

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: E. H. WOODWARD AND O. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1903.

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

Is the Chinese smuggling case recently tried at Portland, Mulkey, Bannon and Dunbar were found guilty, the jury disagreed on Lotan and Seid Back and the others were acquitted.

The wonderful long-maned horse, Oregon Wonder, will be represented at the midwinter fair by one of his colts, Montezuma, that has a tail seven feet long and a mane five feet long. He is owned near Marion.

The Oregon City Courier says the reflection from Portland's electric lights can be seen at that place under favorable conditions. Here at Newberg we very frequently see the light at a distance of twenty-five miles.

It is announced that J. B. Long of the Amity Popper has arranged to start a Populist paper at Eugene and that he will also manage the "Oregon Populist" at Albany. Such is life in the far west. These papers will certainly fill a Long felt want.

One would naturally suppose that the hard times would put more traps on the road, but in this community at least, there are fewer knights of the road going the rounds than in former years when times were flush. How can this be accounted for?

The Hawaiian question still continues to drag along. Congress will probably kill a lot of time fooling with it when they ought to take up the tariff question and do what they intend to do at once. This feeling of uncertainty is no good to the business interests of the country.

Ringer Hermann may prove T. T. Geer's Santa Claus this year. If he becomes governor Geer gets a congressional nomination in his stocking. And Mr. Geer's stocking is up—Cap. Journal.

Well, where could the republicans find a better man to put on the ticket for congress than T. T. Geer?

A man in New York has recently been engaged in drumming up a company of recruits to assist the president of Brazil to hold his job. It is now in order for some fellow of a philanthropic turn to offer his assistance to Queen Lili, so that President Cleveland can devote a little time to matters more interesting to the average American.

EDITOR DUNBAR, of the Astoria Budget, has learned that a man is about as liable to be punished for stealing a newspaper article as anything else. He appropriated an article which he found in a Portland paper, and a fellow who didn't know the difference, took offense at it and thrashed him a while. Moral, there are fellows who smuggle other things than opium and Mongolians.

There is little doubt that the new Lafayette paper will suit a good many people up there. In speaking of a burglary there by a number of drunken boys, the editor goes on to preach a sermon to them on the subject of drunkenness. He tells them how awfully much worse it is to get drunk before they are of age than afterwards, but never says a word to their elders in both drinking and gambling, nor to the saloonist who opens and baits his trap on the principal street for the purpose of making criminals of both men and boys.

There is a call out for a excuets at the council room tonight for the purpose of "nominating a straight water ticket." There are probably none in town but that want a water system put in as soon as it can be done with any degree of safety to the city from a financial standpoint, but we believe that a majority of our people are inclined to the belief that we have not yet reached that point. With the present stagnation in business there is little prospect that bonds could be sold unless it would be at a sacrifice. Admitting that bonds could be sold at a satisfactory rate, the prospects are that it would require a tax in order to pay interest on the bonds and keep up the system, that would in addition to all other taxes that must be met, be a burden grievous to bear. With the present condition of affairs the most of our people find it much easier to find an abundant supply of water than to find soap to go with it. What have we to insure us that there is anything better for us in the near future?

It is gratifying to know that in the busy, wicked city of Portland there are men who are not so taken up with their own affairs that they cannot think of others. That there are some such people is shown by the following report of the first quarter's work of the Pacific Gospel Union: "During the quarter 12,055 people attended the gospel services, 451 applied for prayer, 109 expressed conversion, 494 meals were served and 500 were given lodging. That the labor of the union grows apace in popularity is shown by the report for the last month of the quarter. During that time the total attendance was 6,455 persons, 283 applied for prayer, 114 were converted, 433 were given meals, 570 were provided with lodgings, 25 were given employment, and clothing was furnished 23. The daily average attendance was 218, the highest being 600 and the lowest 110. Sixty homeless men slept in union headquarters last night. There was room for many more, but there was no bedding or blankets for them. People having these articles, no matter how worn they may be, will find grateful acknowledgement by donating them to the union."—Oregonian.

There is little doubt but that a very large per cent of the sickness during the winter season comes from a lack of pure air. How very few houses there are that have any arrangement at all for ventilation. We venture the assertion that if you visit all the dwellings in Newberg that are heated by stoves you will not find more than one in ten that has any well arranged plan for ventilating sitting rooms and bed rooms. In the sitting room you will usually find the air dry and close and anything but refreshing. A heating stove does not necessarily render the atmosphere more impure than when the room is warmed by an open fire, but it will do it unless proper attention is given ventilation. The atmosphere is given ventilation. The atmosphere is a constant supply of fresh air coming into the room. There should be a ventilating flue to carry the impure air from the room and a transom turned to convey pure air into it. With more attention given to bathing regularly and with proper care for pure air to breathe at all times, much suffering and many doctor bills would be avoided.

