

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

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

Let it rain. We are assured of big crops next summer.

Our eastern Oregon exchanges report stock as wintering well.

Chehalum valley for prunes, potatoes and hen fruit. All staples.

Oregon rains in winter are conducive to health and big crops. We ought to be happy.

Yamhill is the banner county of Oregon for fruit and grain and that is saying a good deal.

Candidates for county offices will find the GRAPHIC a good medium for making their wishes known to the people.

Hot Springs, in Union county, has been selected as the site for the branch insane asylum to be built in eastern Oregon.

"Bob Whites" are said to be getting a start over about Carlton as a result of W. H. Howe's turning some out. Glad to hear it.

So far Oregon has had an extremely mild winter and there is little probability of us having any cold weather to speak of later on.

Pennyroyal can't complain to Cleveland that our rains have failed to fall on the just and on the unjust. The rainfall is up to the average for the half year.

Let the Hawaiian islands be annexed to Uncle Sam's domain. Dole's answer to Willis indicates that he would make a good president for the United States.

Tacoma has incorporated for a big inter-state fair to be held next fall. Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana will be invited to participate. They propose to lay all other coast fairs in the shade.

It has taken the administration a long time to ascertain the fact that Uncle Sam's folks don't take readily to queasily cronies. We went out of the crown business a long, long time ago.

Tony Noltker has sold the Portland Dispatch to Frank Morrison and Col. J. B. Fithian. Tony is one of the oldest newspaper men in Oregon and has been connected with a large number of papers.

Mrs. Gale of the Salem Steam Laundry who had her hand crushed Wednesday is liable to lose the three first fingers.—Capital Journal.

How many first fingers do Salem women have?

The Sheridan Sun man should be more careful in his correspondence to give his correct post office address. There is a letter in the McMinnville office directed to Yam Hill, and storage will be charged if not called for at once.

The day of prize fighting is nearing the end. Nearly all the states have enacted laws forbidding these exhibitions of brute force within their borders and others will follow. The governor of Florida is after Corbett and Mitchell.

The Drain Herald is a new sheet that has lately been flung to the breeze by the Byrd publishing company. On the principle that it is a good time to go into the stock business when the price of stock is low, it is certainly a good time to go into the newspaper business just now.

It looks now very much like Queen Lil, late of the Hawaiian throne would be under the painful necessity of advertising a "Removal Sale." The old gal proved to be too hefty for the trio, Cleveland, Greer and Willis to boost up to the throne again.

The GRAPHIC is fully convinced of the wholesome effect of the discipline enforced in state reform schools. The first of the month we sent a statement to a delinquent subscriber who has a position in one of these schools and he sent more money than we asked for. Let the reformatories be increased.

There is hardly anything that will beautify a dour yard more than a good selection of roses. They cost but little, in fact you can usually get all the roots you want of your neighbors and yet about half the homes you pass have no flowers at all in sight. Just at this time when but little work is going on "man folks" ought to be looking after these little things that go to make a pleasant home.

Portland is the biggest part of Oregon only when there are any favors to be granted, official positions to capture or advertising to be had. When it comes to paying taxes to foot the bills, Portland very perceptibly elevates its heels and goes through a motion very much resembling a kick. These times of depression are no doubt very hard on Portland taxpayers, but they are just as hard on the farmer and fruit raiser, with wheat at 47 cents a bushel and prunes at five cents a pound. And while many people of Portland will probably have their property sold for taxes, the same may be truthfully said of people in all the smaller towns and rural neighborhoods in the state. These are hard times, but no amount of kicking will improve matters, and the only really sensible way to do is to follow the doctor's directions and take our medicine without making wry faces.

The Portland Sunday Mercury has been sold to C. H. Clute, formerly of the Sunday Welcome and S. H. Harcourt, who will edit the paper. It is stated that they will publish a clean sheet, entirely the opposite of the Mercury of the past. The lesson that Mason and Watson received has evidently convinced Portland newspaper men that it don't pay to publish fifth even though the depraved public demands it.

