

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

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

At present prices a farmer must sell a bushel of wheat to pay for a very ordinary jack knife.

The reason for sheriff's sale notices has arrived, to judge by the notices in some of our eastern exchanges.

Is Ohio there are four candidates for governor and all of them are said to be abstainers from intoxicants.

The tramp element in the United States is quite large, but it is estimated that Great Britain has about 1,000,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers."

Some of Portland's people seem to have saved a little pocket money from the recent bank wrecks. It is said that on the result of a single race at Irvington Park last Monday \$15,000 changed hands.

Active operations have commenced at the grounds of the great midwinter fair at San Francisco. A great many of the attractions at Chicago will be shipped there for exhibition, besides many others characteristic of this coast. It will doubtless be well worth attending.

About a month ago a gentleman who wanted to deliver Transcript some wood, came rushing up to the publisher with: "See, I'm about ready to deliver that wood; will be up to see you about it next week." So far the man has not put in his appearance; neither has the wood.—Transcript.

The same fellow called on us.

Trix Oregon institute for the blind located at Salem will open again September 11th. By corresponding with the superintendent, arrangements can be made so that some one connected with the school will meet students at the nearest railroad station. Such arrangements are not promised after September 9th.

Some of our fruit raisers are taking the pains to visit their neighbors' orchards and compare the different modes of cultivation and the prospects for fruit. This is a hopeful sign. It indicates a manifest interest in the business that will soon tell in the condition of our orchards and the amount of fruit that we produce.

The orderly way in which the colored people celebrated their day at the world's fair last Friday would put to shame some of the demonstrations that have lately been made by their white brethren in Chicago. A large attendance of colored people is reported, some of the most noted men and women of their race being present.

A SALEM man has hit upon a very clever plan to benefit his fellows and get some much needed dollars all for one price of admission. He guarantees to teach men during a term of two weeks, how to build a house, giving practical lessons in the use and care of tools. He claims that his plan is more useful than swinging dumb bells and just as beneficial to young men in need of exercise. Such a school ought to become popular.

OWING to the present dull times the Oregon Iron Worker has been reduced to a four column all home print. It announces that as the time will justify it will be increased in size. This is a very sensible move. The merchant, blacksmith and other business men are cutting down expenses, and it is false modesty on the part of a newspaper man that keeps him from doing the same in times of depression like this.

SEDMERVILLE is to have a new paper to be edited by a Mr. Brooks. He has rented the parlor of a hotel for an office. Newspaper offices as a rule don't very much resemble the ordinary "parlor" but Mr. Brooks may intend to set a worthy example for newspaper men. We hope he will. What excuse can there be for the home of a newspaper man during working hours, looking like a junk shop, anyway, as many of them do?

IN case a water system is put in, how is the interest on the bonds to be paid? Is there a sufficient number of our people who are able and willing to pay out, say \$50 for piping water into their houses, and then pay the monthly rental for water, to keep up running expenses and pay the interest as it falls due? This is a part of the problem that we have rarely heard mentioned when the question is up for discussion.

IS the discussion of the silver question in congress, the "ratio of 16 to 1" is often spoken of and but few readers understand the meaning of it. The Toledo Blade gives this explanation of it:

The gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains; the silver dollar 412.5 grains. That is, the silver dollar is sixteen times as heavy as the gold dollar; in other words, it takes sixteen times as much silver by weight to equal a given value than of gold. If the weight of the gold dollar, 25.8 grains, be multiplied by 16, the product will be 412.8, so the ratio is not quite exact, but near enough for all practical purposes.

Over in Willows county John Ghent concluded that he had lived long enough, and arranged to bring his life to an immediate close. In order that he might be as little trouble as possible to his friends after his death, he tied a rope to his hands and another to his feet and the ends of both to a tree that extended out over the water, and then jumped into the Willows river. That was consistency, that great jewel. If the object of Mr.

Ghent was to put himself out of the way so that he would no longer be a burden to his friends, it showed good sense in him to obviate the necessity of their going in to the water after his body. If people must commit suicide it seems all right and proper that they should improve the methods as much as possible.

