

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: E. H. WOODWARD AND O. M. C. EMBRY.

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Keep a stiff upper lip and hope for the best. Better times are coming.

ALBANY has a "pious on" ordinance. The fine is \$30. The object of the ordinance is to break up street loafing.

INDIANA boasts of a man 114 years old who has voted since 1800, and he always votes the democratic ticket straight.

CANDIDATES for county offices are said to be looting up around the county seat from the same cow with less feed, more work from the team which will keep fat on less food, than the man who swears and yells, pounds or jerks, who is always in a great hurry, showing his value to his employer by breaking tool handles and rushing the teams through under the whip. I would not have a man on my farm that was unkind to any animal about the place. I do not believe those "rulers" do the most work; motion, not friction, is what tells, and generally the most powerful motion, makes the least noise.

Is it possible there are people who still believe in tail-worm, hollow-horn, loss of cud, wolf's-teeth causing blindness, clogged sweat holes in hog's legs; that a stone placed in the crotch of a plum tree will cure black knot; that dry limbs should be cut out because they absorb the sap of the living tree, and that a sow's milk is sour? All these matters have lately been discussed in a country agricultural (?) paper.

When I see the farmer's poultry roosting in trees, on fences, old wagons, etc., his cattle standing with all four feet together in fence corners, his horses with each ear turned toward the head, gates and barn doors hanging by one hinge or possibly propped shut with a rail, I do not have to consult the records to find the place mortgaged. But I know that the occupant is either at the saloon or corner grocery talking politics and his wife breaking up old rails to cook supper, while the children are liable to be anywhere except where they should be.

How much longer are you going to have the place for the woodpile so far from the house, and compel the wife to burn that green soggy stuff? You are spending at least five times as much for your fuel as would be necessary if you built a woodhouse near where the wood is needed. Have it sufficiently high to swing an ax in, then, by means of a sharp ax and buck saw, you can work up nearly all kinds of fuel, and it will make the best kind of fuel when seasoned.

The farmer's boy or girl who longs for the glare and glitter of city life, does not know when he or she is well off. In any city of any pretensions the number of unemployed is legion. One factory in Kentucky needed five strong men for menial positions paying seventy-five cents per day. It received nearly three hundred applications for the place. Let the young people who have plenty to eat, a good place to sleep, and with working hours few and short, figure how much they would make at seventy-five cents a day, from which they must pay such board and other accommodations as they are now getting at home. The condition of women among the laboring classes is still worse if anything, than among the men. All labor is at a discount and will be for some time.

The opportunities for women to be self-sustaining seem to be unlimited. One unmarried cripple living near the Ohio River, purchased ten acres of land for one hundred dollars—the price indicates how good the land was—and established a fish pond and apiary. She sold nearly three hundred dollars worth of fish to summer hotels last year. Next season she expects larger returns from her bees, and contemplates keeping summer boarders herself, also having had a great number of applying last season, owing largely to the attractions of the fishing resort. She uses offal from the butcher shops for feed.—J. F. Elson, in Prairie Farmer.

STOPPING FRAUDS. State Food Inspector H. B. Luce was in Salem Friday attending to business connected with his office. Mr. Luce is the recipient of many flattering compliments of late regarding his actions in exposing the adulteration frauds of merchants in Portland. He worked conservatively upon a slight clue until he was in possession of conclusive evidence that the grocerymen of that city were adulterating their milk, and then caused their arrest. In speaking of the matter, Inspector Luce said: "I was thoroughly convinced that this unlawful act existed, but before doing anything I wanted to be convinced beyond a doubt that it was right. I have at present sixteen samples of adulterated articles at the office of the state chemist at Corvallis, but as Prof. Lotz, the chemist, has resigned, it has greatly handicapped me in my work. His office will, however, be filled by Prof. Fulton, a graduate of that place. After my samples have been analyzed, I will then make a full report of the result.