It would naturally seem that during these hard times but little building would be going on or even contemplated, but among the list of buildings in process of construction or arranged for, published by the Pacific Builder, we notice eighteen buildings in Oregon and Washington that are to cost \$100,000 or more. Eight of these will cost \$500,000 and three of them, a Tacoma hotel, the Washington capitol and the government building at Portland are to cost \$1,000,000 each.

E. S. PAGE, the most reliable weather maker on the coast, has declared his intention of engaging in the practice of law. Just why a man always wants to quit something that he knows how to do and embark in some enterprise that he knows little or nothing about, was always a mystery to us. One thing is certain, if he can "make a case" with a great certainty as he made it to rain here for a few winters, he will prove a complete success, and may sooner or later become a country editor.

Are you always as particular to recognize with a nod and pleasant smile the little men and women you meet, as you are to tip your hat to grown up people? One pleasant recognition bestowed on that little fellow with sparkling eyes will make him your firm friend from that moment, while the man in kid gloves and silk hat will accept your lowest bow as though you owed it to him. Why is it that we so often fail to bestow our graciousness where it will be most appreciated? Short sighted beings we are.

For a good many reasons it pays to live a christian or moral life, not the least of which is the fact that it brings length of days. In the Christian Worker, organ of the Friends church in the west, is given from week to week the names of the members who have died. In the issue of January 18, there are given the names of thirteen such persons, whose average age at time of death was 69 years and 8 months. This may be an exceptional case, but it is not so much of an accident that much proof can not be obtained from reliable sources to show that the people who live longest are generally those who are least dissipated, and who are at least moral in their character.

A GENTLEMAN with blue blood in his veins was arraigned before the Sheridan Justice last week on a charge of trotting his horse across the bridge that spans the river. The fine was \$10. Yamhill county has for the past ten years been bleeding the tax payers to build expensive bridges and in many instances allows the bridges to be shamefully abused and their usefulness shortened by several years by fast driving over them. This should not be, and we are glad to note that one offender in the county has been brought to justice. We have often spoken of the abuse our bridge across the canyon gets. It is beginning to weaken and yet fast driving over it is the rule.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI said: "A horse is no home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as for the body." How many parents there are throughout the country in this land of cheap books and magazines who fail until too late, to grasp the idea so well expressed in the above sentence. So many people fail to get a good common sense view of the demands of a young growing mind. "Popes essay on man," is all well enough, but a boy must have something that he can digest first, in order that his mind may grow and expand sufficiently to take in solid food. Use good judgment in the selection of reading matter for your children but furnish them plenty of it and that which they are able to take in and appropriate. No more profitable investment can be made.

"When we do good to our fellow-sufferers we invest in a savings-bank from which the heart receives the interest."

Well now suppose the good people in a community conclude that they want to invest in such a savings-bank, and they find that there are a number of their neighbors who are supplied with the necessities of life in sufficient quantities with the exception of flour. They need flour for bread and they have no money to buy it with, so here is the opportunity to make the investment. But if they go to the one miller in the neighborhood who makes his living by grinding flour and get him to make the donation simply because he makes flour, will their hearts receive the interest? Well, no. There are a large percentage of people in every community who think that a newspaper man ought to do a whole lot of things for the general public without charge, simply because he has the outfit to do it with. But the same rule ought to apply in both cases.

It will be time very profitably spent if some citizens in this community will read up on the tobacco law. Here it is:

"It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, trade, give or in any manner furnish to any minor under the age of eighteen years any tobacco, cigars or cigarettes in any form, or any compound in which tobacco forms a component part, without a written consent or order of such minor's parents or guardian; and when such minor has no parent or guardian, then in that case consent may be given by the county court in the county in which said minor resides. Any person violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction, is subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. It is also unlawful for any minor under the age of 18 years to

smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form whatever in any public highway, street, place, square or resort, and any minor violating this provision is subject to a fine of from one to ten dollars or imprisonment of two days for each offense."

The Chinese Six Companies have issued an edict to their countrymen ordering them to register. Now the collectors' offices will be crowded with business.

