

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

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

For the amount of property invested and the amount of money it receives, the state fair is the worst failure of any state institution. Unless the management can be reformed and new life put into the fair it is doubtful if any increased patronage can be secured for it in the future. The debt upon it is so great that no one will buy it. Exhibitions are each year growing less. Attendance is growing smaller. Receipts are less and less and the deficit will be greater than ever these hard times and unless Salem expects to lose the fair altogether, the management must get a new move on it, new life and new blood must be injected. It is certain Portland and other parts of the state are willing to see a complete failure and collapse, which is sure to be done unless something can be done.

What can be done? It has been the custom in the past to employ a secretary who had some other business, and a few days before the fair he would come to Salem and pay what attention was absolutely necessary to transact the business. It seems to a secretary, with the proper assistance, could be easily employed for three months preceding the fair, giving him his whole time and attention, all the time and attention of one of the most competent men in the state, would be none too good.

Specialization and organization of the different departments, the fruit interest, agriculture, sheep, live stock, horses, manufactures, poultry, every important interest, worked up systematically and persistently from now until the opening of the fair, might make a fair a success in Oregon. Nothing else will. We could find much to kick at in the way these things have been managed in the past but that does not good. What is wanted is the direct application of sufficient intelligence and enterprise to keep the state fair from going into complete comatose condition from which it will be impossible to ever revive interest in its welfare. It can be done or it cannot be done, just as the board likes. Which shall it be?—Journal.

When an adventurous scientist declared that he had swallowed any amount of cholera cultures without injury, there was a good deal of incredulous head-shaking, and while the doubters could not really dispute the statements made, they insisted that there must be something behind it all; for if cholera bacilli were really themselves and nobody else, why didn't the man die? And now it appears that it isn't the well-bred, properly conducted bacillus that does the mischief, but the substance that they manufacture from the contents of the human interior where they take up their abiding place. The bacilli proceed to form what is known as nitrite, a most deadly poison. The substance is by the bacilli generated from many vegetables, especially cauliflower, lettuce, beets and turnips. Meat contains but a limited amount of convertible material, hence the prevailing idea that vegetables are to be eaten with prudence during cholera seasons, while meat in small quantities and Indian corn, barley and the like are much safer articles of diet. It is further asserted that there are other bacteria found in the intestines of men and animals that are capable of generating nitrites, but that the cholera bacillus produces over forty thousand times more than any other creature. If there is no suitable substance found by the cholera bacilli upon which to work, they form lactic and other acids, but these rarely cause serious illa. They sometimes give rise to what is known as choleric, which frequently prevails to a considerable extent during epidemics of cholera.—E.

Some day the whole Willamette valley will be a checker board of electric railways with cars pulled by the power of the Willamette river at Oregon City falls. The rapid development of long distance transmission of power is hastening this happy coming time. An electric plant transmits electricity from Tivoli to Rome, a distance of twenty miles and lights the historic seven hilled city. In Germany there are longer currents, and from the falls of Laufen, Switzerland, a current is carried to Frankfurt, a distance of 112 miles, with a loss of only twenty-four per cent.—Statesman.

The tariff bill passed the senate on last Tuesday by a vote of 34 to 29.

Letter From Silas Moon.

DEAR FRIENDS—Your paper received, many thanks. You cannot imagine the comfort it gives me to get the news therein, as I have only received two mails. I have been on the island near three months. I will give you some items of my trip that might be of interest to some.

Leaving Newberg on the ninth of February at 7 a. m., I arrived at Tacoma, Wash., at 10 p. m., where I was delayed six days on account of the steamer, City of Topeka, being behind time. It arrived on the morning of the 16th, and at 4 p. m. it was off for Alaskan waters again with quite a number of passengers, mostly for the Yukon gold mining regions of Alaska. After four days pleasant sailing, except one, while crossing Dixon entrance the wind struck us in a way that some of us passengers did not enjoy so well. I arrived at Ft. Wrangell, Alaska, on the 20th at 4 a. m. The atmosphere was not the same temperature as that of Oregon, but very cold, yet calm. Snow three and four feet deep in the valleys. How much one enjoys to see the sun rise and shed its golden rays

over these great white mountains. At 9 a. m. the steamer whistled and left. Here I was met by Dr. Thwing, the Presbyterian missionary who gave me a very warm welcome and, saying "We have fitted up a room for you and want you to stop with us while you remain in Wrangell." As some of my goods did not come along with me as I intended, I staid with this good brother until the steamer Mexico came from the Sound. It brought the rest of my goods.

