

CARE OF A WATCH

Uncle Sam's Experts Will Tell You
All About It.

WINDING IS ALMOST AN ART.

It Should Be Done Cautiously and With the Strictest Regularity—Even the Size of the Watch Pocket May Affect the Accuracy of a Timepiece.

Do you know how to handle, carry and wind your watch properly? Do you know at what time of the day you should wind it, the position in which it is best to carry it and the position in which you should leave your watch at night or when it is not in use?

These are some questions which Uncle Sam will answer for his 100,000,000 allies and nephews or such of them as are the possessors of pocket watches.

Instructions as to the use and care of watches are given in a publication issued by the bureau of standards. They are based on conclusions reached by scientists after careful tests and on the practical experience of some of the leading watch manufacturers of the land.

The importance of handling a fine watch carefully and of winding it regularly is known to almost every one. But rules for the proper treatment of watches always have varied greatly, and it is for this reason that the bureau of standards investigated the matter and prepared standard instructions which it advises owners of watches to follow.

The bureau, in its set of rules, first cautions against allowing a watch to fall or receive a severe jar, either of which is liable to injure the mechanism, especially in the bending of a pivot or the breaking of a jewel. The mere fall of a watch to the end of its chain or the jar it may receive when the article of clothing in which it is being carried is thrown down or dropped may cause serious injury to the movement. Even the sudden motions or jar of jumping on or off a street car may injure it seriously.

Likewise care should be taken to keep a watch from becoming magnetized by proximity to electrical apparatus, although the troubles from this cause are being reduced by the present type of construction of dynamos and motors. The watch case should be opened as seldom as possible and then only in places where there is little chance of dust getting into the movement. A broken watch crystal should be replaced promptly, even if the watch has a hunting case.

Concerning the importance of winding a watch regularly the bureau of standards states:

"Even the delay of an hour in the time of winding may cause considerable variation in the rate in some instances. The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily and not too rapidly, and its conclusion should be approached carefully to avoid injury to the spring or winding mechanism.

"It is generally regarded as slightly better to wind the watch in the morning than at night, as the large variations of the balance under the tight spring will perhaps give more uniform results with the movements and jar of the watch during the day than if the balance wheel were subjected to the lesser tension twelve hours after winding. The difference is, however, not so important as the regular winding of the watch.

"The pocket in which one carries his watch, the size of the pocket and the kind of watch chain or fob used have a more important effect on the uniformity of a watch's rate than is generally realized. In a large pocket the watch is apt to turn to the right or left by various amounts, giving irregular rates, unless one adopts some method of holding it upright. Perhaps the best method to prevent a watch turning in this way, other than actually pinning it in place, is to keep the watch in a chamotte or kid watch bag, such as may be obtained from jewelers, in correct size to fit one's pocket. The watch cannot turn in this if of the proper size, and the friction of the bag in the pocket prevents it turning. The bag also protects the watch and keeps it cleaner."

The care of the watch at night or when it is not in use is another important item concerning which the bureau of standards states:

"At night or when the watch is not in use it is desirable to leave the watch in the same position as during the day, and preferably in some place where it will not be subject to any great temperature change. If it is desirable to leave the watch in a horizontal position during the night for the sake of compensating any considerable gaining or losing of the watch in the pendulum position during the day the same precaution to avoid marked temperature changes should be observed, and the regularity with which such a change of position is carried out may be as important as regularity of winding."

—Washington Star.

Nothing Precipitous.
"Did you accept him as soon as he proposed?"
"Of course not. I kept him waiting for his answer nearly a whole minute."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Natural Performance.
"That widower seems all broken down."
"Then why doesn't he get repaired?"—Baltimore American.

Appear to know only this—never to tell nor fail.—Epictetus.

CHINA'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

Wily Old Li Hung Chang's Rebuks That Was Linked With a Wink.

There is a curious story concerning the first locomotive ever seen in China. Li Hung Chang was given permission to construct a railway from the sea to his mines upon the condition that steam power should not be used, and for several months the cars were hauled by mules.

Then Mr. Kinder and some of the foreign machinists secretly constructed a locomotive out of such material as they could find in China. It was a rude affair, and it was never able to make more than five or six miles an hour, but it was a great advantage over the mule teams, for it could haul seven or eight cars of coal at that speed, where it took four mules to haul one. But when the mandarins at Peking learned that foreign devils were using a fire eating monster on the railway they immediately made a tremendous fuss about it and called Li Hung Chang to account for violating his concession.