The court has granted Mrs. Island Stanford an allowance of \$10,000 per month pending the final settlement of the estate. A very fair allowance considering the times.

The Salvation Army and the Sisters of Charity both have soup houses established in Portland. Those who call for meals are required to perform enough labor to pay the cost of the meal. This is charity of the right kind.

FRAGER BROS. proprietors of the "Farmers' and Mechanics'" store in Portland were forced to the wall the first of the week. The business will be continued under the management of a well known Portland man until certain accounts are settled. The firm hopes to be running under the old name within thirty days.

If the young men and boys who smoke cigarettes would only stop to think of the class of people they are allying themselves with, we believe there would be fewer cigarettes smoked. Did you ever see many preachers, teachers, lawyers or physicians, worthy the name who used cigarettes? Are there many successful merchants, bankers, accountants or editors among your acquaintances who draw inspiration and rination through a tube of rice paper filled with the vilest of tobacco. On the other hand are not your fellow-associates in filth to be found in the lowest strata of society? Are not their headquarters the saloons, gambling dens, loading places and houses of questionable character in every city and town in the land? Is not their influence degrading rather than elevating? Let any sensible boy or man answer these questions truthfully to himself, and if he is not already a slave to this filthy, pimply imbecile making matter, we believe he will call a halt.

"Boys flying kites can pull in their long winged birds but you can't do that when you are flying words." The above is quite applicable to some of the world-be influential (?) men of Brownsville. They stand on the street corners, sit on a dry goods box or perhaps loaf at the grocery-man's fire six days out of possible seven and indulge in eures against their own city, without stopping to consider for a moment the harm they may be doing. They are not only in this place, but you find them everywhere; they do more to demoralize the good name of a place than twice their number can do to build it up. Simply because a town does not take them in, clothe them, feed them and rock them to sleep they denounce it and brand it the poorest place under the sun. Such is not the case, they are at fault and not the ones they are denouncing. There is usually something for the man who is desirous of working; you don't find them at the above contemptible work. Grit is what makes a man; the want of grit the slump. Those who win are those who can, lay hold, hang on and hump.—Brownsville Times.

CRIMINAL SUGGESTION IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

In the Arena is a very practical, suggestive paper on "The Psychology of Crime," in which the responsibility of the daily press is earnestly urged. The author, Mr. Henry Wood, says: "Society concerns itself considerably with the punishment of crime, but very little with its prevention. The punishment for overt criminality is conventionally supposed to act as a powerful deterrent, but it has only a limited power in that direction. It is important that there should be an intelligent and general knowledge of the constructive process through which criminals are made. They do not come by chance, but grow, and their growth is through suggestion. The immediate psychical impulse which proceeds the overt act is but one link in a chain which reaches back indefinitely. The luxury and artificialism of our modern civilization, the struggle for wealth and social position, the pursuit of sensual gratification—all these are powerful factors that disintegrate character, obscure high ideals, and bring disorder and abnormality into overt manifestation. But perhaps a more potent element of demoralization than any of those above enumerated is found in the deluge of delineated criminality and other morbid reading matter in which the community mentally dwells, the malaria of which it is constantly inhaling. This great unceasing supply of unground mental pabulum comes in the forms of offensive sensationalism in the daily press, flashy illustrated weeklies and the cheap "blood and thunder" fiction which is devoured in unlimited quantities by young and immature minds. The world is full of 'suggestion' of every quality. That which is distinctively classed as hypnotic is in quantity but a drop in the bucket when compared with the everyday variety. Society in general is responsible for its criminality. Its criminals are not detached units on the outside but rather eruptions from within. The circulation of the body politic is impure. The modern 'daily' possesses a gigantic power to mould and color public consciousness. The prevaricators of the daily press cannot be expected to be disinterested philanthropists more than other men though their power and responsibility are great. A majority of readers want sensationalism and supply responds to demand. The main hope for reform must begin with the public or on the side of demand. The great need is a more intelligent understanding of the psychological laws of suggestion and subjective realism as causative forces. Results can only be modified through internal and underlying antecedents and not by mere external repression. The scientific way to destroy evil is not to hold it up and analyze it in order to make it hateful but rather to put it out of the consciousness. To that degree that one does not see it, to him it becomes non-existent, because there is nothing to arouse its vibrations within."

