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**KAY & TODD.**

## NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD AND OSM. C. ENERY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

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

The total paid admissions to the world's fair up to the official close were 21,459,875.

The New York World suggests that the people of Oregon ought to pay for wisdom to elect a better governor.

SALEM is promised a new daily paper, by Flag, of the Democrat. It will be democratic in its tendency, and will no doubt fill a long felt want.

IN THURSDAY'S election in Colorado the equal suffragists carried the day. Equal suffrage is coming to stay in this country as certain as fate.

McKINLEY is again elected governor of Ohio by over 60,000 majority. The republicans sweep everything north of the Ohio river and are correspondingly jubilant.

TILLAMOOK people object to a new preacher on the ground that he is injuring their reputation in the eyes of the Almighty, with nothing better than the assertions of North Yamhill people to base his charges on.

MAJOR HANDBURY has been transferred to Louisville, Ky., on account of poor health, and Major Jas. C. Post will have charge of the U. S. engineering corps here in the northwest. It remains to be seen whether Major Handbury's work at the Cascades locks will have to be undone, as has been before, or whether Major Post has the interest of the people enough at heart to do the work to its earliest possible completion.

As a result of the labors of the Christian missionaries in Japan, a man is now free to worship as he pleases in that country. Only last year, in reference to a case of persecution in one of the districts, the Japanese minister of education declared that whether teachers followed Christianity, Buddhism or no religious faith at all, made no difference to his department. As a result of this freedom, Christianity has flourished. Protestant churches number 305, with 35,524 members.

OF THE numerous attractions in and about Chicago during the fair, Moody's meetings drew crowds equal to any of them. For an hour before the time for the doors to be opened those who were eager to get in to hear the great preacher would take their stand in front of the church and patiently wait. Usually some one was there to take charge of the singing which was kept up until the doors were opened. The worst packed crowd we were in while at the fair was at one of these meetings. Numbers of people were turned away who could not gain entrance.

WITH the rapid increase in the output of prunes that will be seen in the Willamette valley in the next few years, every well directed effort that is put forth to find a market where our prunes have not been sold before, will result in permanent benefit to this industry. If prunes raising is to continue to be profitable, every nook and corner must be sought out where consumers depend on buying what fruit they use, for the large orchards that are being set all over the Pacific coast will soon flood the country with fruit and the price will drop to nothing unless a hundred fold more people can be found to buy what we produce. We must study to produce the best the world affords at the least possible cost and thus be able to sell at a very low price and yet make a profit. We must be able to sell so low that a very general market may be built up all over the east. This is our only salvation.

AT the approach of each annual Thanksgiving it requires a good deal of figuring among a vast number of housekeepers all over the country to find where the necessary change is to come from to purchase the turkey and the salad for the feast. This is the case with Oregonians very much the same as with other people of ordinary years and this season when times are close and with two days set apart for a feast requiring two extra dinners, the load will be unusually heavy. His Excellency, Governor Penney, got a little previous in his proclamation and fixed November 23, as the date for Oregonians to assemble for Thanksgiving services. President Cleveland now comes out with his date fixed for November 23rd of the following week. Our governor will by this little scheme succeed in getting himself talked about again for a short time and nothing pleases him more. The people of the state will most likely consider a proclamation by the president to be more binding than one issued by our

Penney and observe November 30th accordingly.

This shooting business is becoming entirely too common an occurrence to be pleasant to contemplate. Tuesday last in Portland one Christian Hess, a German, shot Theodore H. Liebe on East Park street, then turned and shot himself through the head. Hess died instantly but Liebe is alive and the physicians think he will pull through. Liebe had Hess arrested for theft during the summer and his trial was to come off November 27th. He had brooded over the trouble and worked himself up to commit the double crime enacted Tuesday.

## WORLD'S FAIR.

The little display made by our state at the fair has no doubt been a success when considered from the standpoint of P. T. Barnum who always said that if he could only get people to talking about him and his show he was satisfied. He cared very little what they said if he could only attract enough attention, so they would say something. Dr. Lewis and his assistants seem to have been successful in getting quite a good deal said in the papers about the Oregon display in spite of the meagerness of it.

