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County Prison.....S. S. Dunsen, Dundas
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County Inspector.....H. E. Crowell, Dundas

Your "Funny Bone."
When you bump your nose or chin or bump the back and bone and not serve. Consequently you feel a sensation of pain just where the blow was. If you strike the point of your jaw it will be just the same. It's only when you strike that little hollow between the big central bone of the jaw and the little inside bone that the tingling sensation is felt. In a little while you strike one of the big trunk nerves that spring between vertebrae at the base of the neck and run through the arm to the wrist, the hollow of the elbow the nerve is over a bone. When you strike that it feels a tingling sensation which is exactly funny, but because it lies the bone is called the "funny bone."—Milwaukee Journal.

NATURE AND THE MICROBE.

How the Nose and the Stomach Fight Disease Germs.
The thoughtful reader will say, "Surely, in the battle of man against microbes there must be some natural means of defense by which men have conquered in the past, long before the microscope was invented." He is right, and science is never better employed than in studying these natural defenses. For example, we find no microbes at all in air just after it passes through the healthy nose. The nose is the original "domestic filter" for all microbes in dust in the air. Its secretions are antiseptic also, and man has no more valuable outwork of defense than a normal nose. A choked nose, through which a person cannot breathe, means that microbes enter the lungs freely by way of the filterless mouth.
In the stomach we find free hydrochloric acid, produced some half hour or less after a meal. Its production from the common salt, or sodium chloride, of the blood by the living cells that line the stomach is one of the wholly inimitable feats of the body. Until recently most of us thought that the hydrochloric acid was formed in the stomach solely in order to digest food, but now we have evidence to show that this hydrochloric acid is also a valuable antiseptic, working, for once, inside the body without hurting it and probably often saving us from the microbes of consumption and typhoid fever.
Thus the two great avenues of entry to the body are in a large degree guarded. It may be added that no known microbe can, unaided, penetrate the surface of the unbroken and healthy skin.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby in Youth's Companion.

EVOLUTION OF SHORTHAND.

Modern Stenography Had Its Start in the Time of Cicero.
To the average person the idea of shorthand writing is generally considered as being modern, because of the rapidity with which it has been introduced into business life in this country. This is not the case, however, for history traces the use of a similar system with definiteness back to the time of Cicero, about 70 B. C. The invention is sometimes credited to Cicero and sometimes to his secretary, Tullius Tiro.
Nothing seems to be known of any other system of shorthand during the Greek or Roman ascendancy nor for fifteen centuries afterward. The first of the noted systems at the beginning of the present era of shorthand was that of Timothy Bright, whose treatise was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 Peter Bales brought out a system similar in some respects to Bright's, but which was difficult to memorize.
The next system to indicate progress appeared twelve years later, by John Willis, which was called "The Art of Stenography or Short Writing by Spelling Character." Then came Edward Willis, Jeremiah Rich, William Mason, Thomas Gurney, as well as many others. All of these systems had many defects, and the entire idea was rejuvenated when in the early part of the nineteenth century Isaac Pitman, who afterward was knighted, presented his system, which is still in use and which has been the foundation for most of the systems now practiced.—Exchange.

Sting of the Jellyfish.
The stinging threads of the common jellyfish are not strong enough to pierce the ordinary human skin, but Mr. S. F. Light, in describing Philippine medusae, notes that the sting of the tentacles is very dangerous. Swelling and inflammation begin almost immediately, blisters form, the heart action is impaired, respiratory spasms and nervous twitches of the muscles ensue, and there is intense general pain. The natives of Palawan reported that the sting may be fatal. The native remedy is sugar solution taken internally and applications of vinegar externally.—London Globe.

Import Half a Million Birds.
About 500,000 live birds are imported to the United States every year, including about 1,500 species, of which eagles, parrots and game birds are the most numerous. No birds can be imported without a permit from the department of agriculture, which issues about 800 a year.—New York World.

Up to Date.
"How's the story you're writing getting along, Robbie?"
"Fine! Just now there's an awful storm, and every one aboard is afraid the boat'll go to the top."
"You mean to the bottom."
"No, I don't; this boat's a submarine."—Boston Transcript.

His Claim an Empty One.
"Isn't it funny how boundary delimitations in claiming he's a self made man?"
"Yes, and there's nothing in it. His wife selects his clothes, his mother-in-law regulates his hours and his wife's sister supervises his manners."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Hog Item.
The Chinese claim that they bred and domesticated hogs 4,000 years before the Christian era, but in all of that time the manners of the hogs have not improved.—Atchison Globe.