CHEHALEM VALLEY FRUIT IN 1903.

Some figures relative to the fruit crop of 1903 in Chehalis valley, or that part of it tributary to Newberg, will no doubt be interesting to our readers. We have been able to gather the following facts concerning the fruit crop which we believe are reliable, and which, in view of a short crop in some varieties, makes an excellent showing for the year. Owing to the low price for small fruits last spring, the amount shipped was not as great as it would otherwise have been, but probably not fewer than a thousand crates were shipped from Dundee, Newberg and Springbrook. Springbrook alone sent about five hundred crates. Add to this another thousand crates put up for home consumption, and the showing in the small fruit line is very good.

Owing to the fact that the cherry crop was quite short, and most of the trees just coming into bearing, not much of this fruit was shipped, but there was raised sufficient for home use.

Of apples and pears, which are not generally considered a very important crop, there have been shipped from this section this fall, at least 8,000 boxes, M. J. Hampton having shipped more than 3,500 boxes alone. It would be impossible to estimate very accurately the number of boxes of winter apples held for a later market or for home use, but probably 2,000 boxes would be sufficiently low to make it absolutely safe. This gives us 10,000 boxes of apples, which will average at least 50 cents per box, or \$5,000. When we consider that very few, comparatively, are raising apples, and a majority of those in old orchards, moss grown and worm eaten, it makes a pretty favorable showing in the apple line.

Probably 2,000 boxes of peach plums, gross prunes, etc., were shipped during the season, adding quite materially to the amount of money received for fruit. Of this amount Dunbar Bros. shipped 500 boxes from their orchard, netting a dollar or more per box.

The prune crop, which is the staple in this valley, was taken altogether, a pretty fair crop for young trees, and though the early rains injured the fruit in many orchards, it was generally saved without much loss, and in good condition. These, of course were dried for shipment. An inquiry at the various dryers in and near town shows about 61 tons of dried fruit as the output, four or five tons of which was plums and apricots, the remainder being prunes. Of this amount C. E. Hopkins dried near 19 tons, J. H. Bowerman, 10 tons, Bray, Dixon & Co., 15 tons, Chas. Mitchell, 6 tons, Mills Bros., 6 tons, Wm. Allen, 5 tons and Paul May 4 tons. The price received for prunes this year is lower than any other year previous, but it will average at least 7 cents per pound, aggregating \$8,200 to \$8,500 for dried fruit alone.

When we think that this section is only a few miles in extent, and that at least one-fourth of it is still covered with forest, that many acres of the cleared land is in grass, that 60,000 to 75,000 bushels of grain have been grown in this section this year, and that not more than one fourth of the orchards are in bearing, we can get some conception of what sort of a country is tributary to Newberg, and form some idea of its possibilities for the future. All our people have to do is to hold on to what they have, to do over the hard times as best they can and wait for the good times that is surely coming.

ESSENTIAL USE OF APPLES.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter—lethitin—of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rarely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit, renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich game, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such ripe fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable enzymes and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.—North American Practitioner.

AN OREGON CURIOSITY.

On the farm of S. R. T. Jones, about three-fourths of a mile south of Hubbard and only a few rods from the stage road, says the Woodburn Independent, is a curiosity which at present is attracting considerable attention. It has been noticed for the last 15 years, but never has aroused such interest as in the past few months. On a space of, say, 20 feet square appears this, "What is it?" It can be seen best just after a rain or while the ground is filled or covered with water. These are numerous holes, about as large as common lead or slate pencils, from which gas or air is constantly escaping with a sound as of meat frying or the hissing of water on a hot stove or iron; sometimes the pressure may be stronger than at others, but it is there just the same. The pressure is so great that if these vents are closed they will in a few minutes send the mud flying as though a miniature blast had exploded. A large, heavy iron pan was inverted over some of the strongest vents, the rim being buried in mud preventing any escape of gas; a man then sat down on the pan and awaited results, which were not long in coming, as gas and man were lifted bodily. The gas or air was forced through lime water but no change was noticed. Was tested by fire but cannot say it burned. One peculiarity of the soil is that no matter how wet the surrounding ground may be, this spot plows up hard and dry. A well close by keeps up a constant hissing and the water reveals nothing out of common.

NEWBERG FAIR.