The old gentleman took it very coolly and pretended not to know anything about it, but he afterward restored himself in favor by issuing an order rebuking Mr. Kinder and his associates for their presumption and forbidding them to introduce any more new fangled foreign notions into China. Shortly after he secretly patting them on the back and raised their pay.

The excitement quieted down and was soon forgotten. Then Mr. Kinder got up steam in his clumsy old engine again and was allowed to run it without interference. Later a couple of regularly made locomotives were imported from Europe and have since been hauling the coal trains on that road.

ELECTRIC SPARKING.

Light on a Puzzle That Has Worried Many Car Owners.

It is a sad and common experience to men in motorboats, automobiles, etc., to find that something is wrong with the spark. Often it is the case that when the spark plug is taken out and tested in air it shows up all right, and will ignite gasoline poured around it, but when put back into position it will not work. This is a puzzle to a great many people today.

The reason lies in the simple fact that the spark, when it takes place in the cylinder, has to spark in compressed gas, and when in the air it doesn't. It is a well known scientific fact that the pressure of the gas determines how far a spark will jump under a given voltage. If the spark jumped a quarter inch in the open air and was placed in a vessel with most of the air pumped out, it would jump several inches; and, on the other hand, if placed in compressed air it would not jump more than a fraction of the quarter inch. Of course the thing to do in the circumstances is to get new batteries, and if so situated that that is impossible the two little terminals of the spark plug should be pushed closer together. Then the spark will pass in the compressed gas inside the cylinder.

If explosion does not take place then the spark is probably so small that it is wholly immersed either in air or in the gasoline vapor, and to have an explosion it must be immersed in a mixture of the two. The carburetor should then be tinkered with. The probability is that a part of the time explosions will take place and will be sufficient to keep up a forward motion at reduced speed.—Chicago Herald.

Literary Inspiration.

It is enough to stun and scare any body to have a hot thought come crashing into his brain and plowing up those parallel ribs where the wagon trains of common ideas were jogging along in their regular sequence of association. A lyric conception hits me like a bullet in the forehead. I have often had the blood drop from my cheeks when it struck and felt that I turned as white as death. Then comes a creeping as of centipedes running down the spine, then a sudden flush and a beating in the vessels of the head, then a long sigh and the poem is written.—Holmes.

Bad Camels.

It is a well established fact that even young camels never play. They are born sad, and thereafter their life is one protest against being made to work, although work has been their portion since the beginning of the memory of man. How largely they have been domesticated from the earliest times we know from the statement that Job possessed 6,000 camels.—London Opinion.

The Clock Was All Right.

A man went into a clock store and handed out the pendulum of a clock, which he wished to leave for repairs. The clockman asked him why he didn't bring the whole clock. "The clock is all right," was the reply. "It's the pendulum that won't go. As soon as I pulled that out the rest went like the very dickens."—Judge.

Equal to the Occasion.

"Did you ever try to board a train?" asked the fustian man of the boarding house lady at breakfast. "Oh, yes," said the lady without a suggestion of a smile. "A man named Train stopped here at one time."—Yonkers Statesman.

Coming Back.

It was the beginning of their wedding trip. "Dear," she inquired anxiously, "in the excitement of leaving did you say goodbye to papa and mamma?" "No," he replied. "I said au revoir."—Puck.

MEASURED BY INCHES.

Fine Things Sway Calamity or Success In Human Affairs.

Everybody knows what a little thing an inch is, but few realize what a big thing it is. Few stop to contemplate what the difference in an inch really means. A tailor knows when an inch too much or too little has cost him anywhere from \$15 to \$50. A dressmaker knows when an inch too little of the goods on hand may cause her, after an arduous day of planning, to abandon a chosen pattern for another. An engineer knows when his train, with its carload of human freight, has gone one inch off the track over a precipice.

Some men have minds one inch off the judgment track, and that causes all their schemes, gigantic and brilliant as they may be, to run amuck. Every calamity and every success in life is controlled by inches.

Men rarely go to their doom in an hour. It is inch by inch.

All successes are won inch by inch. As inch by inch the waters of life creep in to engulf us, so inch by inch the obstacles that impede our progress move aside.

The man who attempts to leap over the inches to reach his goal gets there with a broken leg.

The word inch has a forbidding sound. It is because it holds us in its clutches. We cannot ignore an inch or it immediately thwarts our intentions. Every simple thing is performed by man, as the saying goes, "with an inch of his life."