Of Course.
Judge of divorce court—Aren't you attached to your husband? Plaintiff—Certainly. I came here to be detached.—Boston Transcript.

True Happiness Springs from Moderation.
—Goethe.

FEES OF LAWYERS

Modern Legal Lights Would Scorn Webster's Retainers.

FORTUNES IN SINGLE CASES.

Many of the Leaders of the Bar of Today Receive For One Piece of Work Ten Times the Amount the Great Senator Made in a Year.

What is the biggest fee ever paid a lawyer?
There is nothing certain about it, but it is the opinion of some of Boston's most widely known lawyers that Robert M. Morse has received the largest fee ever paid to a Boston lawyer.

In the famous Wentworth will case of a dozen or so years ago he is reported to have been paid \$200,000, while on the opposing side Samuel J. Elder and John D. Long are generally credited with having added \$100,000 each to their bank accounts.

Another big fee that almost staggers belief is one awarded by the courts of Massachusetts to Sherman L. Whipple in the Bay State Gas company receivership case, in which Mr. Whipple got \$233,000, although he said it did not all go to him.

There is a tremendous difference between the fees which lawyers receive today and those which the legal lights of a generation ago were paid.

Daniel Webster is as good an illustration of this as any one, and Samuel J. Elder is authority for the statement that Webster's best year netted him only \$18,000.

"I have seen Webster's books," Mr. Elder said, "and there was not a year that he earned more than \$18,000, usually much less."

It has often been said that the great senator from Massachusetts did not average \$10,000 a year, and yet today a man with his attainments and eminence who did not earn half a million dollars a year would have only himself to blame.

Rufus Choate, a very great lawyer in his day, practiced more than Webster. His average receipts from 1849 to 1859, inclusive, were nearly \$18,000 yearly.

The largest receipts in a single year during that period were a little more than \$22,000 in 1850 and the smallest \$11,000. His largest single fee was \$2,000, and he had four more of the same amount. Once he had a retaining fee of \$15,000. Choate was probably the equal in eloquence and learning of any lawyer living today.

Lincoln, a member of the Illinois bar, was another whose low charges have caused comment. Prior to 1840 he received two or three fees of \$50 each. Trial fees were usually entered at \$5. He sometimes took payment in trade.
The largest fee he ever received was \$5,000 from the Illinois Central railroad, the richest corporation in his state, and he had to sue to collect that. Today he would get \$50,000 or \$100,000 for the same work.

Coming down to our present day, it is said that the late James B. Dill received \$1,000,000 for his services in connection with the forming of the United States steel trust.

William D. Guthrie received \$800,000 for his work in breaking the will of Henry B. Plant.

John E. Parsons' work in connection with the formation of the sugar trust is said to have enriched him \$350,000. Joseph H. Choate received many enormous fees. He is said to have been paid \$200,000 a year for his argument before the United States supreme court successfully attacking the constitutionality of the income tax. His work for the United Shoe Machinery company also netted him large fees.

Samuel Untermyer has received at least one fee of three-quarters of a million dollars with the consent of both parties and with the approval of the court. Another fee of a quarter of a million dollars is also credited to him.

George W. Wickersham, Taft's attorney general, received a fee of \$200,000 in 1900 as one of the attorneys who negotiated the Chicago Traction company settlement between the city and the companies.

William Nelson Cromwell is said to have made a million dollars in connection with the Panama canal business, but the truth or falsity of this statement probably never will be proved.—Boston Post.

Naval Gunners' Pay.
The chief gunners in the United States navy receive \$1,400 a year; the gunners mates of the first class \$40 per month; second class, \$35; third class, \$30. A seaman gunner is paid \$20 per month. An electrician of the first class receives \$50; second class, \$40; third class, \$30, while the chief electrician is paid \$60 per month.

Rat Catching Paid Him.
The late John Dalton of England, a famous rat catcher, who made a fortune at the business, is supposed to have known a special process which had been in his own family for 200 years. He rode to his work in a coach and would hand the bag of rats to the coachman on leaving the place.

Wouldn't Tell That.
Maud—Can you keep a secret about Edith's rival?—Yes, if it's something in her favor.—Boston Transcript.

A little in one's own pocket is worth much in another man's purse.—Cervantes.

A QUEEN AND A STYLE.

Handkerchiefs Are Made Square Because of a Royal Whim.

It is not necessary to insist on the utility of the handkerchief, for no one will contest it, but why should it be eternally woven in the stereotyped form of a square? The square may be large, the square may be small, but why square instead of oval or oblong? The unfortunate young Queen Marie Antoinette is responsible for the shape of the handkerchief.

