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THE "GREATER OREGON"
With new buildings, better equipment, enlarged grounds, and many additions to its faculty, the University of Oregon will begin its fourteenth year, Tuesday, September 14, 1915. Special training in Commerce, Journalism, Architecture, Law, Medicine, Teaching, Library Work, Music, Physical Training and Fine Arts. Large and strong departments of Liberal Education. Library of more than 25,000 volumes, thirteen buildings fully equipped, two splendid gymnasiums. Tuition Free. Dormitories for men and for women. Expenses Lowest. Write for free catalogues, addressing Registrar UNIVERSITY OF OREGON EUGENE, OREGON

A UNIQUE CLUBHOUSE.

Maintained at Portsmouth For Enlisted Men of the Navy.
Portsmouth, N. H., has what is claimed to be the only clubhouse in the country for the enlisted men of the navy. There are Y. M. C. A. buildings in Newport, Brooklyn, Norfolk and Philadelphia, but the Portsmouth clubhouse, known as the Reading Room, is something quite different, and its unique ideas and the extent of its success have made it famous wherever a ship of the American navy is stationed.
There are no dues at this club and no real tape. The only requirement is that one must be an enlisted man of the navy. He then becomes a full fledged member of the club, with the privilege of bowling on the latest improved alleys for 1 1/2 cents a string or 25 cents an hour, or of playing pool or billiards at the same rate, or having all the privileges of an up to date gymnasium, with shower baths, soap, towels, etc., for 50 cents a month; or of "sitting in" at a game of cards, checkers or chess at any of the numerous tables in the game and reading room for nothing; or of reading, free, the news from home in the thirty papers from all sections of the country; or of passing the time in perusing, without cost, what he likes in thirty magazines, scientific and popular; or taking his pick in the mahogany furnished library of 1,500 volumes of books without cost or trouble.
All this is in addition to a big dance hall, where he can hornpipe to his heart's content.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MAKING COFFEE.

There Are a Thousand Ways, but Only One Right Way, Says an Expert.
"The right way of a thousand ways to make coffee," says an expert, "is to take the fresh product and grind it very fine, but not pulverized. Then place it in an earthen jar in proportions of a heaping tablespoonful for every cupful required. After this pour on boiling, bubbling water, let it stand five minutes and then stir with a spoon. After five more minutes pour off carefully, and it will then possess all of the good that should be in coffee. It is then without the bitter which is incidental to boiling and without the

metal taste which is incidental to its contact with the pot. The whole secret lies in the water—it must be bubbling, boiling because the oil will not fine with water until it is bubbling, boiling.
"Here is where the cook most always falls 500 times out of 1,000. When the vapor is first observed coming from the spout of the pot the temperature of the water is about 130 degrees F., while at the bubbling point it should register 212. And always remember that in making coffee it is best always to let the spendthrift deal out the coffee, and in making tea let the miser deal out the tea."
The expert was asked why so many people who write for a living drink had coffee. He simply replied that the secret in the making was the bubbling in the water.—New York World.

Great Men Born in Wartime.

It is pointed out that during the first years of the last century, from 1800 or 1810 to 1815, when all Europe was suffering from the Napoleonic wars, she gave birth to almost every great man who was to guide her better destinies for 100 years to come. In that terrible period of travail Britain gave birth to Disraeli, Gladstone, Cobden, Bright, Browning, Tennyson, Shaftesbury and many others. Italy had Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, the four men who secured the liberty and unity of the Italian kingdom. America gave us Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher and most glorious of all, Abraham Lincoln.—British Weekly.

Window Boxes.

Before putting certain window boxes whitewash the inside of the box. This not only keeps a wooden box from rotting, but prevents insects.—McCall's Magazine.

A Woman's Right.

"And how long have you voted?"
"Twelve years."
"And how old are you?"
"Twenty-two."—Life.

HAMS OF WESTPHALIA.

