

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1906.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Newberg, Oregon.



Thou, too, sail on, O ship of state! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity, with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what master laid thy keel, What workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, Who never feared a whining foe, Who spared the anchor and the hold, Who bore the ship when tempest roared, When all the world below was shock, 'Tis of the waves and not the rock; 'Tis of the thumping of the sail, And not a reef made by the gale! In spite of reef and tempest roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, We sail on, nor have we heard the cue! Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee— are all with thee. —Longfellow.

Letter from Los Angeles, California.

The long dry period of about six weeks since my coming here has at last been broken by a copious shower, which continued nearly all night last night and this morning was a veritable Oregon winter morning.

Quite a refreshing wind to the atmosphere but not in time or of sufficient quantity to be of much use to the agricultural or horticultural products of this country. The former with the exception of irrigated alfalfa fields will be almost a total failure this season, in southern California.

The orange, lemon and walnut producers are struggling to get water for irrigation in almost every locality with which I have become familiar. New wells are being sunk for artesian water all over, and it seems the supply when struck is getting alarmingly short. The hundreds of cars of oranges and lemons that are being sent east from the producing districts of those varieties of fruits are bringing considerable returns to the shippers, but much complaint is made on account of the condition of much of the fruit that has gone to market being, some too green when picked and some injured by frost, thereby lessening the returns from what should have been from the same quantity had it been in perfect condition.

On looking out on the hills and mountains, or across the valley lands here, you do not see the evergreen forests and glade or the continuous verdure of the landscape as from our Oregon houses, but outside the irrigation districts the hills and valleys are brown and bare as an autumn leaf, and it seems the hot rays of the sun and the "Santa Ana" winds are not satisfied with extracting the moisture from the atmosphere but dive down and suck it from the earth to a considerable depth leaving the surface, simply, dry and shifting sands.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions of this season on account of the drought there is much here that makes this southern country an attractive place for a home. It was no misnomer when first called "The land of sunshine." For here as sure as the earth revolves Old Sol will show his face about twelve hours in every twenty-four.

This is one feature that is delightful, when you can count on that to a certainty, at least three hundred and twenty five days in a year. It has been my privilege to spend about ten days at Whittier and a short time at Pasadena, two delightful suburban towns within easy reach of Los Angeles. The beauty of Pasadena as a city of lovely homes is beyond my power of description for its one of such places as is only found in a climate where the Palm tree and tropical plants and flowers are grown to perfection. The streets of modern pavement, are kept as clean as a threshold floor, while on either side is growing a regularly set row of eucalyptus trees with their shady foliage, or as other owners choose a row of Palm trees whose trunks are as regular as the pillars to the court of some great building. In the growth of trees here I have been foretly impressed with the fact of the regularity of the growth of the Palm tree. That with equal care and attention all can be made to look so nearly alike. Talk of elegant homes! My! It seems all that wealth could do has been lavished upon the ornamentation of their grounds and the skill of the architecture of the homes of many here. I was very much surprised to see the improvement and progress that has been made in and around the little village of Whittier in so short a time. My visit there was one of especial interest, from the fact that here I found many people who have friends in Newberg, but more particularly from the fact that here I found scores of people with whom I had associated in my earlier days and with whom I had not had the privilege of meeting for nearly a quarter of a century. To say I enjoyed it all immensely is sufficient and will leave you to guess at the rest. Though I do not yet feel that I have arrived to the years of my second childhood I think I can say I know what it is to live my childhood days over again.

Whittier has just been incorporated.

including a territory about 2 miles square about four times the size of Newberg. The growth of the orange, lemon and walnut orchards planted within and without the townsite has been remarkable. If I remember correctly J. C. Hatt formerly of Newberg told me there would be about 100 car loads of lemons and oranges shipped from Whittier this spring. Most of the homes in Whittier are kept in tasteful shape with the aid of the brush and paint and care in decorating their lawns and grounds.

The Whittier Academy under the care of Prof. J. J. Jessup assisted by two Earlham students is doing a good work among the young people of the town.

Our old friend D. J. Wood formerly owner of the Larkin place northwest of Newberg, has a nice little home, as the result of hard work since coming to Whittier. He and Maggie seem quite happy and contented with their lot. Their two daughters are married and in homes of their own.