On Jan. 2, 1785, a royal command was issued that henceforth the regulated form of the handkerchief should be in the form that we are accustomed to see. Before this we are led to believe that divers forms were used—triangles, heart shaped, points of a star, etc.

These individual conceptions did not please her majesty. She carried her complaints to the pliable Louis XVI. It was her belief that the handkerchief in the form of a square was more elegant.

At the above date Louis had the following decree issued: "The length of all handkerchiefs manufactured in the kingdom shall be equal to their breadth."

During all the changes of government in France, from the revolution to the third republic, the law passed under Louis XVI. is the only one that has been immovable, as far as things to be worn are concerned. It has defied every change, and the rest of the Christian world has in this respect faithfully followed the wishes of Queen Marie Antoinette.—New York American.

CHARM OF VENICE.

"The White Swan of Cities" It Was Called by Longfellow.

Venice is the mecca of tourists because of its beauty and its history. It was the link connecting Rome and Athens, and of Persia. It saved some of the Greek masterpieces from oblivion. Its architecture shows the effect of all the ancient civilizations. Seated on its 117 islands, with canals for streets, it has been renowned as—
The pleasant place of all festivity,
The revel of the earth, the meadow of Italy.

Longfellow called it the "white swan of cities," and other poets have celebrated its glories above those of any other city of the world. Its political history is of entrancing interest. It is saturated with romantic traditions. The numerous churches, the bridges, the tombs, the palace of the doges, the old library, the campanile and the Academy of the Arts are among the most attractive show places of Europe. The masterpieces of those master artists of the sixteenth century, Titian, Tintoretto, Giorgione, Bellini, Paolo Veronese, Sammartino, Palladio and Deponte, have given city undying glory.

In Venice the renaissance is seen at its best and at its worst. Realism and idealism have vied for mastery. Perhaps in no other city of the world is there preserved such a rich collection of the styles of painting and architecture of the different centuries.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Mead.

A drink very little known in this country is an old English mead, according to Farm and Home. It allows any number of variations and to the children is as entertaining as the corner drug store with its soda fountain. The foundation is a sirup made of two pounds of sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, half a cupful of flour, the juice of one lemon and three pints of water. Boil five minutes. When cool stir in the beaten whites of three eggs, and flavor with wintergreen. Bottle cool. Use two tablespoonfuls of this in a glass nearly full of water. Foam with a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Instead of filling the glass full of water you may add a tablespoonful of any fresh or bottled fruit juices—orange or lemon, chocolate, etc.

The Guild of Scriveners.

Little is heard, as a general rule, of the Guild of Scriveners. The company consists entirely of members of the legal profession, the duty of the scrivener being to make charters and deeds concerning lands, tenements and inheritances and all other writings which by law are required to be sealed. No notary can, it seems, practice within ten miles of the Royal Exchange unless he is a member of the company.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Accessories.

"I'm going in for poetry," hoped the sweet young thing.
"Deep, intense, feeling poetry," thundered the man of letters, "is only written in a garret."
"Yes, I've heard that. So I've fitted up a beautiful Turkish den in ours."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Such Thing.

The Sophomore—I wish you'd explain this line: "They kept the noiseless tenor of their way." What is meant by "noiseless tenor"? Professor Grouchmore—A noiseless tenor is one who is considerate enough to keep silent.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Real Angel.

"Why do you always allude to Mrs. Wombat as an angel?"
"She isn't forever paying calls which must be returned. Angels visit us few."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Coerpet!

"Carl," said the teacher, "can you tell me what an inebriate is?"
"Yes, ma'am," replied Carl. "It is an animal that does not have a backbone."—Judge.

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

The Graphic Clubbing Offer

All the same as city folks, the family who lives on a rural mail route may have a daily paper to read the same day it comes from the press. Read our clubbing offer:
Daily and Sunday Oregonian and The Graphic, one year.....\$8.00
Daily, without Sunday, and Graphic 1 year \$6.00
Weekly Oregonian and Graphic 1 year.....\$2.25

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The only Abstract Books in Yamhill County
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Notice of Sheriff's Sale