In answer to an article in the Graphic of December 22nd, I will ask, who are to be benefited by the fair association? As far as we are concerned we like to see everybody enjoy themselves, even if it be at a properly conducted fair. As far as the Newberg association is concerned we were glad to read in the Graphic that they were now able to pay all of their premiums. As for the kicking we think that no harm was meant, but the people who went to the trouble to take their stuff there thought that they had ought to have the first right to the money that was made. Notwithstanding the weather we think that there was nearly if not quite money enough taken in to pay all the premiums, and if the association intended to pay all the bills at once they must have known that the fair this last season would not pay off all the old debts and I premiums. It isn't the pennies that makes the fair, as for me I never put in any more than the gate fee, but I have been to considerable trouble to put the best of my stuff on exhibition if I thought it would stand a ghost of a chance. For the past three years I have done what I could in my line for the interest of the association, not exhibiting less than five articles at any one time. And have received in all about \$10.00 which would not have been reasonable compensation for the labor that it required to put the stuff there. As for the financial condition of the fair it will no doubt be beneficial to make some change in that line as it would not be policy for a few to stand the blast. But who gets the benefit of the fair? The people who have no stuff to show and the business men of the city, are the ones, if not the association. So why try to run a fair without the outside people have the interest at heart. I think without this exhibits would get few and the association would not get much gate money. Although fairs have been run without paying premiums that is a thing of the past. It might have been done to start on but not now, if the people work and raise their stuff and put it on exhibition early those in town and those who don't raise such stuff can afford to pay a few pennies to see it. If no premium is paid and a large exhibit is shown it will not be a fair showing of the country around. So we would say let those who enjoy the luxuries pay for them. AMOS A. GRAVES.

THE CRUSADE MEETINGS.

The gospel temperance meeting held on the 23rd anniversary of the Crusade convened last Saturday in the Presbyterian church at 10 a. m. Mrs. Townsend, president of the local W. C. T. U., presiding. The president read the call for this meeting given by the evangelistic superintendent of the National Union and also by our chief, Miss Frances E. Willard. The first session was spent in praise and prayer, praise for all the way in which God has led us on from a little praying band of women kneeling in the snow in front of the saloons in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873, few in number but full of Holy Ghost fire, to the present great organization two hundred thousand strong, still working under the same banner, "For God and Home and Native Land." Praise for being linked in this white ribbon chain that now circles each zone, and binds the whole earth in bonds stronger than iron bands of love and good will—Heaven born. Praise for the uplift and inspiration the organization has been to woman, lifting her from the narrowness of self and selfishness to a broader and nobler view of life, helping her to overcome undue timidity in public work, and placing upon a platform above the trivial cares and trials of life, from which she can see grander possibilities for humanity and opportunities in which she may help to lift up the fallen and let the oppressed go free.

The teaching of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will help us to be better homekeepers, better and wiser mothers, better Christians, because there is not a single department of its work but that is in line with God's work. It is God's work and as we engage in it in His name we broaden in our lives, deepen in our Christian experience, our interest in humanity increases and we are lifted on a higher plane toward God.

Songs of praise were sung and many prayers were voiced by both brothers and sisters present for Gods power to keep and wisdom to direct and also for the restoration of our dear leader to perfect health.

All the forenoon session was a grand inspiration, a season marked by much spiritual power. The noonday prayer was followed by a very pleasant dinner hour, made interesting by plenty of good dinner and social intercourse, after which we adjourned to Friends church where the afternoon session convened shortly after one o'clock. Appropriate devotional exercises were held after which we had personal experience of Crusade work given by Mrs. Sarah Morris, who was one of the original crusaders in Indiana where they caught the fire from their neighbors in Ohio, she plainly portrayed how God visited her in the night season, taking sleep from her eyes and filling her with burning zeal to go forth in His name against the mighty enemy.

A question box was then conducted by Mrs. L. A. White, of Middleton, which brought out many interesting and happy thoughts. Memorial hour followed, beautifully led by Mrs. Achie Morris and Mrs. Marguerite Elliott. Extracts of memorials were read from many of our sisters, who were valiant soldiers tried and true, who have gone from works to rewards and are now resting in the everlasting peace of God among whom were Madam Willard, mother of our chief, Lois Smith, Jennie Casady, Mary Allen West and others. The last exercises of the afternoon were short speeches by Mrs. Cox and Rev. Scott terse and forcible. And the session closed with the temperance doxology.