All diseases move inch by inch. Before the scarlet fever breaks out in a child it has been developing inch by inch for nine days.

The overstepping of an inch in the properties of life brands us. If a girl in a theater laughs an inch too loud the audience looks around and puts upon her the stamp of "not a lady."

Department is measured by inches, and woe unto the man who fails to observe its dictates. Even in the deepest grief if one goes too far in his wallowing the grief is questioned, if not ridiculed, and sympathy turned aside. An inch too far in the poet's flight to imagination's realms and the world laughs at his best efforts.

A single inch in any direction may throw away a man's chances for the world's approval, and yet some men do not even consider the yards.

It is the man who considers life within an inch of every detail presented who succeeds.—New York American.

Record Gales.

There have been terrific gales in various places all over the world. In many instances it is, of course, impossible to obtain any exact record of the velocity of the wind, but the highest ever recorded was reported from Cape Mendocino, Cal., in January, 1896, when the anemometer registered 144 miles an hour.

At Cape Lookout, on the Atlantic coast, there is no telling what the record force of the wind might have been had not the anemometer blown away after registering 138 miles an hour. This fearful hurricane hit the middle Atlantic coast on Aug. 17, 1870.

In June, 1881, a wind of 112 miles was recorded on top of Pike's Peak, Colorado.—Chicago Herald.

Magazines on Warships.

If there is one danger that sailors dread more than any other it is an explosion in the powder magazine. To prevent such an occurrence a device for flooding that compartment in the least possible time is fitted to most big battleships. A pipe below the surface connects the magazine with the sea. This pipe is closed by two taps, which are connected with the deck. In case of danger it is only the work of a minute to open the taps, let the sea rush in through the pipes and flood the magazine. The water is afterward drained off by means of a gutter.—London Mail.

Not So Often.

With hungry people the table is not of so much consequence as the spread. A very fat man who had just retired from the grocery business was one day thus mischievously greeted by a friend: "I say, old man, you are falling since you retired! You have got so thin I scarcely knew you!" "Perhaps so," replied the grocer. "I certainly don't weigh so much as I did when I was in the grocery trade!"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Slaves to Success.

Rebellion and stubbornness—how they hinder and hinder and spoil our work! If a girl is going to master music she must first become to slave, surrendering her whole being to the principles and the ideas of music. If a boy is to master a trade or a profession he must give himself up to it. If a man is to be a great leader of the people he must surrender himself to the welfare of the people.—Christian Herald.

Addison and "Clio."

Joseph Addison, the English essayist, wrote the pseudonym "Clio." When he wrote a manuscript in the city he annotated it with a "C." when in London, "L," when in Idlington, where he lived, "I," and when in his office, "O." The whole spelling "Clio."—London Express.

Lopsided Flight.

Aid riding furiously up—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? General—Fly with the other.—Boston Transcript.

Shoot the sheep, but don't fly them.—Spanish Proverb.

PRIMARY MEMORY.

It Produces Auditory, Kinesthetic and Visual After Images.

Although the term "primary memory" may be new to most of us, it is a phenomenon which we have all experienced and which frequently is of the greatest service to us. It is a thing which psychologists have carefully studied and about which they have learned much of interest.

Have you ever been interested in a book and then had your wife speak to you and not notice her? Of course you have. But also on some of these occasions your wife has wound up sharply with your name. That makes you take notice and scurry back into the mental atmosphere for what she has been saying, and usually you find it.

Now, when the words were spoken you paid no attention whatsoever, and if it had not been for that imperative calling of your name they would have escaped your mind forever. The words seemingly made no impression at the time of their being enunciated, but when your attention was called by the sound of your name what psychologists call "primary memory" stepped in and aided you. It seems as if some kind of mechanical impression must have been made on your sense of hearing in order for you to be able to recall your wife's words.

Science tells us that this primary memory effect is nothing but an auditory after image. There are several kinds of after images. One is known as the kinesthetic.

You experience this when you have taken off a tight hat and laid it on the table. In a moment you may reach up to take the hat again, thinking that it is still on your head. This is merely an after image, for it is on the table and not on your head.

Visual after images are quite common. If you happen to look at a bright light and then at a white wall you see a black image of the light on the wall. This image, as you close and open your eyes, gradually changes color till it disappears.

An easier test is to look at a green spot on a piece of white paper and then at a blank piece of white paper. A red spot will now be seen similar in shape and size to the green spot.