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale, duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Yamhill, on the 4th day of August, 1915, upon a judgment, decree and order of sale in favor of E. A. Soper, plaintiff, and against S. G. Christenson, and Josephine Christenson, his wife, Laura B. Hardwick, administratrix of the estate of T. T. Keyes, deceased, J. O. Elrod, and George E. Van Waters and Maud O. Van Waters, his wife, defendants, duly rendered and entered of record in said court on the 29th day of July, 1915, and which said execution and order of sale was received by me on the 4th day of August, 1915, I have levied upon, and will on Tuesday the 7th day of September, 1915, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the West door of the County Court House, in McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction (subject to redemption) for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the said above named defendants, or either of them had on the 15th day of September, 1915, the date of the mortgage herein foreclosed, or since that day had in and to the following described real property or any part thereof, to-wit:
A part of the North half of the Donation Land Claim of John H. Hess and wife, Claim No. 30, and on, Notification No. 1419, in Township Three South of Range Two and Three West of the Willamette Meridian, in Yamhill County, Oregon, and beginning at a stake at the Northeast corner of that certain tract of land donated by Elijah Hitchens and wife to William H. Hess, deceased, and containing seven and one-half acres, more or less, and running thence North one hundred and seven feet; thence West three hundred and five feet; thence South seventy-three and one-half feet; thence East one hundred and fifteen feet; thence South ninety-six and one-half feet; thence East one hundred and ninety feet to place of beginning; to satisfy the sum of \$2000.00 with interest thereon since March 18, 1915, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and the further sum of \$200.00 attorney fees in said action, and the sum of \$25.00 costs and disbursements of said action, and securing costs. Due the plaintiff upon the aforesaid judgment, decree and order of sale.
Dated this 8th day of August, 1915.
W. G. Henderson
First Justice, Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.
First issue, Aug. 5, 1915.
Last " Sept. 2, "

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County.
John C. Lemon and Josephine C. Lemon, Plaintiffs and Applicants,

vs.
Samuel Hobson and Mary A. Hobson, his wife, Jesse Hobson and Mary Hobson, his wife, Anna Blair and A. T. Blair, her husband, Arthur Thibodo, Napoleon Thibodo, Alida Thibodo, and John H. Shelton, her husband, Leota Walton, Waldo H. Reese and Inez Reese, his wife, Arthur Austin, Grace Howell, John R. Kelo, and Anna E. Kelo, his wife, and All Whom It May Concern, Defendants.

In the Matter of the Application of John C. Lemon and Josephine C. Lemon, the above named Applicants, to register the title to the following described tract of land, to-wit:
Situate, lying and being in Yamhill County, State of Oregon, and being a part of the Oliver J. Walker Donation Land Claim, Notification No. 1706, Claim No. 53, and school land adjoining said claim on the North, all being in township 3 South Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, in said Yamhill County, State of Oregon, and the part of said claim and of school lands herein to be registered being particularly described as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a point 36 rods East of the North West corner of section seventeen (17), said township and range; thence running south eighty-four rods to a point in the center of county road sixty-six (66) rods North of the South line of said Donation Land Claim; thence East along the center of county road sixty-eight (68) rods thence North eighty-four (84) rods to the North line of said section 17; thence West sixty-eight (68) rods to the place of beginning, containing 35 acres, more or less.

To Samuel Hobson, Mary A. Hobson, his wife, Jesse Hobson and Mary Hobson, his wife, Anna Blair and A. T. Blair, her husband, Arthur Thibodo, Napoleon Thibodo, Alida Thibodo, and John H. Shelton, her husband, Leota Walton, Waldo H. Reese and Inez Reese, his wife, Arthur Austin, Grace Howell, John R. Kelo, and Anna E. Kelo, his wife, and All To Whom It May Concern, the above named Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE:

That on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1915, an application was filed by John C. Lemon and Josephine C. Lemon, in the Circuit Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, for initial registration of the title of the land above described. Now, unless you appear on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1915, in the above named court in the above entitled cause, and show cause why such application shall not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of said Application, and you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned, as clerk of said Circuit Court, has subscribed his name hereto and affixed the seal of said court hereto, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1915.

C. B. Wilson,
Clerk of said Circuit Court.

Clarence Butt and Ramsey, Attorneys for said Plaintiffs and Applicants.

First issue, July 15, 1915
Last " Aug. 26, "

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County.

William A. Weidner, Plaintiff
vs.
Margaret Weidner, Defendant.

To Margaret Weidner, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit, on or before Thursday, September 2, 1915, and if you fail so to appear or answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in his complaint now on file, in the above entitled suit, and which relief briefly is for a decree of divorce upon the ground of willful desertion on the part of the defendant continuing for the period of more than one year prior to the commencement of this suit, and that the marriage relation between the plaintiff and the defendant be forever dissolved.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Newberg Graphic, for six consecutive weeks by order of the Honorable J. B. Dodson, County Judge of Yamhill County, Oregon, upon an order dated July 20, 1915.

The first publication of this summons is July 22, 1915.

B. A. Kiles,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

First issue July 22, 1915.
Last " Sept. 2, 1915.

Portland Daily Journal and Graphic, one year, \$5.