J. C. Hatt and son Will are doing quite a lucrative business, I understand in legal business and real estate. Will attends to the legal business of the town.

I rode out with Elmer Armstrong, who had the management of A. C. Church's orchard in its infancy, to where he has charge of a large orchard of 110 acres six miles south of Whittier. Elmer is making money for the owner, as is evidenced by the condition of his orchard as compared to other orchards alongside. Mr. McNally of Rand & McNally, of Chicago, has 600 acres planted to oranges, lemons and figs in this neighborhood. There is one fact very evident in and around the vicinity of Whittier that the soil is very productive, if almost anything that is planted in it, and the growth is very remarkable. With plenty of water the securing of which seems now encouraging, this place can support a dense population in the rural districts. The crude oil industry here is growing more important as time progresses. It is estimated that \$100,000 will go through the Whittier bank this year as the result of that industry alone. Already they have laid a 4 inch pipe six miles from the wells on the hills back of Whittier to Los Nietos a station on the Santa Fe R. R. They are using the oil as fuel for the locomotives on the railroad, also for same purpose in the power plants of Whittier.

Jesse Hodson.

On the Road to Copper River.

Under date of April 15, S. E. Cummins writes to his family in Newberg as follows:

We are all well and hearty, hearty is no name for it for we can just eat all of the time. Playing horse is getting to be a big thing I tell you. Talk of hard work will you? Why, I never knew what it was before.

We have been on this trail eleven days and we are camping on the ice glaciers 12 miles up the mountain side from the bay, and most of our goods are seven miles from the bay, so it will require three days more at least to get the goods to our camp. This trail is comparatively a good one, when we take into consideration, the high craggy mountains on every hand. You could not picture out in your wildest imaginations the sharp peaks, the perpendicular banks, the rocks, the huge ice cakes that can be seen on all sides. This trail winds around between two high ranges of mountains from one to two miles apart, although they do not look to be more than two hundred yards. Distances are the most deceiving in this country of any place I ever have been. One mile don't look to be more than two hundred yards. Between these mountains is quite a level valley of solid ice, which has slid down from each side of the mountains for ages past, till it has become hundreds of feet deep. Most of it is quite level but other places they have come down edgewise, endwise and every other way till it has formed great cracks and crevices hundreds of feet deep. But most of them have blown full of snow till they are passable. But in places where they were protected from the wind, they are yet opened so you can see to the bottom of the country. Just imagine yourself camping on a thousand feet of solid ice and then having to haul your wood twenty five miles on a hand sled to boil your coffee and fry your flap jacks. We have only hauled our two mile yet. Some places it is so steep that it takes twelve men with boxes and tackle to haul one sled. If you don't want to haul your wood you can buy it for ten per pound. How is that for wet balm wood? But such is life in the far north. We have had seven loads so far and so must haul more yet before we reach the summit. We are now about one half of the distance. You remember we were told that it was 25 miles from Port Valdez to Copper River. I was always taught both from a moral and physical standpoint that no man is a hero who does it safe when I am 1000 miles from no place to say that we have been told some whoopers. Not only in the distance from Port Valdez to Copper River but in every other place pertaining to this country. The best we can learn in regard to the distance is as follows: 25 miles from bay to summit of glaciers, 10 miles from summit down to timber, 15 miles through timber to the lakes, 30 miles down the lakes to some river, then down the unknown river a distance no man knows. If this statement is true it should go down in history as one truth told in Alaska. It need not say there never was another for I meet some fine men on this trail, men that are trustworthy. I am sure it is a pleasure to meet some of them and get a pleasant word and look and not only men but ladies. I have met with some six or eight, some of which are highly cultured, refined ladies in the harness pulling their grub the same as the men. The greatest mistake of my life from a financial standpoint, is that I did not bring Elmer and the mules two weeks sooner than I came and worked on this trail. I think I could have cleared \$200 or \$300. I saw one man make \$127 in three hours hauling freight with one little old pony. They are making on an average of \$100 per day with one pony. I saw such a pony as could be bought in Newberg for about \$5 sell with two sacks of barley and two bales of hay for \$500. But the time for making such wages is short as the snow will soon be too soft for horses or even men to travel on and the ice is beginning to crack open. I would like to stay here awhile but if I should I would be left with my goods for there is no