It is well for the state of course that the commissioners have had an eye to strict economy, but when they lean so far in that direction it is plain to everyone that they expect to get more glory out of the fact that they will be able to turn a large part of the appropriation back into the treasury, than they hope to get from having made a good showing at the fair, some will doubt the supposed economy. The display made in the horticultural building was very good, and with the floor space allotted to it it probably could not have been better. With more room the exhibit could have been arranged to much better advantage. As it was some things were placed too high above the visitor to be seen to an advantage and everything was crowded too close together to attract the most attention.

Dr. Lewis said to me at different times that the success of the exhibit was in a very large measure owing to the faithfulness of C. E. Hoskins in keeping the tables filled with fruit, as a considerable portion of the time he had it almost entirely to himself and they hardly knew what they would have done without his help. The doctor was very profuse in the thanks he desired I should convey to Mr. Hoskins for his faithfulness, and he evidently felt what he said.

As for our mining exhibit, those who were competent to judge and who were interested directly in having a good display, said it was a disgrace to the mining interests of Oregon. Where the fault lay I don't know but to an inexperienced eye it was easy to see that it was a very meager showing of our precious metals.

Mr. Savage, who had charge of the agricultural exhibit did his best with the allowance put into his hands and the exhibit was very good so far as it went. When we consider the fine wheat that we raise in Oregon and the large number of mills that are turning out flour all over our state, it was a surprise that not a single sack of flour was exhibited. No doubt the owners of every mill in the state would have gladly contributed one or more sacks of flour for the asking, and in the state might have been designated.

It is to be hoped that before the time rolls around for another world's fair Oregon will have imported some of the Japanese domestic fowls, such as we saw in the Japanese exhibit. The value of these fowls lies in their tails, said appendages reaching to an enormous length. One of the rulers of Japan encouraged the raising of the fowls at one time by ordering that their tails should be received in payment of taxes. Now if we can get these fowls introduced into Oregon and then induce our governor who already has the populist idea in his bonnet, to issue an edict that Japanese bird tails shall be taken for all taxes, both county and state, times will soon improve and by the time for the next fair our people will willingly contribute a princely sum for a big exhibit. When it comes to a fish tale, or a romance with a real estate deal attached, the Pacific coast is hardly ever supposed to be outdone, but in the producing of domestic fowls with long tails Japan can lay us in the shade. The tail of the male bird we saw was ten feet six inches in length, while that of the hen was five feet in length. The tail of the male bird will grow to a length of ten feet in two years.

The visitor at the fair who went with the expectation of seeing all foreign exhibits separate and apart and easily discernable from everything American was disappointed. The fact is what we do in America is not so radically different from the way and manner our neighbors abroad who are civilized, do the same things. The 436 pound squash our Canadian friends on the north exhibited, looked very much the same as the 493 pound pumpkin California put up against it. The limburger smelt of the Canadian cheese that weighed 2,293 pounds was a little farther reaching than we have been accustomed to, but a comparison of 2,293 pounds to 20 or 30 pounds, our usual size,

ought to raise a breeze in favor of Canada. Canada made a fine showing in dairy products and to our surprise, lead some of our own states in her horticultural exhibit which was excellent.

Germany and France lead all foreign countries in the way of exhibits. Germany did nothing by halves and where ever you saw her name above an arch you found something worth seeing. Her statues made of pure chocolate from a block of it weighing 39,990 pounds was one of the wonders of the fair. During the fair Germany paid \$15,630 storage on her empty cases that were to take the exhibits home.

Those people who never expect to buy anything unless they can get it for less than the price first asked were in a poor way for making any purchases at the fair. Everything that was sold on the grounds was under the control of the fair commission and a per cent of the sales went to the fair, and consequently prices were fixed, and from these prices there was no variation or shadow of turning.

Vendors of articles for sale were polite in their answers to your questions as to prices, but if the price did not suit you the only thing to do was to pass on. The discipline on the grounds while it had no appearance of being rigid was most perfect. Guards were always at hand when you wanted to ask for information and although they were continually being besieged by strangers seeking information they seemed ever ready to answer all questions in the kindest possible manner. Let a man create a disturbance and he went to the lockup in a hurry. The guard simply telephoned for the patrol wagon and instantly it was out of the stable being hurried through the crowded streets, the gong beating to warn the crowd to give way. The distributor of the peace and dignity of the great fair was hustled into the wagon and driven away and that was the last the crowd knew of him. If you got sick anywhere on the grounds an ambulance was on hand in two minutes and you were conveyed to the hospital, or to your boarding place if you preferred.