During my stay I had an opportunity to get more acquainted with the missionaries, teachers and government officials, who showed me great respect and kindness and offered to assist me in any way that was in their power.

As there was no small steamers adroit at this time of the year, I employed a native to take me to Kuprianoff island, 80 miles from Ft. Wrangell, in a canoe. Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas, the marshal advised me to take his Indian policeman, who had a large canoe and a reliable Indian, also a Kake, and would be a valuable help in many ways. On speaking to Mr. Shauke, the policeman, we found that he was more than anxious to take me over, as the Kakes had been talking to him about bringing them a missionary to live in their midst, so now he would have the honor of taking one to them.

After all arrangements were made Mr. Shauke wished to load up, to start on the following morning. On going to the wharf I found Mr. Shauke and two other natives with a large canoe 40 feet long, capable of holding three tons, with two sails, which we soon loaded for the trip. Having been already at brother and sister Thwings fifteen days. They refused any compensation, but gave me \$30 to further me on my journey and remarked that they felt a great interest in the Kake Indians and they believed it right for them to help me in the work I had undertaken. May many others do likewise, who should be more interested in these poor benighted people who are calling for help.

On the morning of March, 7th, 10 a. m. I was off for Kake village, as our captain ordered the sails hoisted I was cheered with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs by friends that accompanied me to the wharf. Sailing gently along leaving the little village in the distance the thought comes to me

"I know not what awaits me,
God kindly veils mine eyes,
But sweetly through the silence came
His loving, "Follow me."

In the latter part of the day the wind rose and the waves began to roll, now and then our canoe would receive heavy blows, being at times broad sides to the waves; the parting billows would often deposit water in the canoe. The captain let it drive this way for a while as there was a great many reefs near the shore and no safe landing. All at once he cried out, "too much wind we turn in." He had found a beautiful little harbor where we anchored until morning, on the Kuprianoff island. Here I met my first Kakes, who were camped along the beach trapping and hunting. The next morning the wind had calmed down to a steady breeze, only a whiff at intervals from off the mountains, which is dreaded the most by the natives as it is liable to sink there canoes at a time they are not aware of. We sailed again, with only one sail up as we were nearing Rocky Pass. Along these islands we see a great many deer along the beach, as there is too much snow in the mountains for them to live. As we were sailing along I shot two from the canoe, which gave us plenty of fresh meat. All along there can be seen fresh tracks of their foot prints 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Spruce and cedar spruce mainly, which would make a logging man's mouth water. It will be very valuable if this country ever opens to settlement. On the evening of the 9th of March, we arrived at Kake village. After landing and inspecting the village revealed the fact there were no natives in it. They had left a few days before for a hunt. The only living residents were a little dog, a cat, and a few ravens.

Some of the natives stopped not very far away, saw us when we arrived, came to see their new missionary, as Mr. Shauke wished to return to Wrangell while the weather was favorable, we sent for the chief of the tribe. The wind began to blow, so he did not get here until the 11th. As he was seen coming with his canoe load of natives, 20 in number, one of our boys hoisted the stars and stripes (the flag was given me at Wrangell) to be patriotic I suppose. After their arrival and a welcome hand shaking, we were seated around a large stove in the school house which was built by the government eight years ago. The chief expressed himself very warmly towards friends starting mission work among them, and that they believed God had sent me to help them, as they are in darkness, and now I would lead them to the light, and it seemed to them that Mr. Edwards had come to life. Now they feel happy, as their children had cried when they looked toward the school house because their friend and teacher was gone. Now if they had a saw mill and stove, so they would not have to go off to other stations to do business, I could have their children and be to them a father. They wished their children to be educated, for the other people never had a chance, and desire the children should improve their time. Mr. Shauke talked on the line of temperance, which was very good, as it is so badly needed here. After working our dear Heavenly Father to bless our little gathering to His own glory, and shaking hands good-bye, they were soon off for their camping grounds.