IF the city council of Portland could place the employment agencies of that city under the supervision of some of its various departments, so that honest intending workmen could have some confidence in them it would doubtless confer a favor that would be appreciated. In times like these men don't like to pay for getting a job and find out afterward that there was no job there, but this is just what a big crowd did the first of the week. They paid a Portland employment agency \$1 each for a chance to pick hops at Butteville, and upon their arrival at that place they were informed that the agency was not authorized to furnish hands, and that they had all the help they needed. A number had paid their last cent to the agency and the boat, and funds had to be raised to enable them to get back.

J. H. BOWERMAN AS AN ORCHARDIST.

A visit to J. H. Bowerman's fruit farm near town, a few days ago, found Mr. Bowerman showing Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Skinner over his big prune orchard. Our fruit men are exchanging visits now, since the season for cultivation is over, and the fruit is lining the limbs of the trees and smiling at the passerby. A little later on many of the owners of orchards will return the smile when the dollars begin to roll in, in return for the dried fruit that will be shipped out of the valley.

Mr. Bowerman is building an evaporator after the Carson pattern. He has been delayed several days on account of waiting for the arrival of wire screen from the east but will have everything in readiness by the time prunes are ripe. Charles Smith who has had two years' experience with a dryer will have charge of the work. John Smith, Mr. Simms and Milt Gunn and others will assist in the work. Mr. Bowerman has more prunes engaged than any one else in the valley and he will most likely run night and day in order to keep up with the ripening of the crop.

He has bought Rev. E. S. Craven's crop in the orchard and he will also dry for B. C. Miles, Jesse Edwards, Mr. Cobb and others, beside taking care of his own crop.

Out of 4,000 trees Mr. Bowerman has an intimate acquaintance with each and every one of them. The fact is, he lives in his orchard and if you visit him you may make up your mind to hear him talk fruit. And while he has very decided opinions of his own, he doesn't go about with his eyes shut, neither does he neglect to ask questions of those who he has reason to believe can give him new ideas regarding fruit culture. When he bought the place he now owns there was a small orchard of French and Italian prunes on it. This he has thoroughly renovated by good culture and thorough underdrainage and he is now getting handsome returns for all his labor and outlay of money. As he has been able to get his money in, from sales made of property at other places, he has from time to time enlarged his acres of orchard until at the present time his trees number 4,000 and he says the end is not yet. He has several acres more that he will probably set this fall.

The orchard is made up as follows, viz: French prunes, eight years old 120; four years old 400; three years old 900; two years old 450; total 1,970. Italian, eight years old 100; four years old 450; two years old 1,000; total 1,550. Bartlett pears, two years old 260. Cherry, four years old 100. Apple, ten years old 50. He also has charge of his daughter's place which adjoins his on the south. On this place there are 1,700 Italian, 600 French prunes, 100 peach trees, and a good sized apple orchard.

Mr. Bowerman's land is thoroughly underdrained and he has given his trees splendid care and the ground excellent cultivation. Among his younger trees he has corn growing, that is perfectly green and shows no bad effects from the dry weather. The ground is perfectly clean of weeds, with the exception of what are expected to come on after cultivation must necessarily stop in order to let the wood ripen before winter. Mr. Bowerman has the foundation laid for a snug fortune and he will reap very handsome returns this year.

A Word About the Fair.

Newberg has held a fair each year for several years. Has the fair been of any advantage to Newberg and the surrounding country? Well, the GRAPHIC thinks it has. And we believe that this is the feeling with all who have a spark of public spirit about them, so we will not argue that point.