getting over the glaciers after it breaks up in the spring. I rather think I shall hire a man three or four days to help me across the glaciers for fear I might get caught. That will be owing to the weather though. So far it has snowed every day since we landed. But in the middle of the day it is quite warm, but cold during the night. Jimmie froze his ears last evening before reaching camp. We have had two regular Kansas blizzards. There are about three thousand five hundred people on this trail. Some are in good spirits, while others are down-hearted. Some are scolding out and going back every day. There never was a bitter without a sweet, so when we get our loads up the mountain, tired almost to death we can get on our sleds and coast down the mountain feeling fresh when we land at our goods.

AT THE NEWBERG CHURCHES.

What the Pastors said—Announcements for Next Sunday.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS. There will be no Presbyterian services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath as previously announced.

Rev. J. Bowersox, of LaFayette, will preach at the Newberg church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. E. V. Rowton, one of the ministerial students of McMinnville College, will preach in the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. The public is cordially invited to be present at both these services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"Why we observe Sunday" was the subject of the evening sermon. Sabbath observance is founded in the authority of God who has spoken to us through the example and utterances of prophets and apostles. The Bible teaches us there have been three dispensations, the Patriarchal, extending from Adam to Exodus, the Mosaic extending from Exodus to the Crucifixion, and the Christian which extends from the Resurrection to Christ's coming again. Each of these periods has had its own Sabbath and each Sabbath has its own peculiar meaning.

The Sabbath of Patriarchal times dates from the closing act of creation. "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it because in it he had rested from all his work." The creation week was composed of seven long periods each of a week introduced by a literal initial day. Adam was created on the initial day of the sixth period. The seventh day was the initial day of the first week of rest upon which God entered and which continues to the present time. That seventh day was the memorial day of the completed work of the Creator. It was the next day after Adam's creation. It was literally Adam's second day on earth though it was really his first complete day of life.

Adam would soon begin to reckon time, "Why we observe Sunday" was the subject of the evening sermon. He surely would not go back to any day or time before his own existence. If he began to reckon from the day of his creation then the Sabbath would come on the second day of the first week of human history. It would be more natural for him to make the day which God had hallowed as a memorial day, and which was also his first complete day of life the starting point of his calendar. The Sabbath of the Patriarchal ages thus became the honored first day of the week, corresponding with our Sunday.

With the dawn of the Mosaic dispensation the Sabbath was changed to the second day of the week. It was important as a memorial of creation it was now to be observed rather as a memorial of deliverance from Egyptian bondage. "Observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shall thou labor and do all thy work but the seventh day is a Sabbath unto the Lord thy God. And thou shalt remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence by a mighty hand and by a stretched out arm, therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day."

The second change was in the manner of reckoning the Sabbath. Instead of reckoning from the first day of the week it was to be reckoned from the 15 day of the month. The Sabbath day, that year A.D. 15 came on Saturday, but the next year it would come on Sunday, and so during the entire Mosaic dispensation the Sabbath would naturally occur on each day of the week one year in every seven years. Memorial Day which we observe always comes on May 30, yet it comes on Monday but once in seven years. The Old Mosaic Sabbath was not a fixed day of the week, but was a movable day just as memorial day is with us.

Soon after the Resurrection two changes were again made in the Sabbath. The Mosaic Sabbath being a memorial of deliverance from Egyptian bondage was typical of a day of deliverance from spiritual bondage. "Let no man judge you in meat or in respect of a holy day, or a new moon or a Sabbath day which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is Christ." We do not question the propriety of abolishing the Mosaic system since Christ has come. It was foretold by Hosea who said of Israel, "I have caused all her solemn assemblies, her new moons, and her Sabbaths, and all her solemn assemblies."

They were all abolished by the example if not by the command of the apostles so that the passover, circumcisions, priesthood, sacrifices, and Sabbaths have all been supplanted by institutions appropriate to the Christian dispensation.