The morning of the 12th, Mr. Shauke and his two men started back to Ft. Wrangell, leaving me all alone on the island to open up the work. Oh, these long months. No one can fully realize the meaning of them only as they have been placed in similar circumstances. I have only seen four white people since my arrival here. On the 15th of May a small steamer from Douglas island, dropped anchor in the harbor, they were looking for two men who left Douglas island some months before, and had not been heard from. I cleared some ground and have growing now potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and radishes, soon do to use, rhubarb, blackberries, raspberries, doing well; strawberries have blossomed; grass a foot high along the beach. I am anxiously waiting for my mail from loved ones and friends. Yours truly,
S. R. Moon.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF OREGON YEARLY MEETING.

Discipline Adopted—Standing Committees Appointed—Large Attendance and Much Interest Sunday.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

The reading of the remainder of the proposed church discipline was taken up at this session and finished. The report of the committee was adopted and with a very few additions the document was adopted as the discipline of the church for the coming year, with the order that a type written copy be furnished each monthly meeting. The further consideration of the discipline during the year was left with the same committee and members may in the meantime submit to the committee such changes as they think proper, for their consideration.

At this session the subject of foreign missions was taken up. The committee made a detailed report of the work done during the year which showed much active work and careful plans laid for the year.

Kuprianoff or Kake island, Alaska, has been chosen as the field for mission work. This is the point at which Charles Edwards was killed two years ago while attempting to prevent men from smuggling whisky into that country. Silas Moon has been on the island for some time and has been very kindly received by the natives. Twenty of the principal men among the natives called on him as soon as they heard of his arrival and assured him that their people were glad a missionary had at last come to take up the work again. Two years ago when Chas. Edwards was murdered, Silas Moon and Dr. Connet left the mission at Douglas island in an open boat and went to Kake island to take charge of the personal effects of the deceased. After securing the property they took note of how things were left in the school room which was also Mr. Edwards' living room. When Mr. Moon arrived there a couple of months ago he found everything as they had left it, without anything having been removed. Even some wood that was left in the room was still in the same position. The door was still locked and not a window open.

Mr. Moon reports everything favorable for mission work at that point and the committee is encouraged to press forward with the work. Mrs. Moon and the children in company with Mrs. Leiter will leave here the latter part of this month for that field.

Miss Atkinson speaking on "The Church and Missions," said: It is impossible for a true christian to be out of harmony with missions. Jesus Christ was a missionary, for this earth was not his home. He came from heaven to show us how to be missionaries.

In Christian Endeavor conventions of all the sessions held, the subject of missions touched the soul life of the delegates most. In your mission work cover all the ground you can efficiently instead of just a little as you can.

Since women have branched out with their own societies they have raised more than \$2,000,000 for missions.

There is no nation the sun shines upon but that has opened its doors for the preaching of the gospel.

The church formerly prayed that doors might be opened for missionary work. They were opened. Then they prayed for laborers. God has given them by the hundreds, and there are thousands of young people in our colleges preparing for the work and offering their services. When the church sees these devoted ones and looks into the treasury for money to send them into the field it is found empty. Our prayers now must be for financial aid.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. If you will read up on mission work you get interested. If you neglect to read mission literature you neglect that which is next to the Bible. Fill the homes with such literature and you will arouse an interest in missions. Every church ought to take a collection once each month for missions. Give as the Lord wants you to give and he will prosper you more.

Mrs. Leiter spoke at some length on her work on Douglas island and at the close of her remarks sang a hymn in the language of the natives. She is very confident of success in the work on Kake island and is anxious to go to the field as soon as possible.

A store was very much needed and it was very much to be desired that some man who was a consecrated christian would join them. A saw mill would be needed and in the course of time a fishing post may profitably be established.

Dr. and Mrs. Minthorn also spoke of the mission work in general and especially of the prospects for good work being done on Kake island.

This session was probably as full of interest to the church as any one that was held. A telegram was read from Mrs. L. Maria Dean at Lawn Hill, Iowa, reporting the safe arrival of Rev. J. H. Douglas and wife at that place. The clerk was directed to send a response.

Endeavor and other lines of church work. Many of the foreign nations are making an effort to get from under these heavy burdens, then why should we as a nation do anything that will tend toward increasing our burdens. We read every time we pick up a paper almost of the urgent necessity for the most strict economy along all lines, and yet we go on making enormously expensive war vessels.

Elwood Scott said: You will not find a more loyal and patriotic people than Friends have always been. We believe that war as a basis for settling national difficulties is wrong in principle. As a matter of economy it is cheaper to train people to do right than to whip them for doing wrong.

If other people had been trained as ours were the late war would have been an impossibility.