FAVORABLE TO OREGON.

Mr. J. B. Harris, of Cloverdale, Ind., before the Indiana State Horticultural society spoke thus favorably of Oregon:

"I was attracted, while at the fair, by the wonderful display made by the state of Oregon. By many it was known that fruit in considerable quantities was grown there but few were prepared for the surprise by the creditable display made. Lately I have verified and even added to what I had already known. All of the fruits known to the Pacific coast, except the citrus family, can be successfully grown in some locality of Oregon. It seems especially adapted to apples and prunes and peaches and cherries grow to perfection.

"These are all grown to without irrigation, certainly a great saving of labor and expense. I am reliably informed that a failure of fruit in Oregon is rare indeed, and the contrast between the barren branches of our own trees and those seen there was quite marked. While there, I saw in the orchards, trees loaded with apples, plums, prunes and pears, while an immense crop of peaches had just been gathered. In the southern portion of the state peaches of enormous size and exceptionally good flavor were offered for sale at a very low price. The grape is cultivated quite extensively in the dryer portions of the state and produces good crops.

"What seems most strange to a stranger is why this country so favored and furnishing all the natural conditions for successful horticulture has remained so long unknown to eastern residents. Praises are heard from the house tops for California fruits and it is purchased at all very doors and hawked along the streets, but none sing the praises of Oregon fruits. It seems that, unlike the California, the Oregon fruit grower has not yet learned the art of marketing. Certain it is he is not thoroughly alive to the means in his power for the material advancement of his state. Neither do I think him so careful, painstaking and vigorous in his work as his California neighbor. The great secret, if it be a secret, to successful orcharding is, and always will be, care and eternal vigilance. It does seem that a region so favored in all save markets should not suffer from neglect. Yet the market will come, for the best is always in demand."

AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

At the close of the World's Fair, an enterprising Western newspaper requested a large number of representative Americans,

authors, artists, scientific and mercantile men, to state briefly in its columns what had most impressed them in the great exhibition.

The replies are interesting, because they probably express the opinion of all classes of the American people upon a single point, thus betraying unconsciously the tastes and character of the nation. Nearly two-thirds of the writers declared that the American people were themselves the most impressive exhibit in the wonderful World's city; their very general lack of culture; their ignorance of art; their singular courtesy; their anxious, sombre gravity; their self-respecting, easy good humor; their stalwart, well-fleshed bodies, and finely-cut, descent, honorable faces; all these traits were noted with eagerness and keen perception. Not a single member of this jury, however, found the pictures or statuary the most interesting part of the exhibition, which proves that the favorite study of the American as yet is man, not art.

Another curious fact was that each man was interested in something outside of his own occupation or especial knowledge. A well-known electrician found keenest delight in the rose-island, while an equally well-known naturalist was most impressed by the great Krupp cannon. It was an indication of the many-sidedness of the American mind.

An English blacksmith makes a horse shoe and nothing else; but the Yankee blacksmith conceives a plan for his garden, or suggests, while he waits the platform for the party that is to meet in convention to nominate the next President.

Another national trait was hinted in the somewhat dogmatic complacency with which the opinions were stated. The jurymen did not say, "I found the Court of Honor the most impressive, etc.," but "The Court of Honor was the most impressive, etc.," a habit of speech which does not conduce to our popularity among nations.

Another American characteristic was shown in the cordial approval which was almost universal. We are a genial, friendly, easily pleased people.

One writer, however, found in the vast scene of enchantment to which every nation had sent its gift of worth and beauty but one thing to remember; the disorderly papers and fragments of luncheon scattered at noon about the grounds.

Even this kindly nation has its grumblers, who would only see the mellow on the peach, or listen for the false note in an angel's song.

