that continue to be discovered in that region are monuments that tell a most part of a history of the past, that would be most interesting to know. It is to be hoped that some discoverer will yet be made that will enable historians to fix the date at which this region was inhabited. The latest find is reported in a dispatch from San Diego, California, which is as follows: "The ruins of a pre-historic city have just been discovered by a party of prospectors from Yuma, while in the Colorado desert in search of the Pegleg mine. The wind had laid bare the walls and the remains of stone buildings. For a distance of 420 feet in length by 290 feet in width, gigantic pillars quaintly carved to represent dragons heads and rattlesnakes still stood in the sand of the desert, supporting on their tops huge slabs of granite weighing many tons. The frieze ornamentation resembled Egyptian sculpture, and exhibited a greater degree of skill than is possessed by the Indian artisans of the present day. Fragments of pottery were found underneath the debris, and, together with the crumpled pieces of the frieze, were brought to this city by one of the prospectors."

### STOLEN BY OPTIMIS.

Alma Gladis Miller, the little 7-year-old daughter of I. W. Miller, of Union county, was stolen from her home several months ago. Her father has never ceased to hunt for her but as yet she has not been recovered. He has found that she was stolen by one James Smith and thinks she is now being kept by his wife. He offers \$50 for the return of the child. The description of the child is as follows: "Hair, light brown; eyes, hazel; scar the size of a dime on back of head; small scar on nose, visible when crying or laughing; burnt scar on one hip, size of palm of hand, color blue when cold and red when warm. She is slender, and 3 feet 9 or 10 inches tall. Two lower front teeth have been shed, and have grown in again. Has a few freckles; is left-handed; small of her age; walks a little bent in the hips, strikes her heels first. If her hair has not been cut will be 9 or 10 inches long and very heavy. She is fine-featured, though badly sunburnt when last heard from."

"Smith, the kidnapper, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches tall; dark complexion; high forehead; large eyes having an inquisitive expression; large flat nose; broad chin; jerks his jaw as he talks; wears moustache; weighs about 180 or 200 pounds and is square shouldered. He belongs to the Stewart and Sherlock gang of Irish gypsies that have just been through the country. When last heard from he was running an emery wheel, grinding knives, scissors, razors, etc."

"Mrs. Smith is about 5 feet high, and weighs about 150 pounds; is rather heavy set; has dark, open, brown eyes with a pleasing expression; has a fresh complexion, sometimes checks are very red, or rosy checks; has some freckles; a broad face like a gypsy, people say who saw her; very long and heavy dark brown hair, with heavy bangs dropping over forehead; straight nose of medium length, small at point and pointed slightly; wears her hair sometimes braided and tied at the end and hangs down her back; always dresses in black, and looks neat and tasty; movements quick; aged about 24 years."

The first issue of a newspaper to be known as the *Chinese Weekly News*, will shortly appear in Chicago. Wong Chin Foo is proprietor and he announces that the mission of his paper is to induce every Chinaman in this country to become an American citizen, to wear American dress, and to enter into politics, the same as an Irishman.—*The Newspaper Man*.

A newspaper is in some instances like other people. He respects his friend, appreciates a kindness, and is always willing to return a favor. In another respect he resembles his fellow men. He will not continue to pat a man on the back, tell what a good man he is, and how he has done for the town, and give him a free business puff every day, when the man will not, through personal prejudice or otherwise, continue to aid in supporting the paper. In other words he stands by the man who stands by him. That is about the way of the world, and a newspaper man can't be expected to be so much different from other people.—*The Newspaper Man*.

Any estimate of the prune crop of Oregon must of necessity be a matter of guess-work. There is neither precedent nor basis upon which to base an estimate. Mr. A. H. Carson, of Grants Pass, who has traveled recently through a large portion of the prune-growing districts of the state is of the opinion that Oregon will not be able to export more than 3,000,000 pounds of prunes this year, although this amount might be considerably increased if sufficient facilities were provided for curing them. Mr. J. R. Shepard, of Zena, who is well posted in fruit-growing conditions in his district, estimates that Marion and Polk counties will produce from 50 to 60 carloads. Douglas county will probably produce more than Marion and Polk combined. Mr. C. E. Hoskins states that the output at Newberg will be from six to eight cars. There are prune orchards all the way from Cove in the extreme eastern part of the state to the extreme southern portion and it seems quite probable that the total output will exceed Mr. Carson's estimate. It is not probable, however, that the Pacific Northwest will market over 5,000,000 pounds this year.—*Rural Northwest*.