We have no word of censure for the old soldier. Many of our members were in the war. We only want to teach people that there is a better way for settling difficulties than with the sword.

When in Germany I saw thousands of women working in the field, whose husbands were in the armies. A better day is coming. Keep at the work. Spread literature and talk. Let the questions of peace and arbitration be pressed every where.

"The Peace Bell," a very appropriate song was sung to good effect by a number of little girls.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Miles said she wanted to press upon our members the importance of taking peace papers to be read by our children as well as ourselves. Many nations are considering the propriety of reducing their armies. We have great reason to be encouraged.

Other remarks on the subject were made by Mrs. Romick, F. L. Harford and John H. Vestal.

The report of the committee on "Books and Tracts" followed which showed the amount of literature distributed during the year and other active work of the committee.

Mrs. L. P. Round in speaking of the good often done by the distribution of tracts related an incident of a shoemaker who was a Sabbath breaker. Some one dropped into his shop a tract on the subject of Sabbath observance. When he found it he was mad and said he would dispose of it by putting it into the sole of a shoe that he was making, which he did. Sometime after the wearer of the shoe brought it in to have a new sole put on and the shoemaker on finding it read it and was converted and gave up his Sabbath breaking.

Memorials were read for deceased members, as follows: Wm. Hobson, Mrs. Rebecca Clawson, Mrs. Ruth C. Hall, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, Thomas Hadley, Benjamin Miles, John Edwards and Joseph Cooper. The memorial of Wm. Hobson was ordered printed with the minutes and the others filed with the minutes and kept with the church records.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
The previous announcement that the subject of education would be considered at this session brought out a larger audience than usual.

The professors of Pacific College and the Polytechnic Institute at Salem were seated on the rostrum. Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. Edwin Morrison. A report of the superintendent of education was read.

Then followed reports of Pacific College and the Polytechnic Institute. Prof. Morrison read a very excellent paper which was listened to with the closest attention by the audience. Other remarks pertinent to the question were made by Elwood Scott, Dr. Minthorn, Prof. C. E. Lewis and Miss Atkinson. The latter speaker encouraged all young people to attend college. She said: If you have not the money to take you through without stopping count it a privilege to make your own way through. You will be the better for it when you are through. Such privations as you will be compelled to withstand will only the better prepare you for the stern realities of life. A man I knew moved away from excellent college privileges and went farther out where he could get more land for his boys. A few years later I went into the neighborhood in which they lived to hold revival services and I found these same boys the most outstanding sinners in the community. The father told me with tears in his eyes that he made a grand mistake when he made that move. Keep your boys in college.

Pres. Newlin. I wish the young people could understand the longing that goes out from our hearts to help you. You can't afford to go through life without a college education. My college professor said there were two things a young man could afford to go in debt for—an education and real estate. You can't afford to go in debt for clothes or for what you eat.

Sometimes parents say their children will only be ordinary when grown up anyway and it is useless to give them much education. Don't say that. Your children are going to be American citizens. On the education of your daughters will depend to a very large degree the future of the next generation.

A young man who is grabbing a stump may say he is too busy to go and cut a pole to pry with, and yet if he would go and get the pole he could accomplish his object in half the time it will take if he works without it. If those who are expecting to be missionaries will stop awhile at college no time will be lost for in the meantime they can prepare themselves for much more efficient work.

W. K. Allen said: I have had many opportunities to get good positions had I been able to fill them, and my qualifications were all sufficient for many of them with the exception of a lack in my education. Like many other young men I rushed west several years ago to get gold, and I got a reasonable amount of it, but I failed to get that which could not have been taken away from me a good education. I want to see the people stand together to sustain Pacific College.

SUNDAY, 10 A. M.
The subject of Sabbath school work be-

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Having purchased the business of Kay & Todd it is our purpose to continue the same in such a manner as to merit and receive the trade of Newberg and vicinity. We are going to sell goods at

HARD TIME PRICES!

We carry a stock of the famous BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN GOODS.

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Successors to Kay & Todd.

ing under consideration Jas. P. Price and Elwood Scott followed the report of the superintendent with very interesting remarks on the work done during the past year and urging more active work for the coming year.