Sunday is the day which the Lord hath made," being the day of rejecting when Christ became "the head of the corner" (Ps 118:22). It is the memorial of Christ's completed work and of our spiritual deliverance. Instead of reckoning it from a day of the month it was reckoned from the first day of the week. This change was wrought by the apostles themselves after Christ had "opened their minds that they might understand the Scriptures." Without his approval they would not have endangered the perpetuity of the Mosaic Sabbath.

That Sunday was adopted as the Sabbath by the apostles and early church is proven also by the writings of Eusebius, Cyprian, Tertullian, Melito, Dionysius, Irenaeus, Justin Martyr, and Pliny who wrote between 12 and 200 A. D. Saturday observers are not keeping either the Patriarchal, the Mosaic, or the Christian Sabbath, but a day founded only in misinterpretation of Scripture.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Our Lord's first miracle. "Thou hast kept the good wine until now" John 2:10. The Lord always saves the best until the last. He gives us many joys here, but the crowning point of all joy will be reached when this life is ended and we enter the portals of glory.

People say "I have a right to drink wine because Jesus sanctioned it at this wedding feast." And I say, "yes,"

when you can get good wine, made out of clear, cold water, without any other substance in it, as this was, drink all you want of it." Brewers say "I have a right to make wine because Jesus himself made it." And when the brewer learns to make wine out of cold water, he will certainly have a right to make all he chooses to make of it. But just as soon as he begins to put that into his wine which is poisonous and kills, his right to make it ought to cease.

We learn from the miracle that Jesus sympathizes with us in a time of need. He might have said "I am too great a personage to condescend to make wine for this assembly of common people. If the King calls for wine I will make it. If you want to see a miracle, bring forth the deal that I may raise them to life. I would do some great thing if you might have demanded a large price for his work, but he did nothing of the kind. He knew their wants and supplied them without money and without price. When Jesus gives us an abundance. If he gives flowers he gives us plenty of them. If he creates water it is not a cupful here and there but an ocean of it. When he gave manna to the children of Israel he did not take it about by the loaf but gave it by the basket full. When he gave them quails, he gave them quails by the hundreds. I suppose ten or twenty gallons of wine would have been enough for Jesus to give them 100 gallons of the best of wine. When he gives salvation he gives plenty of it, not salvation for a few but salvation for all who will have it. I think when he gives us heaven it will be far more than our biggest expectation.

We learn also that Jesus tries to make others happy. He did not come to that to tell his sorrow—he had plenty of them, but he came there to add to those festive joys, all he could. The Lord does not deny us luxuries. Wine was not absolutely necessary for that feast. I suppose a simple cold water would have been "joined for life" without any wine but Jesus gave it. He taught that "the best wine" is water.

Christ always comes in an hour of extremity. He prefaces that hour. He saved us in such an hour. And will be with us in our last extremity—death. The wedding at Cana is past and gone and would have been forgotten only for our Lord's miracle. But in our last hour out for a grander wedding, we are all invited; it is the marriage of the Lamb, his bride will be the church. That will be the grandest feast ever known. Are you going to be there?

FRIENDS CHURCH.

The pastor spoke in the evening from Mat. 4:19.