The explanation is that when looking at the green spot the green perceiving elements of the eye became fatigued on that part of the retina where the image fell. Now, on looking at a piece of white paper—which, of course, needs all the color perceiving elements of the eye, for white contains all colors—the green perceivers on the place in the retina do not act as well as the others. So the complement of green is seen.

For this very reason of fatigue a white house is not as white to you after looking at it awhile, for now all the perceiving elements are fatigued and do not act as strongly as before.—New York American.

Misunderstanding.

The local bigwig's presence in the chair was desired, and two of the organizers waited upon him with a deferential request. The required promise was duly obtained.

"You may rely upon me," said the big man. "Friday, the 25th, in the parish room. It's quite an unsectarian affair, I suppose?"

"Bless your earl, sir," came the reply, "the place was only lime washed last week. You won't find nothing of the kind on the premises."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

How He Talked.

Rubinstein after a concert tour in Spain was asked, "Do you understand Spanish?"

"No," he said. "Then you had to converse with the Spaniards in French, I suppose?"

"Not every Spaniard speaks French."

"Then how in the world did you talk to them?"

"With the piano," said Rubinstein, with a smile.

Had Them Anyway.

An American traveler in England found an item like this in his hotel bill: "To peacocks, 8 shillings."

He complained and asked for light on the path. He was curtly informed that the peacocks were on the bloomin' lawn, and if he did not look at them it was his own fault, you know.—Exchange.

Bunched His Blunders.

"John," said Mrs. Billus after the caller had gone away, "I wish you wouldn't bunch your blunders so."

"What do you mean, Maria?" asked Mr. Billus. "I didn't mind your telling her that you were ten years older than I, but you followed it up a minute later by letting it slip out that you were fifty-two."—Chicago Tribune.

A Safe Specification

WHICH IS A GUARANTEE OF ITS DURABILITY

The impurities in iron which should be considered are sulphur, phosphorous, carbon, manganese, silicon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and the copper content.

Specify Iron 99.88 per cent pure, or iron having sixteen one-hundredths of one per cent or less of the above impurities, including the copper content, when taken in the aggregate, and you will procure a product without a peer for working qualities and durability.

This quality of iron is for sale by

SHEET METAL WORKS

Phone White 192 F. H. GRIFFETH Shop 502 Second

Lumber of Quality at Spauldings

Three of a Kind Forever Together

At Three Hundred and Thirteen, First Street, Newburg, Oregon

THE HOME OF FLOWERS

Roses, Geraniums, Hydranges, Hardy Perennials, Potted Plants, Cyclamen, Begonias, Chinese and Japanese Primulas, Geraniums, Palms, Ferns, Ferns in Varieties, Fern Dishes, Cut Flowers, Etc. Prices to fit the times.

JOHN GOWER

Phone Blue 202 Newburg, Oregon

The REXALL Store

Carries a very large assortment of everything to be found in the highest class drugstore. All kinds of Pure Fresh Drugs, Medicines and chemicals, Perfumes, School Books and Supplies, Stationery, Liggett's and Lowrey's candies. Our stock of cigars is the best in town. You are always welcome.

LYNN B. FERGUSON

302 First St. PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST Phone Blk 109

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM

is the only kind served at the Parlor Pharmacy. Come in and try a plate—we have all flavors—and you'll have to admit that it surpasses in flavor and deliciousness any other ice cream you ever ate. Bricks to take home for the family dessert.

Parlor Pharmacy



Combination Offer

If you want a daily paper by mail we have something to offer that ought to appeal to you. Here it is:

Daily Journal one year - \$5.00
The Graphic one year - \$1.50

Total \$6.50

We offer both for \$5.00

Add \$1.00 if you want to include the Sunday Journal

NEWBERG WOOD YARD

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Wood of all kinds. Wood sawing a specialty. Prompt service. Leave orders at yard or at Zumwalt's Feed Store, First and Main

PHONE BLUE 191

Hamilton & Hornbrook

J. H. GIBSON, Mgr.

The only Abstract Books in Yamhill County

Yamhill County Abstract Co. MCMDNVILLE. OREGON

The Weekly Oregonian and Graphic one year \$2.25.

Edward Cornell

General Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing a specialty, all kinds of Wood work. All work guaranteed

113 N. Main St. Phone Black 19

Fresh Eggs Wanted

We pay highest cash price for strictly fresh eggs

Fancy and Staple Groceries

DUNLAP'S GROCERY

Phone Black 16 110 Main Street