Anson Cox reviewed the progress of Sunday schools during the past forty years and urged thorough organization for the work within the limits of all the meetings in the Yearly Meeting. He was of the opinion that much good might be done throughout the Willamette valley in pressing this work in remote places. At one point recently he said a minister asked a boy of sixteen if he had any meetings in their neighborhood. The boy said yes the poplites came around occasionally and held meetings and then sometimes the democrats and republicans also had meetings. The minister asked him if they ever had religious meetings and the boy asked what kind of meetings they were. The same questions were asked about Sunday schools and the boy did not know the meaning of the term "Sunday schools."

It takes time and energy to climb these mountains to hold Sunday schools but in this work we can do a great work for Christ. A three days convention ought to be held during the summer when methods can be talked over. Other remarks were made by G. W. Mitchell, Chas. Scott and Mrs. Louisa P. Round.

The committee on temperance submitted their annual report and recommended that gospel temperance meetings be held throughout the limits of the church during the year which was adopted. A song was very nicely sung by members of the Loyal Legion.

Miss Georgia Griffith said she came from Iowa a prohibition state and she assured the audience that prohibition does prohibit. With saloons all around the state it may be expected that some will be smuggled in and sold. She was glad to find two towns in the state, Newberg and Scott's Mills, that were free from saloons.

Elisha Janeway spoke on the effects of prohibition in Kansas. When the law first went into effect there was a struggle made by the saloon men but all open saloons were practically closed. In some places the saloon element have concentrated their forces and are doing some business, but no breweries or distilleries are running. The effect of prohibition has been good in Kansas.

Mrs. Leiter said in speaking of temperance in connection with missionary work, while I see the evil on one side I see on the other Christ. My faith is in the Lord Jesus. This is a day of organization. Evil doers are organized as never before. Let us see to it that we are thoroughly organized to fight this evil.

Elwood Scott said: It is the business of the church to espouse every good cause. Much enlightenment is needed on this drink question. We should be a united force against the saloon and its effects.

Mrs. Romick. The outlook is bright. Our children are being educated on the effects of alcohol on the human system. We are raising up a band of young people of strong temperance sentiment. Strong drink is America's "river of sorrow."

Miss Atkinson. Think we are ready to organize and take up the work after hearing what we have. There should be no dissensions among church members over methods. We should always be ready to take the hand of any member and work for the good of the world. The Bible prohibits putting wine to neighbors lips. It also prohibits dissensions and evil speaking.

The same resolutions that were passed last year, with some additions were introduced and passed without discussion.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.
The larger part of this session was taken up in consideration of Endeavor work. The Endeavor committee and other workers were seated on the rostrum. An interesting program had been prepared which was as follows:

"Importance of Signing the Pledge," A. C. Stanbrough.
"Foreign Mission Work," Mrs. Dr. Clark. Pastor, Rev. Elwood Scott.
"Home Mission Work," Miss Jessie Nelson.

Solo, Prof. J. J. Jessup.
"Junior Endeavor," Miss Rebekah W. Hinchman.
Recitation, Miss May Lamb.
Duet, Misses Nerva Wright and Sibyl Woodward.

Edgar Ballard introduced the matter of a summer school for those who desired a special study of the Bible and methods of work. The nominating committee was directed to propose names for a committee of seven to make the necessary arrangements for such a school.

Methodist church, Rev. Chas. Scott at the Baptist church, Rev. F. M. George and Rev. L. M. Haworth in the grove, and Miss Atkinson at the Friends church in the morning. Of the latter sermon we will make special mention.

The theme of the speaker was the grace of God. First the grace of God hath appeared unto all men. Grace came then came Christ. The goodness of God leadeth to repentance. It is grace and unmerited favor that brings salvation.

When a missionary went out and preached to the natives and told them they were sinners they said, "you are only a man, we know as much as you know." But when he told them of Christ and his mercy they felt the need of such a savior.

The grace of God coming to us teaches us what to do and what not to do. If we would do more accusing of our own hearts and less excusing of ourselves for our shortcomings and excuse our neighbors more and accuse them less we would soon see things differently.

Christians sometimes complain of the work they have to do. Don't do this, but remember that there will be a rest for you by and by in glory. Faith keeps her eye constantly on the cross of Christ.

All the promises of God are to us and amen forever. Go first to God and ask for wisdom. There is grace abundant in every time of need. Just as we are, we stand in the sight of God. It takes grace to go down into the slums in the depths of sin and wickedness to reach sinners. His appearance in the brightness of his glory will be much more wonderful than when he was seen on earth, or even more wonderful than when seen on the cross.