The management of this concern and the financial burden it entails has not been an annual picnic to those who have had it to shoulder, by any means. Nothing but the interest these men have felt in the community has induced them to sacrifice their time and money as they have to keep the fair going. Last year the new association was at great expense in fitting up the grounds in a suitable manner for the fair, and then to add to other sore disappointments, heavy rains fell during fair week and reduced the attendance so that instead of taking in sufficient money in the way of gate receipts to meet the expenses incurred in making improvements, the association was left with a heavy debt to carry. In the face of all these things it is no more than reasonable for the stockholders to expect the people of Newberg and the surrounding country to do all in their power to make an attractive display at the fair and to give their presence as nearly all the time during the fair as possible. Oh yes, everybody wants the fair to be held from year to year. We don't

hear anybody talk any other way. Well, if our people want a fair they must in some degree at least assist in carrying the burden. A load carried from year to year, gets monotonous finally, and is sooner or later thrown off. The financial success or failure of the fair this year will in all probability fix the destiny of the fair for years to come. If our people really want a fair it is an opportune time to manifest it in a substantial way. Don't try to see how little, but how much you can do to make the fair an all round success this year.

CROP-WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 23.

WESTERN OREGON.

The weather during the past week was dry, clear and warm, with light to fresh, northwest to northeast winds. The mean temperature ranged from 66 to 68°. The sunshine increased to above the average, and there were no cloudy mornings. The smoke from forest fires became more dense in the Willamette valley and in the southern counties.

CROPS.

Harvesting and threshing of fall wheat is complete in many sections. Late snow spring grain is being cut. The straw is short but the heads appear to be well filled. Some spring wheat in the Willamette valley has been threshed with favorable results, yielding beyond expectations. The yield in the coast and southern counties of the state average about 20 bushels per acre, which is below the average. In other sections of western Oregon the average yield is reached. An average crop of oats will be secured in most sections. Some, being sown late, failed to mature and is being cut for hay. More oats have been cut for hay in Clackamas county than in any other sections. The potato crop requires rain to make an average yield. The crop has suffered most in southern counties. It is believed a good rain would mature a large crop in northern counties. Vegetables are plentiful for home consumption. The dry spell failed to injure vegetables growing in low ground. In dry elevated places the drought caused them to wither and burn. Champion prunes are ripe and are being shipped to eastern markets. The muskmelon crop will not be a success. More favorable reports have been received from Jackson county concerning the corn crop than from other counties. Under the influence of the warm, sunny weather fruit is maturing rapidly. There will be an abundance of plums, pears and prunes generally over the state, and in interior counties the apple crop is large. Apples continue to fail in the northern counties, principally due to the injurious work of the codling moth. The apple crop, as a rule, is not up to the average. Pastures are failing, and stock are not looking well. In the coast counties butter making has received a check owing to failing pastures. Regardless of unfavorable influences the hop crop promises to mature well. It is estimated they will be ready to be picked about September 4th. The damage of hop lice have been unimportant. There is also a noticeable absence of mold. The burrs are thickly set. Light frost, which injured tender plants and vines, occurred on August 25th in some sections of the interior counties.

EASTERN OREGON.

It was slightly warmer last week. The mean temperature ranged from 64 to 72°. No rain occurred, though it is much needed. The sunshine was the average.

Harvesting and threshing of fall wheat is nearly over. Early snow spring wheat begins to ripen. Much spring wheat and oats are green. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Hay will continue nearly two weeks longer. Some wheat will be shivered and some will be burnt, but generally the grain is plump and of superior quality. Prunes, pears and plums are plentiful and of fine quality. Stock on the range are in good condition. Stock buyers are securing beef cattle for the markets. Water in the streams is getting low, and there is not sufficient water for irrigation purposes. Vegetables need rain badly. S. M. BLANDFORD.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

The following is a copy of the Paper read by Elizabeth B. Miles at the last meeting of the W. C. T. U.

The question of Peace is one of importance beyond the causal research of the believer in Christ. It is a foundation principle in the Gospel of Christ, foretold in prophecy, declared in the acclamation of the angels at his birth, lived in every event of his life while upon earth, and confirmed to Peter in the Garden of Gethsemane, in the crucial moment of testing before his death upon the cross, and came forth with him in his triumphant victory in his resurrection, ascended with him to glory, and now through the Holy Spirit reveals the principle of peace to every heart that enters into rest with him through the covenant of his grace.