Thefts were of rare occurrence, although there were some attempts made on very valuable exhibits. Some \$3,000 worth of ore was stolen from the Idaho mining exhibit the last week of the fair but it has mostly been recovered. An old colored lady who worked in the woman's building declared that there had been more articles stolen from that building than any other and that the thieves were done by women who claimed to be respectable. Rather tough on the women but the old lady spoke as though she knew what she was talking about.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Penney has issued the following:

I do hereby appoint the fourth Thursday of the present month as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed upon this commonwealth during the present year. God has indeed been most beneficent to our state and nation, and yet unjust and ill-advised congressional legislation, having made gold alone full legal tender money, has so disparaged and paralyzed business that the bounties of Providence are now denied to hundreds of thousands of people within the national domain, who are not only without employment, but are also without the means of procuring food, raiment, or shelter. While, therefore, the people of Oregon return thanks to God for His goodness, I do most earnestly recommend that they should devoutly implore Him to dispose of the president and the congress of the United States to secure the restoration of silver as full legal tender money, in accordance with the policy of the fathers of the republic, whereby our industries may be revived, and the honest toilers of the land may procure their daily bread, not as alms, but as the reward of their labor.

Done at the capitol, Salem, Oregon, November 1st, 1893.

OSCAR PENNEY, Governor.

Attest: GEO. W. McBRIDE, Secretary of State.

## THIS YEAR'S PRUNES.

As the prune crop of this coast is now harvested and cured, it is of interest to growers to know what the prospect is for price. In this part of Oregon heavy rains destroyed considerable fruit and the yield is thus somewhat less than was expected. Rains were not so heavy in southern Oregon, where they now have much very fine fruit. Douglas county, where I have just been, has 63,000 pounds, half of them Italian, about one-third Petites or French, and the rest silvers. There are probably enough in Rogue river valley to make up 750,000 pounds. They seem to be a very fine quality of fruit and well cured in good evaporators.

Around Eugene there are several fine orchards. Probably Lane and Benton counties will turn off 250,000 pounds, and Marion and Polk as much more. In Yamhill and Clackamas counties, and around Portland and on the Columbia, there are some orchards bearing well that will swell the total, and with the product of Wasco county may make, in

Oregon, 2,500,000 pounds, of which 1,000,000 will be Italian.

The prune crop of Walla Walla and Snake river is not large this year; probably enough, with Grand Ronde valley, to supply the upper country, with Boise to help out. We have more prunes than can be used at home and must look abroad for a market. We have this to remember—that our fruit is the finest grown in the world and can suit the best trade to be found.

California is, unfortunately this year not having enough sunshine to cure fruit well, so that her prunes are generally inferior and much of them are spoiled. This is corroborated by correspondence I have with a New York house that handles California dried fruit by millions of pounds. They write me that prunes must go much higher than expected a month ago; also, that apples being scarce, good dried apples rate in New York 10 to 11 cents. Certainly our prunes are worth as much.

We can now ship our prunes to New York for \$1 per cwt in boxes and should try to get our fruit this year before the best trade in the United States and make a reputation for them for our benefit in the future. The crop of this year in California is not much over a third what was anticipated in the spring, of good fruit, and the whole product of this coast is scarcely more than in 1892. The supply of canned goods will be much less than then. Apples are a light crop all over the country, and our prunes should bring good results, more especially as their quality is choice.—S. A. Clark, in Oregonian.

## PRICES OF PRUNES AND DRIED APPLES.

There can not be said to be an established market price for prunes in Portland at the present time. Dealers are shy of buying at prices asked by the growers. The prices quoted in the Oregonian on prunes and other dried fruits are purely imaginary, as will be found by any grower who tries to sell at those figures. The prices on Petite or French prunes in large lots would be about the same as those quoted at San Francisco, and given elsewhere. For Italian prunes it is hard to find buyers who are willing to pay over 6 cents per pound. Growers who can furnish an extra choice article in earload lots can probably do better than this. Silver prunes may be expected to bring about a cent a pound more than Italian. Dried apples are quoted at from 5 to 8 cents per pound, the latter price for choice evaporated and bleached rings.