Mr. Luce, of late, has been at work locating the grocerymen, who are dealing wholesale and retail in adulterated teas, coffees, spices, etc. He says, "you would be surprised to know the number of firms in Oregon that are retailing out over their counters every day poisonous teas and coffees. Of course, many of them are not aware of the fact, but the law does not excuse them for their ignorance. The wholesalers are no doubt to blame for this, but if a few arrests were made they would be more cautious in buying from the wholesaler's houses."—Salem Independent.

than we are doing. Nothing will ever bring permanent prosperity to the agricultural classes but a broad and universal system of agricultural education. There is a most woeful lack of knowledge and skill in the Pacific Northwest in the two great industries of dairying and fruit growing, and blind leaders of the blind are urging men to engage in these industries with the assurance that large profits will be reaped while the fact is that such profits can not be had except as a result of knowledge and skill.—Rural North-west.

SCIENCE AND ART NOTES.

It is a fact well known to physicians that friction, not motion, is what wears out machinery. The human body is a complete machine. It is not hard work, either physical or mental, that makes young people old, but worry and friction. Given a man who sings and whistles about his work, he will obtain more milk from the same cow with less feed, more work from the team which will keep fat on less food, than the man who swears and yells, pounds or jerks, who is always in a great hurry, showing his value to his employer by breaking tool handles and rushing the teams through under the whip. I would not have a man on my farm that was unkind to any animal about the place. I do not believe those "rulers" do the most work; motion, not friction, is what tells, and generally the most powerful motion, makes the least noise.

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TIME TO TRIM ROSE BUSHES.

This is the time of year for pruning rose bushes, and the earlier in the winter they are pruned the better. Most people leave them till the new branches have come out in the spring and then cut away the useless growth, thus wasting much of the strength of the bush. During the winter months rose bushes flower less than at any other season of the year. They are resting and storing up strength for developing the new growth and flowers during the coming spring and summer. If the thin and weak wood is cut out and all the strength left to go into the best branches, the result will be a stronger plant and finer flowers. Whether a rose bush should be pruned much or little, depends much upon the variety of the plant. Those which flower from vigorous young wood may be pruned quite severely, while those which form flower buds mostly from old wood should have as many of the old branches left on as are in keeping with the shape and size of the bush. But in either case the bushes should be trimmed as early as possible.—Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

A great deal of good food is wasted through the ignorance of housekeepers who have probably never learned that both solid and liquid articles of food should be well covered before they are set aside for future use. Milk and butter should receive special attention as they quickly absorb bad odors and are thus rendered exceedingly unwholesome. Meats soon become tainted if exposed to impure atmosphere. Food left over from meals becomes dry and tasteless. Every article that is placed on the shelf or in the refrigerator should be covered with a lid or clean cloth. If the weather is warm and damp more care must be exercised to prevent food from spoiling. By placing a dish containing a good-sized lump of unslaked lime on one of the shelves in the refrigerator, the moisture will all be absorbed, thus preventing mold from accumulating and insuring the safe-keeping of the food for a long time. Soft vegetables, such as cabbages, soon lose their juices by evaporation, their leaves becoming soft, and in this state losing their nutritious properties. Heat soon spoils them, so they should be kept in a cool, damp place, not in water, as their flavor is injured. To refresh them, cut off the stem and place the cut part in water. Vegetables a little touched by frost may be recovered by soaking in cold water.—Prairie Farmer.

HOW THE WORLD WILL END.

According to all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun, in 20,000,000 years of more—perhaps 30,000,000—since its condensation at a relatively moderate rate will give it, while, on the other hand, the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to 40,000,000 years, it is still inconceivable that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium. The day will come when the sun will be extinct. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the great book and will revolve, black comets, around an extinguished sun. Will these planets continue to exist then? Yes, probably in the case of Jupiter and perhaps Saturn. No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies, such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the moon appears to have proceeded us towards the final desert. Mars is much further advanced than the earth towards the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. From century to century, from year to year, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea, which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erosion alone all the land on our planet will be covered by water in 10,000,000 years.—M. Camille Flammarion, in L'Astronomie.

THE HOME.