### THE RIGHT IDEA.

Two farmers were not long since discussing their local newspaper. One thought it had too many advertisements in it. The other replied: "In my opinion the advertisements are far from being the least valuable part of it. I took them over carefully and save at least five times the cost of the paper each week through the business advantages I get from them." Said the other: "I believe you are right—I know that they pay me well and rather than think it is not good taste to find fault with the advertisements after all." Those men have the right idea of the matter. It pays any man with a family to take a good local paper for the sake of the advertisements if nothing more. And if business men fail to give farmers a chance to read advertisements in the local paper, they are blind to their own interests, to say the least of it. "You never trade with me," said a business man to a prosperous farmer. "You have never invited me to your place of business and I never go where I am not invited; I might not be welcome," was his reply.—*The Newspaper Man*.

### FACTS ABOUT BEER.

One of the very many popular errors regarding intoxicants is that concerning the real nature of beer. Other malt liquors. You will find many people who are ready to admit that whisky and other distilled liquors are harmful, but who believe that beer is nourishing—that it really is a food; that it exerts a beneficial effect upon the system, and that it may be used as a regular drink without harm. There are thousands of men who think it a virtue that they "don't touch whisky, but take a glass of beer when thirsty."

It is a well-known fact that beer-drinking is very popular. The amount consumed in the United States increases every year; so it becomes important that every one should know the true nature of beer—the "pure" article, made of barley and hops. It has been proved, time and again, that some brewers use such drugs as quassia, aloes and nux vomica for purposes of adulteration. These are poisons—but beer is poison also, and the only difference is that the drugs will kill quicker than will the beer alone.

There is nutriment in beer—but how much? Prof. Liebig's researches proved that 23 barrels of beer contain as much real food as three pounds of meat or five pounds of bread! But the 23 barrels of beer, if bought over the counter at five cents a glass, would cost over \$100. Is not that a high price to pay for meat and bread? What if your butcher should charge you \$33 per pound for beefsteak? Then comes the advocate of beer and triumphantly points to the bloated, puffed bodies and faces of confirmed drunkards with the cry, "See how fat these men get on beer!" But it is not healthy fat. Beer fatness is of the nature of a disease, as any honest physician will tell you.

It matters not what excuses men may give for drinking beer, the real reason is that it produces a feeling of exhilaration, like that felt in the first stages of intoxication, when drunk in moderate quantity. Guzzled in large amounts, it produces drunkenness, just as certainly as whisky. The only difference is, a man has to drink a greater bulk of beer to become intoxicated. Men drink beer for the alcohol it contains, and for no other real reason. Now the alcohol in any liquor, any form of Rum, is the thing which causes all the mischief. The man who drinks beer in "moderation" who takes it as a beverage, but does not get wholly intoxicated, never going beyond the point of intoxication, is killing himself just as surely as the man who goes to bed howling drunk every night. He is doing it more slowly, that is all. The peril of alcohol is not alone in getting drunk. The moderate, steady drinking keeps alcohol in the system all the time, and alcohol is a poison. The London *Lancet*, the medical journal of highest authority in England, says: "There is an appalling amount of tipping that does not distinctly intoxicate, but saturates the principal organs and destroys them more quickly than would an occasional debauch."

The use of beer as a beverage keeps up

this saturation of the body with alcohol. The *Scientific American*, a few years ago, declared that beer is more dangerous than whisky; that the use of beer is found to produce species of degeneration of all the organs; fatty deposits, diminished circulation, a condition of congestion and perversion of functional activities; and that local inflammation of both the liver and kidneys is constantly present. It is also true that the beer-drinker lays a heavier curse upon his unfortunate offspring than does even the whisky-drinker. One of the largest and best life insurance companies of the United States declares that the hereditary evils of beer-drinking exceed those proceeding from the use of ardent spirits, and directs inquiries to be made into the history of applicants for insurance, with a view to taking no risks on the lives of persons with this hereditary taint.