The latest quotations for prunes at San Francisco are 4½¢ to 50¢ per pound for the four sizes. 40—50 are quoted at 6½¢; 50—60 at 60¢; 60—70 at 5½¢; 70—80 at 50¢; California silver prunes at 50¢; peaches, unpeeled, at 6½¢ to 7½¢; peaches, peeled, at 11½¢ to 12½¢; pears at 5 to 7 cents; apples, sundried, at 3½¢ to 5 cents; apples, evaporated, 7 to 8 cents.

The shipments of cured prunes from the Santa Clara valley, California, for the two weeks ending October 14th were 7,002,682 pounds. The large quantity of prunes sent east from California has a tendency to depress prices. The California Fruit Grower states that advice from France note a firmer market there for French prunes.

It is stated that J. H. Fletcher, of Vancouver, sold his entire output of prunes, something over 70,000 pounds, in Portland for 7½¢ cents per pound. The bulk of his prunes were Italian.—Rural Northwest.

## A PORK COUNTRY.

Oregon is not a pork country, but there is no reason why it should not be. Indeed, there is every reason why it should be.

The amazing fecundity of the valleys and plateaus which are directly or indirectly tributary to the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and consequently to Portland, has produced, among other effects, this: that wheat-growing has absorbed our attention largely to the exclusion of other industries, and to the almost entire exclusion of beef and pork fattening, which are not only profitable in themselves but are indispensable as co-ordinate and conjunctive methods of conserving the products of our labors. And this, too, in the face of the fact that in wheat-raising we come directly in competition with the cheapest labor of the world. It is folly for us to expect to stand up under it with present methods. We can triumph over it by the intelligent disposition of our agricultural activities.

The way to do it is to fatten beef and pork. Our cattle are so ill-provided for that we have practically no fat cattle in the spring, or hogs at any time, and have to import meat, whereas we should import some at all. We ought not to import into Oregon any meat, any dairy products or eggs. Yet we do so to an enormous extent, paying for it in wheat which nets us now probably 40 cents at the farm, grown in competition with Russian soil and the rest of India. Millions of bushels of damaged wheat are lying almost valueless in regions tributary to Portland today which might be turned into pork if we had the hogs to

Will Befall all those who do not at least Inspect our Carefully Selected Fall And Winter Stock

fed it to. Wheat is not strictly a pork producer, but it is a basis of pork, and properly combined with peas, barley and clover pasturage makes as good pork as corn does. Judicious use of wheat is necessary, but intelligent methods of farming are the secret of American success and the only hope of its permanent ascendancy in the world's field of labor.

We have been talking for many years about the need of diversifying our industry, and we have been disposed to agree generally that this should be done. But perhaps we needed some such lesson as this hard year for wheat to force the conviction home upon us. Let us turn it to good account. And when another hard year for wheat comes, as come full sure it will, let us be making our own pork and land. It will relieve us of the double burden of low prices for wheat and high prices for meat.—Oregonian.

The whole medical profession condemn the use of cigarettes by boys and young men because it saps the vigor of their lives and makes them less capable, both mentally and physically than they otherwise would be. Is it not strange that so many parents, while aware of these facts, still permit their sons to smoke cigarettes.—Pork County Democrat.

Up at Lewisville on ground that has been in cultivation for forty-five years Marion Smith raised seventy bushels of potatoes on one-sixth of an acre, or at the rate of 420 bushels per acre. Who in Polk county has excelled or equaled it this year. The ground was heavily manured and it is one of the proofs that all manure should be utilized.—Pork County Democrat.

There are agricultural colleges in nearly every state, province, and territory in America, and without exception so far as we know, they are all doing good work. And when more of our young men and women shall have attended these colleges and learned that farming in all its phases is both a science and an art as well as an occupation, fewer farmers and farmers' wives will be found without respect for their calling.—Hoard's Dairyman.

That's right. And these agricultural colleges should pay more attention to this very matter of teaching that all work is honorable—and farm work as honorable as any other; and that it is more conducive to health and good morals, and prospectively, at least, more profitable and independent than most other work.—Statesman.

It seems that there must be something wrong when we learn that Washington only secured one prize on her timber at the great fair and that on a yellow fir log, while Oregon with no state appropriation takes a number.—Stumas News. Perhaps if Washington had not made an appropriation she would have taken more prizes. At least it strikes the common citizen that if no prizes could be won there would have been less money to buy corsets and to run cider stands with and perhaps all sections of the state would have had an equal show. The fruit display strikes San Juan county citizens who have been in Chicago as being from the state of Walla Walla instead of from the state of Washington. Washington paid dearly for all the benefit she gets out of the world's fair.—Pacific Home.