There are lessons to be learned from the comments on the Fair, by those who unluckily could not see the great object-lessons of the Fair itself.—Youth's Companion.

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WORK AND WAGES.

A Persian cook can earn \$3.22 a month. A teamster in Peru makes \$12 per week.

A weaver in Germany receives 60c a day.

A native painter in India earns 43c a day.

Farm laborers in Belgium receive 40c a day.

A mule driver in Morocco earns 10c a day.

A thrasher in Turkey can command 40c a day.

A Mexican mason earns from 75c to \$1 a day.

Music teachers in Hamburg are paid 21c an hour.

A boss man in Ceylon can earn \$3.20 per week.

Police men in Saxony receive \$201 a year as salary.

A railroad conductor in Turkey gets \$27 a month.

An engraver in Rio de Janeiro can make \$12 per week.

A blacksmith in Jerusalem can make \$1.92 per week.

The King of Bavaria has a salary of \$1,412,000 a year.

A printer in Peru can make from \$1.25 to \$1.80 a day.

Shop girls in France receive an average of \$100 a year.

In Mexico seamstresses are paid 37c a day, weavers, 50c.

Bookkeepers in Germany receive from \$390 to \$490 a year.

Teachers in Hamburg receive from \$11 to \$23 per month.

Fig-pickers in Asia Minor, if skillful, can make 20c a day.

A camel owner and his beast in Palestine are worth \$1 a day.

Railroad clerks in Germany are paid an average of 52c a day.

Houses for working people in Germany rent for \$25 to \$45 a year.

A French Queen of the fourteenth century received 2800 a year.

A confectioner in Venezuela can earn from \$12 to \$16 per month.

Waiters in Turkey, if they have good places, can make \$17 a month.

A hide-splitter in Persia can make, in busy seasons, 32c a day.

Teachers in the Mexican public schools are paid \$30 to \$40 a month.

A tailor in Turkey if a skilled hand, can command \$3.97 per week.

Switchmen in Saxony consider themselves well paid with \$178 a year.

A female tackmaker in France is fortunate if she makes \$1.16 per week.

Freight handlers on the Prussian railroads make an average of 52c a day.

A Constantinian porter, if business is good, can make \$3.17 a week.

In 1839 female laborers in Italy received 2c a day and a portion of food.

Builders in London receive 23 shillings a week and work fifty-two hours.

The King of Saxony has \$750,000 a year, but he is very rich in his own right.

Mantua-makers, with skill and experience, can make \$2 per week in Bavaria.

Glasgow shipbuilders receive 16 shillings a week and work fifty-four hours.

An Afghan shawl-maker earns 48c a day, and works from sunrise to sunset.

A plumber in St. Petersburg is paid \$12 per month with board; a baker, \$9.60.

A skillful cigarmaker in Germany can make an average of \$2.86 per week.

The infant King of Spain receives \$1,400,000 besides \$600,000 for family use.

A laborer in Syria has \$12 per year as rent and 49 taxes to the Government.

Native laborers in Palestine work for 15c a day and pay all their own expenses.

Bookbinders in Edinburgh receive 24 shillings a week and work fifty-four hours.

Saxony firemen are paid \$238 per annum; the chief gets \$350 and a house to live in.

Women coal carriers at the Lisbon docks receive 30c a day; male coal carriers, 50c.

The regular salary of the superintendent of a Cuban sugar plantation is \$100 a month.

Cashiers in the stores of Smyrna, Turkey, receive an average salary of \$14 per week.

The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is \$2.17.

Female servants in the Azores "who have their own clothes" receive \$1.05 per month.

In Strasburg, bricklayers are paid \$1.15 per week of sixty hours; hod-carriers, \$3.21.

The total weekly expense of a German family of seven persons is generally about \$3.57.

Class teachers in Prussian schools receive \$392.70 as salary; female teachers, \$285.00.

Wages in all departments of labor have steadily increased since the beginning of this century.

English laborers of all kinds are now paid over twice as much as they were a century ago.