Hence beer is not a food, but a dilute poison. It is worse than whisky, because intoxication does not follow unless a large quantity is drunk, and men therefore fall into the habit of keeping themselves saturated with it. A correct knowledge of its true nature is sadly needed. Let the masses understand what it really is, and thousands who now believe in beer-drinking will be willing to have its manufacture and sale stopped by law; and thus aid the movement to

Purverize the Rum Power.—Toledo (O.) Blade.

### LETTER FROM GERMANY.

We take pleasure in making extracts from a letter written by Prof. Will A. Hadley at Berlin, Germany, to his cousin Mrs. Mary L. Hoskins, of Newberg. The letter was mailed July 10 and received here July 25th. He says:

"I presume the sun shines just as bright the flowers bloom as freely, and the cherries and the strawberries, etc., taste just as good as they did three years ago. There is this difference, however, I am under another portion of the sky. I see other flowers and, I am not eating the cherries as I was three years ago."

We can hear much very fine music here. Probably no city has better opera and concert music. The best bands play daily in the many summer resorts, which are only beer gardens, but here they do not have the organ which belongs to them in America. I have frequently visited them and sat with a friend half an hour and had a glass of soda water, my taste is not yet educated up to beer. As to school work—since that is my mission here. For an advanced student the university here is just the place. The instruction here is all by lecture, and one's task notes like leaves—up and down and texts afterwards. The university includes instruction in almost every imaginable language, in philosophy, theology, law, medicine, natural sciences, art, music, dentistry, etc. There are 183 men who listen daily in one immense building and each of them from one to three hours per day, and the medical, dental, and natural science schools are in other buildings. The university is said to have 5,000 students or more. One sees seldom more than 200 or 300 students at one time, as we go to our lectures and then away. My work is in Latin and I enjoy it very much, and have learned much in it. I have had private lessons in German and have learned very much in that language, so that I understand almost all I hear now, and can make my wants known fairly well, read German novels, newspapers, etc.

This semester lasts until about August 15th. Then I propose going to Switzerland for a month, making a walking tour through the principal passes and among the most beautiful scenes. I shall visit the quaint old Nuremberg, also Lucerne, in the cantons of Geneva, Mont Blanc, Heidelberg, and see the beauties of the Rhine, then come to Eisenach, the home of Luther, then to Weimar, the home of Goethe, then to Leipzig where Schiller lived and then back to Berlin for another year's work. I think I can do twice as much next year as this, for it requires quite a while to learn how to work here, and still longer time to master the German language. We Americans kept the 4th of July holy, by having a picnic, with firecrackers and fire works attached. One of the pleasant features of life here is the very pleasant acquaintances one makes. In general a very nice class of Americans travel, some exception, however to this rule. I have met a number of very nice people from all states, who seemed very nice. In student life we see only the best side of people usually. We have an American church here, protestant, but not denominational, where the Methodists and the Baptists sit side by side and a Presbyterian shakes hands with a Congregationalist, etc. The minister is a very able man. Just now the congregation is rather slim, owing to the World's Fair, and to summer vacations, etc. The church has been going many years and the present pastor is here already 13 years.

A visit to Europe is quite a treat in many ways. So far as scenery is concerned America is far ahead. So far as opportunity is concerned America is the name for opportunity. In energy, in business ability, etc., in many respects Americans stand in the front rank. But Europe is stored with recollections of the past thousands of years, and what America has and enjoys, is the victories won on hundreds of battlefields. We are democratic in government and all men are free and equal. Here the Kaiser and king "can do no wrong," and there is a modified democracy. Here is a titled nobility, with a mass of inferior common people. Distinctions in society to which we Americans are total strangers and I hope always will be. But a visit here makes one more tolerant, helps him to see the imperfections of his own country and to be more careful of what he says. Here he dare not speak of some things, or he will get into trouble. No one dare speak ill of the Emperor without giving

offense. Newspapers are very much held in check, freedom of speech is very limited. It is not so bad as in Russia, by any means, but had enough. I could tell you a long story of all sorts of things, but prefer to wait and do it orally some time, if some time comes as I hope it will, when I can visit again the land of the setting sun, which I love so well.

I seem never to have grown weary of thinking and talking of my trip to Oregon. Ever since as well as at the time, it was, and is a source of great pleasure to me and I long for the time to come again when I may be among its hills and valleys, and especially its cherry, peach and plum trees again, and most of all with its people. Hoping this will find you well and happy, I will close by asking you not to forget me.