The statement recently appeared in one of the leading newspapers of this state that Oregon-grown Bartlett pears do not stand shipment well unless picked before they are fully grown. Although this statement was made by a gentleman who ought to know what he is talking about, the Rural Northwest is not inclined to accept it as a fact. A great many of the pears which were grown in Oregon this year would not stand shipment well for the simple reason that the trees had not been properly sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture and in consequence the fruit was attacked by fungus and made ready to rot on the slightest provocation. No such fruit should ever be shipped out of the state. On the other hand the Medford Mail reports that returns have been received from the several carloads of pears shipped from that place and that in every instance they were reported to have reached their destination in splendid shape. Messrs. Stewart and Weeks & Orr, the orchardists who raised these pears have the reputation of caring for their trees in the most thorough manner, and they did not have to pick their pears before they were grown to make them keep, even when they were shipped to New York.—Rural Northwest.

One of the worst drawbacks to the legitimate development of fruit growing is the constant exaggeration indulged in by real estate boomers who have no real interest in fruit growing but are very anxious to sell land to strangers for more than it is worth. An instance of the "whoppers" which these fellows tell is found in an interview with one S. P. Sladen, formerly of Eugene, but now of Portland, which appeared in the St. Paul News and has received additional currency by being published without criticism in some of the leading Oregon newspapers. In this interview Mr. Sladen

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states that a full grown prune tree in good bearing condition will produce 1,000 pounds of prunes, and that with 132 trees to the acre, an acre of land will produce 4,000 pounds of cured prunes which sell in the Chicago market for 15 to 20 cents per pound giving each acre an earning capacity of \$6,000. Prune growing is a profitable business in Oregon and Washington but it is of the opinion of most of the leading growers that, taking the average of a series of years, \$100 per acre as much as an acre of prunes can expect to net. The kind of men that will help to develop the prune growing industry of Oregon are far more likely to be attracted by a reasonable expectation of netting \$100 per acre than by impossible yarns such as are told by Mr. Sladen.—Rural Northwest.

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Have just received a nice line of  
MILLINERY GOODS,  
And will be pleased to show the Ladies of Newberg and vicinity  
All the Latest Novelties  
of the season. Goods cheap for cash. Call and see us before buying.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LAND.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority vested in me as the assignee of the estate of E. S. Conner, an insolvent debtor, in order to obtain funds to pay on the indebtedness of said estate, I will, on the 25th day of November, 1893, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court house door in McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, cash in hand the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: A certain tract beginning in the center of county road leading from Newberg to Wysocki's landing at a point 12.17 chains south 21 min. west and 140 chains west of the ne. corner of the Joseph B. Rogers donation land claim No. 35, north of line No. 125, in T. 3 S. R. 2 W. (thence north 27 deg. west 6.31 chains; thence west 4.09 chains; thence south 3.82 chains; thence east 7.60 chains to the place of beginning containing 5.55 acres more or less. Also another tract of land described as beginning on the east boundary and at a point 35.28 chains south 21 min. west of the ne. corner of the aforesaid donation land claim No. 35, thence west 7.09 chains to center of said Wysocki road; thence south 27 deg. east 7.62 chains; thence east 4.09 chains to the east boundary of said claim; thence north 21 min. east 4.79 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5.95 acres more or less. Also another tract of land beginning at a point 22.17 chains south 24 min. west of ne. corner of said Rogers D.L. claim No. 35, thence west 11.57 chains to the east line of said claim; thence north 2.05 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5.35 acres of land; all of said lands being near Newberg, in Yamhill county, Oregon, and being in all 9.87 acres. Said lands to be sold subject to a mortgage on the same of \$1,000, the balance to be cash in hand on day of sale.

C. W. TALMAGE, Assignee.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN  
BILGE TONIC  
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MALARIA.  
MAKES AN  
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T. F. & P. A. Gen'l Supt.,  
Corvallis, O.

## J. F. FORD, Evangelist,

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of  
March 23, 1893:

S. B. MED. MFG. CO.,  
Dair, 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 38 pounds, is now  
well, strong and vigorous, and well  
dressed 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 work, cleanse your  
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by taking two or three doses each week.  
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