It is pleasing to note the improvement in the home life of many people who a few years ago viewed with disfavor the introduction of ideas that threatened to break the monotonous routine of every day life. Parents, as a rule, fully realize the importance of making the home a pleasant abiding place. The "best room" is no longer kept for "company." Sunshine and warmth banish gloom and dampness, and every heart is brightened by the good cheer that exists in the ideal home. Encourage the girls and boys in every innocent amusement for the time will come, all to soon, when they will leave the home nest, and the best safeguard they will take with them into the world is the unseen influence of the good will and happiness that makes home a refuge from every vexation. The wife and mother must, of course, take the lead in every movement that leads to home improvement. Some women possess a great deal of natural tact; they are also endowed with a cheerful disposition which enables them to look on the bright side, no matter how dark the clouds may be. A cheering word or a merry laugh at the right moment, changes the whole aspect of a situation, and creates sufficient redemptive enthusiasm to aid materially in establishing domestic

"FAT SALLIE" IS DEAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—The great Kentucky sideshow freak, "Fat Sallie" McAllister of color, is dead at her home in Springfield, Washington county. She was regarded as the largest woman in the world, having at one time tipped the beam at 750 pounds. "Fat Sallie" began assuming gigantic proportions in childhood and soon outgrew the position of housegirl for one of the Springfield families. A Northern man, bent on making money easily, learned of Miss McAllister and soon had her on the road, showing her to the sight-seeing world. He was very liberal in regard to clothes, Sallie being well supplied, but the larger part of the profits were never mentioned. She had to be conveyed in an immense arm chair, and when a railroad tour was necessary the chair was put through the baggage-car door, as those of the passenger cars would not admit her. The coffin in which she was buried would not go inside the bed of a two-horse wagon.—Ex.

NOTES.

A great deal of fuel can be saved by tightening up the windows and putting weather strips on the doors. If the horse's head is from the wind when tied outside he will be comfortable and stand patiently until his master returns.

It is estimated that the people of this country consume at least 1,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, or 365,000,000 bushels a year.

The Hubbard and apparatus beds should be well manured now, so that the fertility can be sinking down to the roots as the snows of winter melt in the soil.

There are over 4,500 nursery gardens in the United States, covering 172,800 acres of ground. Over half of the gardens are located in the Northern Central States.

An extensive Missouri farmer says he has about come to the conclusion that Prof. Corn fodder, if properly handled, is worth about as much as the grain.

The best way to prevent farm depreciations and maintain its value is to keep up the fertility. A fertile farm will always sell readily and bring a good price, even when other farms adjoining can be bought at low figures.

A Michigan fruit grower stored some apples in barrels lined with newspapers. He opened barrels that had been packed a long time, and found that in those unlined more or less of the fruit was decayed, while in paper-lined barrels every apple was sound and in fine condition.

Ice can be kept in the simplest kind of a structure. The essential conditions are that it shall be packed in a mass, that there shall be no air spaces at the bottom, that it shall be surrounded by a non-conducting material and that it shall have ventilation and be secure from wet.

It is claimed that medium weight hogs are the most profitable to grow. They mature between two winters, and so require the least grain for finishing off. After a hog has passed 250 pounds it is very doubtful if the average feeder can put another ounce on him with any profit.

There is one thing that must be avoided in buying a run-down farm. That is, the effort to make it yield good crops at once and to improve in good condition while doing it. Such a course will only make the land poorer. Be content to do one thing at a time, and let the first be the building up of the soil. Then the good crops will come in their own good time.

The way of a skunk with a beehive is thus described by Mrs. Atchley: The skunk will place his skunkish right in front of the hive, and scratch on the hive, the bees will rush out, and he will walk toward his long, bushy tail until they are dead, then he has a fine snuff. To kill the skunks, she puts strychnine into hen's eggs and scatters them about the apiary.

If you want your heifer to develop into a profitable cow, you must extend her first milking period so far as possible, in order to promote and fix the milking habit. A cow to be really profitable, must give a good yield of milk for at least ten months in the year, but it will be difficult to get her the first year just as long as possible—even beyond the period when there is a profit from her product.—Prairie Farmer.

Newspaper editors and printers are not such a bad lot after all. Read what a valuable exchange says: "Of the 3,890 convicts in the state penitentiary of Texas, there is not a printer or a newspaper man, while there are bankers, doctors, photographers, ministers, bar-keepers, cooks, barbers and members of all other callings and professions. The cog-wheels of justice must have slipped somewhere."