Very Truly Your Cousin,  
W. A. HADLEY.

### Public Meeting to Talk Water.

In answer to the call made by Mayor McConnell, a moderate sized audience gathered at Armory hall on last Saturday night to consider the question of water works for Newberg. Joseph Wilson was elected chairman and E. H. Woodward secretary.

Nobody seemed to be loaded very heavy with "talk" and several calls were made before anybody responded. J. D. Carter, the first to speak said: "I am heartily in favor of water works. The question has been thoroughly discussed, in the stores and on the streets, and so far as I have heard, everybody favors the scheme. Dr. McConnell says it is not to his interest to advocate water works but he thinks the town ought to have a good supply of pure mountain water. The general talk has been in favor of getting the supply from the springs on the side of the mountain. I am not posted well enough to know whether a sufficient supply of water can be had from these springs or not. If not, then we must go to the river for it. I suggest that an investigating committee be appointed. I am thoroughly in favor of water works."

Jesse Hobson: "I think one of the first things necessary to be done is to count the cost. I have made a few hasty figures and I feel quite sure that good mountain water can be brought in cheaply—not to exceed \$20,000. I think the bonds could be floated at 6 per cent. There is an abundant supply of fine mountain water all around us so that we will not be compelled to take water from any certain spring. We should not for a moment think of going to the river for water. It will be a very easy matter to measure the capacity of the different springs. An engineer should be employed to make an estimate of the supply and the cost of putting in a plant. If we had plenty of pure water piped to our doors it would be the means of adding to our population, but we ought not to make undue haste, but rather take time to investigate thoroughly and see what the possibilities are."

H. Cooper: "Am heartily in favor of water works. I think the town has gone ahead about as far as it is possible to go without some public improvements. Dr. Cooper, of McMinnville, says, their town never made a better investment than when they put in water. A large per cent of their citizens are satisfied with the investment."

O. C. Emery: "I have had very little experience along this line. From the best I can learn some of those who are doing the most talking for water works failed to pay their city taxes last year. They seem very anxious to have the town bonded now. I am in favor of water if it can be brought in without bringing on a burdensome tax. The saving in the way of protection against fire, etc., would of course be a great advantage. Say we put in the works at a cost of \$20,000, and then find that owing to the close times only twenty-five or thirty families take the water we would find ourselves in a bad shape. What a private corporation with good business sense would be willing to undertake, we can afford to undertake, and we ought not to go any farther. I think a committee should be appointed to make a thorough investigation. To see what other towns that have a water system are doing and to see how many there are in our town who would take water. We want water but we can't afford to make any mistakes."

President Newlin: "I think I know just about little enough on this question to make a splendid speech on an occasion like this. From a sanitary point of view I am in favor of water works, but I am not sure that we would be able to float bonds at present. For health and comfort, and for the purpose of making Newberg attractive, I think the scheme a good one but from a financial standpoint I am not able to advise. I think the only thing to do now is to investigate."

J. Hobson moved that a committee of five be appointed to make such investigation as had been indicated in the remarks made, which was carried. On motion of A. B. Frissell, the chairman was directed to appoint such committee. Before the committee could be appointed a contagion for speech making broke out again. J. C. Sawyer: "I think the business men are the ones to put on this committee. I don't agree with Mr. Emery when he says the town can't afford to put in a plant unless a private corporation can afford to do it. Our interests in protection from fire, in good water for health and for beautifying the town make it quite a different case. Other things beside the cost must be considered. Nothing would increase the price of real estate so much."

J. D. Carter: "If I thought Newberg had its growth I would want to get out. If only 25 or 30 families would take water, of course we don't want water works. I think with water works our town would double in size in three years. The people who are now here would pay very little of the cost of putting in the works."

J. H. Townsend: "No person here wants water works more than I do."

Our town would be beautified and we would be greatly benefited. I know of no town in the country that can be supplied with good water as cheaply as ours."

Mr. Jackson: "I am in favor of a water system but both sides of the question must be looked at. I think there is not a city in Oregon where water works are remunerative. Most towns pay a bonus to get works put in. A careful investigation should be made before we go further."