One morning as Jesus was walking by the lake shore, he saw two fishermen in a boat casting their net for fishes. They were apparently common fishermen, clad, perhaps, in coarse garments, soiled and splashed with water, such as were commonly worn by fishermen. Jesus called to them to go with Him and He would make them fishers of men. He sees through the unpromising exterior. It is not so much what a man is by nature, as what God can make of him. They went with Him. Less than three years afterward, when Jerusalem was filled with the multitude that had come to the feast of Pentecost, one of these same rough fishermen stood and proclaimed the gospel with such heaven born eloquence that three thousand turned to God and accepted Christ as their Savior. Once, far back in the history of Israel, the messenger of God came to a farmer who was threshing his wheat in the hidden place best. He was discovered by the invading enemy that were over running the country, and called him to lead a force against the enemy. The message staggered him. Was he not the weakest of his father's house, and his father's house the least of the tribe of Manasse? But he obeyed, and valiant and his three men won a great victory for Israel. What great things God can accomplish through a man who yields all to Him in obedience. These whom he called He sent out to be fishers of men, for He wants to get hold of men. He longs to do great things for them. He wants to save them from the great destroyer sin. He wants to clothe them with His righteousness that they may throw away their filthy rags of their own righteousness. He wants to make their lives successful and strong by bringing to full development the fullest development. Redemption in Jesus Christ is wider than all human enlightenment. It seeks to lift a man's strength or ability. It would bring things God can accomplish through a man who yields all to Him in obedience. Christ seeks to fill each human life, Christ would get hold of men in order that he might draw them toward God. His call comes to us as the evening—He is able to make us fishers of men. When his followers were astonished at some of the things He was doing for men, He said, marvel not, Greater things than these shall ye do because I go to my Father. The grandest opportunity ever placed before any being! He is able to do all with Himself that we shall do with His help. He wants to draw men away from sin; that we shall make righteous, attractive; that our lives shall lift up the Redeemer, Christ, who draws all men unto Him.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Yamhill, at the court room thereof, in the matter of the estate of Abigail Stanbrough, deceased. Citation. Abigail Stanbrough, deceased. To John Stanbrough, John Stanbrough, Ruth Weed, Sarah Jane Bond, Thomas Stanbrough, Leola H. Hamlin, Frank Reynolds, and the natural heirs at law of said Abigail Stanbrough, deceased.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Yamhill, at the court room thereof, at McMinville, in said county, on Tuesday the 7th day of June A. D. 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any exists, why the following described real property belonging to said estate of said Abigail Stanbrough, deceased, be not sold as prayed for in the petition of Amos C. Stanbrough, administrator of said estate, daily filed in said court, to wit:

42 acres or more or less, being a part of the d. c. of James Morris and wife, in 1/2 1/2 in Yamhill county, state of Oregon, and commencing at a point in the n. w. corner of said d. c. there is 82 rods; thence s. 89 rods; thence s. 89 rods; thence w. 30 rods; thence westerly about 80 rods to the place of beginning; and also a strip of land 7 1/2 wide and 30 rods long lying between the land owned by G. C. Morrison and Ole Hanson, said strip running to the Newberg road, also a strip of land one rod wide and 34 rods long lying between the lands owned by Johnson and Morrison, said strip running north and south to the Portland road; save and except 5 acres of land said and described by the said Abigail Stanbrough, deceased, off the north end of the above described tract of land, and which said 5 acres is divided from the remainder of said 42 acres of land by a line running east and west.

Also the following described tract of land to wit: A part of the d. c. of D. Ramsey and wife in L. S. R. 3 w. in Yamhill county state of Oregon, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in center of Portland and Dayton wagon road 11 1/2 chains n. 34 degree 30 minutes e. of the s. e. corner of land described by a part of the d. c. of Ramsey and wife in L. S. R. 3 w. in Yamhill county state of Oregon, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in center of Portland and Dayton wagon road 11 1/2 chains n. 34 degree 30 minutes e. of the s. e. corner of land described by a part of the same d. c. and running thence s. 3 degrees s. 94 chains; thence s. 6 rods and ten and one half feet; thence s. 3 degrees n. 3 1/2 chains; thence w. 6 rods and ten and one half feet to the place of beginning, containing one and one half acres, more or less.

Witness the Hon. J. E. Magers, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Yamhill, with the seal of said court attested this 3rd day of May A. D. 1906.

Attest: C. E. DUKENFIELD, Clerk.

CLARENCE BUTT, Attorney-at-Law. Will practice in all the courts of the state. Special attention given to probate work, writing of deeds, mortgages, contracts and the drafting of all legal papers. Newberg, Oregon. Office—Second Floor, Bank of Newberg Building.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of the late Abigail Stanbrough, deceased, and that letters testamentary thereon have been issued to him by the County Court of Yamhill County, Oregon. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them proper to the undersigned, at the office of Clarence Butt, Newberg, Oregon, with in six months from date hereof. Dated April 10th, 1906. CLARENCE BUTT, Executor.

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Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Yamhill, at the court room thereof, in the matter of the estate of Abigail Stanbrough, deceased. Citation.

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