Did you ever notice that when a man drops a piece of meat on the floor he will either give it a kick or pick it up and lay it to one side. He will never eat it. But let him drop his plug of tobacco on the street, and no difference how dirty the street may be, he will pick it up or give it a careless wipe on his coat sleeve, or on the bosom of his pants, and then take a big chew from it with a keener relish than a man is.—Ex.

The human family living on earth today consists of about 1,450,000,000 souls—not fewer, probably more. These are distributed literally over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on globe where man has not found a foothold. In Asia, the so-called "cradle of the human race," there are now about 800,000,000 people densely crowded, on an average of about 120 to every square mile. In Europe there are 220,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded as Asia, but everywhere dense and in many places overpopulated. In Africa there are approximately 210,000,000 and in America—North, South and Central—110,000,000, these latter, of course, relatively thinly scattered over broad areas. On the islands, large and small, there are probably 10,000,000 more.—Prairie Farmer.

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The man who lives in the country years for the city. The man who lives in the city years for the country. The farmer would seek the pent up precincts of the town and bend over ledgers; the clerk already bent double over ledgers, craves the free air and the unconfined horizon of the country, the distant hills and the broad acres between. But the rule is, where either one has an opportunity to make the desired change they heartily wish themselves back to their original occupations.—Ex.

"Why does the young man who rides a bicycle," asks an exchange, "double himself up like a home made doughnut the minute he begins to work his pedals?" Yes, and why does a fellow when he goes to throw a ball, first screw it into the palm of his right hand with his left, then hop on his right foot while he bumps his chin on his left knee before he throws it? And why does a man when he gets a forty-five dollar raw-bone plug and a ten-dollar cart law to rein the poor crows but up like a turtle treading on water, till it can't see the ground in front of it and walks along as if trying to read the answer in the stars? Why does a girl, whose nature has given a clear and healthy complexion have to paint it until she can't wink for fear of cracking the enamel? Why does she bang her hair like a spittoon dog and make her head look like a window mop? Why bless you its the style, just like wearing a tooth brush in the vest pocket was a few years ago.—Ex.

Those who think that the United States is approaching the limit of its productive capacity so far as any of our great agricultural products are concerned, should study the statistics of some of the European nations. France, which is a little more than twice as large as Oregon, produces on an average about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, or about two-thirds as much as the United States.

Belgium, which is one-ninth as large as Oregon produces about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. France raises more than twice as many bushels of potatoes as the United States. Denmark which is one-sixth of the size of Oregon, exports about \$25,000,000 worth of butter annually. The wool production of France is nearly one-half as much as that of the United States. Holland, which is about one-ninth of the size of Oregon, produces annually about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000,000 bushels of rye, 9,000,000 bushels of barley, 8,000,000 bushels of oats, 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000,000 pounds of tobacco. There are no statistics as to the amount of butter and cheese it makes but it annually exports about \$20,000,000 worth of butter and \$4,000,000 worth of cheese; and Holland is about as large as the Willamette valley.—Rural Northwest.

Mr. C. E. Hoskins, of Springbrook, has made an interesting experiment this year with feeding prunes to hogs. When grading his prunes before drying, all prunes which passed through the 7/8-inch opening (prunes which would run from 120 to 140 per pound when dried) were placed on the trays just as they came from the grader and dried without cleaning and dipping. These he used to feed hogs with and found the results very satisfactory. The hogs did remarkably well on their prune diet and the pork was of unusually good flavor as might be expected. Mr. Hoskins expresses the opinion that every prune grower should make a note of this and try the experiment next fall. No prunes of the size mentioned ought to be sent to market from Oregon under any circumstances, and if, as his experience this year indicates, they have special value as hog feed they should be utilized for that purpose. The knowledge of such a fact would also be of value in case there should at any time be a depression in the price of prunes as there is in the price of wheat at this time. Oregon hogs raised on clover and milk, and finished with prunes ought to give a product rivaling in quality the famed Westphalia hams which sell for about double the price of the best corn fed product.—Rural Northwest.

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