In the Bible prophecy we have foretold that in the last days there will be an end to all wars, and a blessed reign of peace. "Swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more." As a confirmation of the fulfillment of this prophecy, nations are beginning to arbitrate their differences, leading official statesmen are advocating the policy, prominent educational men are rebuking the truth and instilling it as a part of their educational work into the minds of their students.

The address of the Attorney General on behalf of the claims of Great Britain before the court of the Behring Sea Arbitration in Paris, contains a masterly pervasion on the beneficent principles of arbitration. Sir Charles Russell remarked: "My friend, Mr. Carter in his impressive opening said, that the submission to arbitration was a great fact. Mr. President, it is a great fact, a fact of weighty moral significance. There are two great powers before you. One a representation of the civilization of the Old World in the extent of its dominion, greater still in its long enduring traditions of well ordered liberty and the stability of its institutions.

The other a young but stalwart member of nations, also great in its extent of territory, in the almost boundless resources of its command, great too, in the genius and enterprise of its people, and possessing enormous potentialities in the future of the human race. They are here before you, asking for pacific means the adjustment and determination of their rights in times of peace. This is indeed a fact of great moral significance. Peace hath her victors not less renowned than war. Will your award be a victory for peace?"

He continues with strong argument that it conforms and leaves untouched and undoubted the principles of the law, that law which has grown up in response to the cry of humanity, that has grown up through all ages for peace on earth and good will to men. After long and deliberate consideration and discussion, this great question has been peacefully settled, the victory has been for peace. In the address of Baron de Convelles before the arbitrators, he says, he recognized the great value of arbitration as a cause of peace between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration renders war less probable, and he looked forward to the time in the near future, when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle international differences in this way.

At the World's Congress now in session at Chicago the following telegram was sent to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland: "World's Peace Congress of Chicago sends equal congratulations to Great Britain and America on the triumph of arbitration as a substitute for war as exemplified in the recent Behring Sea decision, commending the friendship of both nations and full of the happiest augury for mankind." The late senator Leland Stanford said: "I have an abundance for war, and I have suggested to General Harrison that in the lectures (to the university) he devote himself to any extent he desires to arguments for peace and arbitration." Ex president Harrison in his lectures at Leland Stanford Jr. University, proposes to outline an international code of law to govern the leading nations of the world with the purpose of rendering unnecessary resort to arms to settle international differences." Would that every educational institute could have this subject brought prominently before the minds and instilled into the thoughts of their students.

But it is very much to be regretted that counter to this principle there is being introduced the Boys' Brigade Movement, dressing them in full regiments, with musket and fixed bayonet, upon the Sabbath day and taking them to the places where their christian teachers are recommending militarism to them as a diversion. Such was the case not long since as reported in Oregonian, where Rev. H. Russell in the Y. M. C. A. rooms addressed the boys thus equipped upon Sabbath afternoon. He said he had long anticipated and desired such a movement as the Boys' Brigade, that in order to fit himself for it he had enlisted in the Missouri militia. He told his boys that he thought they did not have fun enough of the right kind, and that if each would be organized in a military company, pleading that some thought this movement tended to promote the spirit and practice of war, but so far the result was just the opposite. He might as well have advocated that a christian saloon was the best remedy for the evils of intemperance. It is greatly to be deprecated that this movement is being advocated to a great extent by professing christians throughout our country, in public schools. Sabbath schools, Christian Endeavor and Y. M. C. A. circles, and many of our boys are being trained in the enemy's snare, who in his wily insidious way is seeking to divert their minds from the sweet and happy and blessed principles of peace.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Work at the new power station on the west side of the river is progressing in a very satisfactory manner at present and it is being pushed in two directions, viz: upon the cofferdam at sight of the station and upon the canal walls. The sight of the energy being devoted to the work there as it has been kept back by the high water, and heretofore men will be kept busy there day and night. Six large arc lights have been placed which will be used while the cofferdam is being placed and as soon as that is done six more lights will be supplied and a much larger force of men put to work for the season is getting well advanced and it is desirable to get the walls of the building up and the roof on before winter.—Oregon City Enterprise.