When he shall come in his brightness the wicked in the earth shall flee away and all sin will be swept from the earth and all will be clean. We are not children of the night that you should be overtaken. It is wonderful what measure of grace we have had but there are greater things yet in store for the church. Had it not been for his grace we might have been lower in sin than the lowest heathens.

We are not only looking for his appearing but for life eternal with him our coming King.

Hope does not look backward but forward to the future and says go forward. We will have no more need for faith when we shall have entered into eternal joy.

There is something in the soul touched by that word eternal. Are we ready for his appearing. What shall the answer be. We will see him with these eyes of ours on the judgment seat. We shall all see him. They who pierced him shall see him again. Does not that heart of yours in common sense say, "my God, unto thee I consecrate my heart, my soul, my all."

Have you found calvary? If you have not you are not ready to meet God. Let us open our hearts for the incoming grace of God.

In the afternoon Rev. Elwood Scott preached to a large audience in the house while Miss Atkinson and Rev. Anson Cox spoke in the grove.

SUNDAY NIGHT.
At this sessions a collection was taken for the Alaska mission which added to other sums raised during the meeting amounted to something more than \$100.

President Newlin preached the sermon of the evening. We will mention some of the points made by the speaker.

Christ is the only emancipator. There are grander possibilities before us than we have ever thought of. Let us move out of the small chambers we have occupied into greater light. The Lord Jesus was free from traditions and petty notions because he came to save the world. I must do my best and you must do your best to save the world. It is not you must, but you may come. Duties grow to be a privilege when you get that idea. Our liberty comes somewhere along the line of duty. The songs that we sing are not for ourselves but for others. Times of discouragement and darkness will come but trust in God and have a vision in the heart of what there is to do.

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Townsend, W. J. Townsend and E. C. Armstrong.

TEMPERANCE.
Chas. Townsend, Mrs. Susanna Scott, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Mrs. L. G. Romick and W. P. Smith.

MISSIONARY.
B. C. Miles, Mrs. M. E. K. Edwards, Mrs. Laura E. Minthorn, Mrs. Mabel Douglas, Mrs. Mary J. Scott, Mrs. Marjann Douglas, E. Robinson and Wm. Reece.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.
Dr. H. J. Minthorn.

EDUCATION.
Thomas Newlin, Edwin Morrison, Miss Ella F. Macy, T. S. Townsend, Miss Rebekah W. Hinchman, Miss Bertha Ramsey, Dr. A. Miles, Moses Votaw and J. H. Douglas, Jr.

TRUSTEES PACIFIC COLLEGE.
T. S. Townsend, W. J. Hatley, J. T. Smith, Mrs. Melinda Craven.

BOOKS AND TRACTS.
Mrs. Laura Reese, Miss Rebecca Rnan, R. H. Gardner, Mrs. Docio Macy, Mrs. Elizabeth Mole.

SABBATH SCHOOL.
Mrs. B. S. Cook, Preston Riley, Alice B. Spencer, Seth Mills, J. J. Jessup, Mrs. Lydia Gardner, Mrs. Mary J. Newlin, Mrs. Lizzie White.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.
B. S. Cook, C. E. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Lamb, Edgar Ballard, Nelson Morrison, Miss Jessie Nelson.

PRINTING.
B. S. Cook, Thomas Newlin, J. J. Jessup.

TREASURER
J. T. Smith.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.
Calvin Stanley, L. M. Parker, W. P. Smith.

SUMMER SCHOOL.
Elwood Scott, Edwin Morrison, Miss Rebekah W. Hinchman, Mrs. Mabel Douglas, C. E. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Allen, Dr. H. J. Minthorn, Miss Atkinson, advisor.

DELEGATES TO CALIFORNIA YEARLY MEETING.
J. H. Douglas, Elwood Scott, Mrs. M. E. K. Edwards, Alternates, F. M. George, Mrs. L. G. Romick, Mrs. Jane B. Votaw.

List of Letters
Remaining unclaimed in the Newberg Post Office, for the month ending June 30, 1894.

Mr. C. G. Adams, Tom Frazier, Mrs. Frank Gorman, Ira Powell, Cashy, Lenore Schwen, Mr. A. W. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
J. C. SAWYER, P. M.

Special Sale.
Friday and Saturday on new goods just received. Lowest prices on trimmed hats. Three doors east of Wilson's Grocery.

Short breath cured by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.