C. B. Frissell: "Was in Portland when the city bought the works of the old company. The city had hard work to get it so it must be a paying investment. Hardly think it would be so here though, but think a large number of people would use the water. I would for one."

Mr. Kruger: "I am in favor of water works if we can get good water. Have heard that the spring spoken of, at one time went dry."

The chairman appointed as a committee on investigation, N. C. Christenson, J. D. Carter, J. C. Sawyer, J. Hobson and President Newlin.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the committee on investigation.

### FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Prof. T. G. Brownson of the college quietly slipped away to Chicago last week to see the great fair. During his absence he will visit Duluth, Wis., and may go as far east as the Empire state.—*Reporter*.

Until recently Sheriff Warren and Deputy Conner have had an empty jail, but this week they are caring for a quarter of prisoners. Al Robinson, found guilty of stealing blankets, will have served out his time the first of next week. Lee Hinton, who was convicted last Thursday of stealing a saddle, is serving out a fine of \$25 and costs, or a term of eighteen days in jail. Emmet Coon is awaiting the grand jury for stabbing Johnson, and the grand jury was sent down from Amity on Monday, where he was tried before Justice Jellison for breaking open Fowler's sash. His name is James Ludworth, and he also awaits the grand jury.—*Reporter*.

Rev. Harry Watkins, well known to McMinnville people, is making a lecture tour of the state. He was at Salem three nights this week.—*Reporter*.

North Yamhill will build a fine new school house this season. Architect Morrison, the gentleman who placed McMinnville's new building, is at work on the plans.—*Reporter*.

The fall term of circuit court for Yamhill county convenes September 25th. The docket already contains 75 cases.—*Reporter*.

Suspension of the *Leader* at North Yamhill and the *News* at Dayton reduces the newspaper roster of this county to eight. It is still about three above the legitimate mark of public demand, toward which there is a manifest tendency of adjustment. Every newspaper in the field or that may be in the field, has an unqualified right to existence and all the patronage it can win; nevertheless it is subject of congratulation, as well as sympathy for their unfortunate proprietors, when one of them drops out of the line. It is not the older established and consequently stronger publications that suffer by the multiplicity of papers, so much as the general public, who tax themselves to meet the demand which appeals to their patriotic sense.—*Reporter*.

Judge Galloway has been taking a hand in the road work this week. He says his hard work, but he hauled three loads the first day.—*Reporter*.

Josiah Taylor who lived in the hills near Amity, close to R. Philip's place, and who died some weeks since, was only thought to be some where in the 90's. It has been learned since by investigation that the record in the family bible gives his age to be 104 years. He was able to go around up to the time of his death. About one year ago he made a visit to John Baxter, sr., of this place, and on returning home walked from here there.—*Dayton Herald*.

The above is a correct picture of THE OREGONIAN NEW BUILDING, located at the corner of Sixth and Al streets. For many years THE OREGONIAN has felt the need of a new and commodious building embracing all the modern improvements with the latest improved machinery for turning out a metropolitan paper. It now has it, and one that will give the Pacific coast a justly deserved reputation. It is certainly the best of its kind now that THE OREGONIAN has settled in this new home it feels like giving its many friends a benefit. It makes this special offer to those who subscribe prior to September 1st to those who subscribe prior to September 1st to send the

Weekly Oregonian  
18 Months for \$2.00

This being the dull season of the year, THE OREGONIAN believes a benefit to this kind will be great appreciation. No subscription is more desirable than this one, when you subscribe as soon as possible, when visiting Portland you are cordially invited to call and take a trip through our new home. Address: (OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., PORTLAND, ORE.)

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Christenson Bros. Agricultural Implement House,  
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## J. F. FORD, Evangelist,

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1893:  
S. B. MED. MFG. CO.,  
Dufer, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—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 35 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well flushed 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, Ma. & Mrs. J. F. FORD.

If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and ready for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by C. F. Moore & Co.

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## Beef, Pork & Mutton

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Main Street, NEWBERG, OREGON.  
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## EVERYTHING NEW & SEASONABLE.

My endeavor will be to please, by selling good goods at a reasonable margin of profit.  
MRS. C. P. KENYON.

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Physicians & Surgeons,  
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Call on or address, S. Hobson.

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Passenger fare, Newberg to Portland or Salem, 50 cents.

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