On the last pay day instead of paying the cash as usual the Oregon City Manufacturing Company issued pay checks for the wages due their employees, on one half of the amount being due and payable in thirty days and the balance a return to the old style or retaining two months' wages and against which the employees formerly strenuously objected, it does not meet with general favor now either with employees or the merchants who in many cases have to carry them on this account. It is stated that the carding room took the horse by the bit and refused to work upon that basis and that their demands were acceded to and they received the pay due them.—Oregon City Enterprise.

AN OLD BIBLE.

Here and there through the wild mountain ranges of North Carolina are found ruined farm-houses, which the inhabitants abandoned when they removed to the more fertile valleys. The log dwellings are of no value, and the small clearings rapidly return into the forest.

Two fishermen, while camping last year in the Unaka Range, took possession of one of these ruined houses. It had been vacant for more than fifty years, the log walls were sound and whole. Oaks and chestnuts grew up to the very doors, where the garden once had been.

One of the fishermen, on a stormy day, found in the rafters of the loft an ancient family Bible, cleaned it of its dust and cobwebs, and reverently turned over the leaves.

The pages were stained a deep coffee color. Between the Old and New Testaments were the Family Records in dim and faded writing. The Bible had belonged to a family named Perot, of Huguenot descent, and the entries of births and deaths ran back two hundred years.

Between the leaves the curious stranger found two hearts of gold and silver paper oddly interlaced. On the reverse side were written, "John Drummond and Alice Perot, June 15, 1754. Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

Turning to the list of marriages, to find the end of this ancient idyl, a torn paper fell out. It was a kind of diary. Alice, unused to writing, had carefully jotted down the dates of the events of which, in fact, she least needed writing to remind her.

"This day, July 1, 1774, I was seized of a quartern ague, which lasted for two months, I was near to death." This was just two weeks after John Drummond had written her name with his, and placed them in the Bible. "When I recovered it pleased God to take away my hearing. I was stone deaf."

"October 20, 1774, This day I talked to John, bidding him think no more of a poor deaf woman. He pled with me to marry him. But I would not be a weight upon John."

Had the cowardly John consented? The reader hastily turned to the Marriages and ran them over. No Alice Perot was wedded. But in her own hand, a year later, was the record of John Drummond's marriage to Mary Sevier. Upon her diary on the date of this wedding she had written, "And when they had lifted up their eyes, they saw no man save Jesus only."

What had the poor deaf woman done to fill up her lonely life, thus left alone in this solitary mountain home? Farther down in the record were the names of three orphan girls, the "adopted children of Alice Perot." Still later were the deaths of John Drummond and his wife. Their boys also became Alice's "children."

There was no trace of her life farther. It became too busy, probably, for her to write down even dates in her diary. The stranger, with a queer throb at his heart, laid down the book and hurried out through the wet grass to some sunken gravestones on the mountain-side, in hopes that they would furnish the story.

Upon one, hidden deep in the moss, he found the words: "Alice Perot, went home, aged sixty-five. The poor were her children."

This hint of a long-forgotten life, with its pain and noble struggle, may yet be of use, to strengthen some lonely woman trying to do right in the face of disaster.—Youth's Companion.

TWO OPINIONS.

If you visit the country at this time of the year, keep away from the threshing machine. The chaff flying in the air is very likely to cause throat affections, from which the sufferer is never cured.—Newton (Kan.) Republican.

Yes keep at a safe distance. Besides getting chaff in your throat you might rub up against some of the dirty and greasy machine men, and come in contact with the sweaty, begrimed farmer and spoil your "store clothes." It is all right for the farmers to run the machine and get "chaff" in their throats. They get pay for it. They raise wheat—ten or fifteen bushels per acre and sell it at 35 and 40 cents a bushel.—Harvey (Kan.) News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Work at the new power station on the west side of the river is progressing in a very satisfactory manner at present and it is being pushed in two directions, viz: upon the cofferdam at sight of the station and upon the canal walls. The sight of the energy being devoted to the work there as it has been kept back by the high water, and heretofore men will be kept busy there day and night. Six large arc lights have been placed which will be used while the cofferdam is being placed and as soon as that is done six more lights will be supplied and a much larger force of men put to work for the season is getting well advanced and it is desirable to get the walls of the building up and the roof on before winter.—Oregon City Enterprise.