DEPOT LUMBER YARD. W. P. HEACOCK, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Doors and Windows, Brackets, Turnings, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Lime, Sand, Glass, Nails and all kinds of Building Materials and Builders' Hardware. Newberg, Oregon

The Chehalum Valley Bank, In its new rooms near the post office, Newberg, Oregon. Affords ample facilities for the transaction of a general banking business, including Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Thanking the public for favors of the past year, we solicit a continuance of the same for the future. DIRECTORS: GEO. W. MITCHELL, President, A. R. MILLS, Vice-President, G. W. McCONNELL, G. C. CHRISTENSON, W. K. ALLEN, MOSES VOTAW, Cashier.

"The Fashion" Livery, Feed & Sale Stable. HANSON & WORDEN, Proprietors. We are prepared to furnish Good and Stylish Rigs, with or without drivers. Fair treatment guaranteed by us and the same expected of our customers. Tourist and Transient custom solicited. Prices reasonable. Sheridan Street, near Main. NEWBERG, OREGON.

GRAND CLOSING -:- OUT -:- SALE! Having Secured the Entire J. D. CARTER Stock at an Extreme Sacrifice, I will give my friends and the public generally, the benefit of my purchase. Big Bargains for Cash or Produce. I have just returned from market, where I have selected a general assortment of new Dry Goods, Groceries etc. 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. Amory Building, Main Street, Newberg. J. L. DAVIS.

Cash Meat Market J. F. FORD, Evangelist, Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 26, 1893: S. B. Med. Mfg. Co., Dufur, Oregon. Gentlemen: On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 35 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well flushed up. S. B. Conch Cure has done its work well. Both of the children 12 and 14. Your S. B. Conch Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings from all. Wishing you prosperity, we are Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford. If you wish to feel fresh and lively, and ready for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by C. F. Moore & Co.

Oregon Pacific Railroad Co. E. W. HADLEY, Receiver. Low rates between San Francisco and Portland and VALLEY POINTS. River Steamers Wm. M. Hong & Three Sisters leave Portland Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. Leave Salem, north, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m. Passenger fare, Newberg to Portland or Salem, 50 cents. For any information desired, address C. T. WARDLAW, R. E. MURPHY, T. F. & P. A. Corvallis, O.

NO MORE BACK ACHE NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLES OREGON KIDNEY GRAVEL, CONSTIPATION, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. Sold by C. F. Moore & Co.

5 DOLLARS TO PER DAY 20 Easily Made. We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 489, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Quaker City Poultry Yard. C. F. BUTLER, Proprietor. NEWBERG OREGON. A careful study has convinced me of the superior qualities and adaptability to the climate of Barded Plymouth Rocks, which I am now breeding exclusively. Eggs for sale in season.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon its 17th year of phenomenal success. No other family paper in the United States has had such growth and maintained it so steadily. It goes into every County in the United States, and has clubs of subscribers at nearly every Postoffice. It has gained this proud position solely on its merits as a highly interesting family newspaper. For the Year 1894. It will be made much better and more attractive than ever. While retaining all of its present popular features, it will contain a new one. ITS FEATURES: War History, by men who actually served and fought in the struggle. Short Stories of Romance, Travel, Experience and adventure, by leading writers. Editorials upholding the cause of the veteran, and maintaining the highest loyalty to the Government, and the promotion of the best interests of the whole people. Washington News. Full accounts of what is taking place at the seat of Government; careful reports of all important matters of public interest; the Executive Department's actions about public men. Household Department. Edited by a lady of National reputation. G. A. R., W. E. C. and S. of F. News, more full and complete than published by any other paper. Agricultural Department, carefully edited by practical men. General News, carefully compiled. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is strictly non-partisan, and thoroughly American. It believes in the greatest good for the greatest number, and is the highest development of our institutions in National unity and exalted loyalty. Price \$1 a Year Payable in Advance. It claims to give more and better matter for the same price as any other paper published. Every time that appears in it is written for it and has appeared in no other paper. It uses no syndicate or stock-exchange matter. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1723 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.