Again we met at seven o'clock and opened the meeting with the responsive reading of the Crusade Psalm (146) more personal crusade reminiscences were given by Sisters Southwell and Smith followed by three addresses of fifteen minutes each. The first by Mrs. Della C. H. Cox. Subject, "Twenty Years of Temperance Work," in which she described briefly the advance along the years since our organization. We have seen influences started that will never stop, among which are the Scientific Temperance Instruction laws. The anti tobacco laws, the prayer meeting held every day at noon in the Willard hall in the business heart of Chicago, the prayer that ascends from the heart of every loyal white ribboner at the same hour and in many others.

The Crusade hymn, "Give to the Winds thy Fears," was then sung followed by Mrs. Helen B. Harford with the subject, "The Crusade, its Spirit and Meaning." Among many good things she said: "We are not here to bring over the past conquest but to gain fresh inspiration for the oncoming contest. Its meaning to us is a broadened and quickened conscience, a closer touch to the Savior. It means a fuller, brighter future for our children. It is a most positive part of and perfectly loyal to the church, and as we stand at the close of 1903, we dare not stop when the Crusaders still or even at the closing of the saloons but pledged to the general uplift of fallen humanity, we will go on in His name. Conquering and to conquer. Brother Elwood Scott thinks the outlook for the future is favorable, public sentiment is being educated and when it becomes united success is assured, he does not believe in longer wrapping the horns of the monster with hay to appease people of their danger, but in cutting the horns off root and branch.

The committee appointed at last union to crusade for new members report an addition of twenty-three ladies and eighteen gentlemen during the week, adding this to the number taken in since last annual meeting in March makes forty-nine ladies and thirty-one gentlemen, making the complete membership of the Newberg W. C. T. U. ninety-nine ladies and forty-three honorary members, in addition to this about eighty have signed the pledge.

With a feeling that God had signally blessed our efforts and that we have been helped onward and upward by this crusade anniversary meeting, we sang the inspiring temperance song, "We All Belong," and were dismissed by Bro. Price, Reporter.

EDITORS GRAPHIC:—Perhaps some of your readers would be interested in reading of the Yamhill County Association. This association meets monthly, its first session this school year having been held at McMinnville in October. The second was held at Dayton in November, and the third on last Saturday at North Yamhill. I had the pleasure of attending the first and third sessions. The association met in the public school house and was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by County Superintendent J. B. Stillwell, president of the association. Twenty teachers were present. The object of the association is the interchange of ideas in regard to the best methods of teaching.

The following subjects were presented at the last session, phonics, penmanship, primary geography, language and discipline. A very interesting discussion was had, particularly upon the first and last named topics. The teachers of Yamhill county seem to be keeping pace with the progress in educational matters. Our teacher, however, was inclined to set aside the dictionary when it conflicts with general custom in pronunciation, not recognizing the fact that general custom in one section of the country is entirely opposed to general custom in another section. One or two enthusiastic teachers would, in some cases, dispense with the text-book, in whole or in part, and substitute therefor their own ingenuity.

At noon an excellent lunch was served to the teachers and visitors by the good citizens of North Yamhill. As the custom prevails in the association of voting as to the plans of meeting, I fear that until we have a larger representation of teachers from this part of the county, the next session is to be held the last Saturday of January at Carlton.

G. A. FRENDS.

TONY NOLTER, editor of the Portland Woodman, sent one of his delinquent subscribers the other day and

NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order to me given by the stockholders of the Newberg Mercantile and Building Association, a corporation duly incorporated and doing business under the laws of Oregon, and having its principal office of business at Newberg, Oregon, and after being made at a meeting of the stockholders of the aforesaid association, a dividend being held in Newberg, Oregon, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1903, and directed me to sell twenty (20) shares of stock in said association, to satisfy a claim for delinquent dues, fines and assessments due and owing to the aforesaid association from the said John Atkinson, said claim being for the sum of one hundred and seventy seven (177) dollars and thirty cents, interest and costs, and to satisfy a claim for delinquent dues, fines and assessments due and owing to the aforesaid association from the said John Atkinson, said claim being for the sum of one hundred and seventy seven (177) dollars and thirty cents, interest and costs, and to satisfy a claim for delinquent dues, fines and assessments due and owing to the aforesaid association from the said John Atkinson, said claim being for the sum of one hundred and seventy seven (177) dollars and thirty cents, interest and costs, the terms of said sale being to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

W. C. KIRGUE, President of the Newberg Mercantile and Building Association. Dated at Newberg, Oregon, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1903.

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HOLIDAY GOODS AT HALF PRICE. This is the time you will want your money to reach the farthest, and here is your chance. I mean Business. J. L. DAVIS.

Cash Meat Market J. E. FORD, Evangelist. Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 21, 1903: S. B. MED. Mfg. Co., Great Supt., Dufer, Oregon.

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