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The Chehalem Valley Bank.

NEWBERG, OREGON.
Incorporated 1893. Capital Stock \$40,000.

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G. W. MITCHELL, A. R. MILLS.

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Sheridan Street, near Main. NEWBERG, OREGON.

missioners. It gives Yamhill county \$3,260 to be divided among a school population of 4,800. A further distribution of this fund will be made next December.

The Pennington Rummel threshing crew made the biggest threshing record yet reported to this office, last Saturday. It was in the wheat field of John Redmond. These gentlemen operate a 30-inch Russell separator, and on that day threshed 2,257 bushels of wheat, 44 bushels of cheat and 37 bushels of oats. One hauling team was laid off three hours and another two hours. Otherwise it was a pretty good day for threshing. Mr. Redmond's wheat yielded 28 bushels to the acre.

RAISING OF PHEASANTS.

A great many persons have tried to raise Mongolian pheasants in confinement, but in nearly every instance the experiment has proved a failure. M. O. Lowndale has, however, made a success of the business on his farm in Yamhill county, and on quite an extensive scale, says the Portland Oregonian. He has not only succeeded in raising a large number of Mongolian pheasants, but also a lot of golden pheasants. Of the latter he has turned loose on his place this season 60 young birds, and has 40 more nearly large enough to turn out. They are a cross between the golden pheasant of China and that of Japan, and are very handsome birds. Mr. Lowndale strictly preserves his extensive farm, and his neighbors do the same so the birds are not molested and remain in one place. He says that Mongolian pheasants have raised broods in the same place on his farm for two or three years, and that when these birds are not disturbed they do not range far. He has had a lot of trouble in learning how to raise young pheasants, but has now reduced the business to a science. Through his efforts it is probable that in a few years the valley may be as well stocked with golden pheasants as it now is with the mongolians. The golden pheasant is one of the most gorgeously planned birds that fly, and every farmer will protect them. They are hardy birds and will make their way in this part of the world.

BRANDING COYOTES.

All over the boundless west can be found cattle and horses branded according to the fancy of their owners, but probably in no section of the country outside of Yakima will be seen coyotes with a brand on, and that brand the one of the government of the United States. A favorite pastime of the Yakima Indians is to lariat coyotes and press the red hot brand of "I. D." (Indian department) upon their flanks. Many of these sizzling animals, thus peculiarly marked, are frequently to be seen on the Yakima Indian reservation, and so popular has this sport been with the siwash that the young are now brought forth bearing this brand. Uncle Sam would have some trouble rounding up all the stock marked with this brand.—Walla Walla Statesman.

POSSESSORS OF ORCHARDS SHOULD EXAMINE

their apple trees now and take steps toward the extermination of the tent caterpillar. This is the proper time to do this. The eggs will be found in a black band around the twigs near the end. Each nest will hatch out next spring into a company of caterpillars that will wave webs or "tents" around the twigs and devour the leaves. Sometimes several rings can be found on a single twig and by cutting these off now a single tree and many armies of prospective caterpillars will be destroyed.—Forest Grove Times.

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Usually on hand. Our endeavor is to supply our patrons with the best of everything in our line. Main street, one door north of Hardwick's photo gallery.

Agents Wanted—Salary & Commission for the ONLY AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES G. BLAINE

By GAIL HAMILTON; his literary executor, with the cooperation of his family and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works. "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISASTERS." One One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me. took 12 orders from 100 agents; agent's profit \$198.40. Mrs. Ballou of O. took 15 orders; 13 sent Europe 1st day; profit \$26.25. E. N. Bice of Mass. took 7 orders in 2 days; profit \$47.22. J. Purdill of Me. took 4 orders from 3 cities; profit \$75.35. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak. took 3 orders in 3 days; profit \$98.25. EXCELLENCE EVERYWHERE. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to The Henry Bill Pub. Co. Norwich, Conn.