Processes by Which They Are Cured and Flavored.
The famous Westphalian ham, which are eaten without cooking, are cured by an elaborate process that has been worked out patiently and skillfully by generations of expert workmen. A writer in the New York Sun thus describes the process:
After being rubbed thoroughly with a solution in which there are 100 pounds of salt to one pound of saltpeter, the hams are placed on cement floors, or in vats, and thickly strewn with salt. They lie under salt for two weeks and then pass to a vat that contains a 22 per cent solution of brine. They remain in that solution for eighteen days. Every day they are shifted in the vat; the hams on the bottom are brought to the top, and vice versa.
At the end of the eighteen days the hams are packed, one upon another, in a cool, dry cellar, where they remain for four weeks, in order to ripen—that is, to take on color and become tender. Then the salt is washed off with a stiff brush dipped in lukewarm water, and the hams are put to soak for twelve hours in fresh water. After that they are ready for the smoke-house.
The smoke-houses are two or three stories high, with holes bored in the flooring. The fires are kindled on the ground floor, and the meat is hung on the second and third floors. The fires are made entirely of beech wood, but the workmen constantly throw juniper berries and juniper twigs on the embers. The fire burns brightly. It is checked with beech wood sawdust whenever it burns too briskly.
The smoking continues for about eight days. Under the ancient curing methods, however, the hams were often kept in the smoke rooms for six weeks, and it is by this latter method that the best hams are still made by the country folk of Westphalia.

CARE OF GOOD CLOTHES.

The Finer the Stuff the More Watchful One Should Be.
It is a very common mistake to believe that good materials, whether of cotton, silk or wool, need less care than cheap ones. How often does one complain of the lack of wearing quality in a garment for which a big price has been paid. Yet, most frequently, what has worn out the fabric has not been actual use, but the neglect it has suffered.
One of the principal differences between good and cheap materials is that the better grades are finer spun. This may mean that the fabric is stronger and, in proportion to the uses to which it is put, may wear longer, but it also means that each tiny thread by itself is weaker and more apt to injury. Anything which may attack the threads one by one, therefore, does more harm with fine goods than with coarse.
No matter how careful one may try to be, clothes that one wears gradually get a trifle of the grease from the perspiration of the body. In spite of constant watching clothes will become dusty. This combination of dust and body moisture forms a regular breeding ground for tiny little vegetable growths. These are so small that it takes the most powerful microscope even to see them.
In themselves these bacteria do but little harm, but many of them set free an acid which eats into the fiber of the material. If the individual fiber is coarse the deposit of the acid upon it is not enough to eat all the way through, but if it is sheer or woven of fine threads one by one the threads are eaten through and the texture weakened.
Good clothing, instead of being kept shut away in boxes and drawers, should be constantly aired and shaken. The finer the material the more often should it be looked after. A coarse piece of goods will wear out by using, a fine piece by being laid away.—New York American.

BLUNDERS OF AUTHORS.

Some Queer Things of Which Fiction Characters Are Guilty.
For many years a favorite pastime of the literary dilettante has been to ferret out mistakes made by celebrated authors. Writers of the highest standing have been guilty of absurd "blunders," such as Flaubert's assertion that "the two adversaries were placed at an equal distance from each other." Mistakes of this sort have been excused on the ground that the authors were working under pressure of inspiration and were therefore likely at any time to make minor errors.
Stories of today do not, as a rule, appear to be written under the stress of temperamental excitement. Yet, in spite of their seemingly cool sophistication, they are not lacking in curious mistakes. A short list of these errors has been compiled by a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger:
I screamed in silent rage.
A girl tore her eyes from the stage, but her ears still lingered.
"I will never speak to you again as long as I live," hissed Dolly. (Just try to hiss it.)
Her feet were swollen from standing in wet, salty water.
Like Adels, he had dark brown hair, with enormous black eyebrows, a mustache and a short beard.
What, therefore, was our surprise to find Tish sitting by the fire in her bath robe and slippers with a cup of tea in her lap and her feet in a tub of water.
Novel Rabbit Catcher.
Cubs are put to a curious use on certain parts of the Devonshire foreshore. They are used to catch rabbits. Having located a promising burrow, the snarer takes a crab and affixes a short length of lighted candle to the back of its shell. The behavior of a crab which finds itself in a narrow inclosure is well known. It begins to run. It therefore starts away up the burrow at top rate and presently the rabbit is horrified at the sight of a jog trotting fame coming to his sanctury. Off he goes for the other exit, only to find himself, when he emerges, in a trap.—London Spectator.
His Mental Incapacity.
The Court—So you ask divorce from this man on the ground of mental incapacity. What proof have you that he's insane? The Woman—Who said he's insane, your honor? The Court—Why, you say he is mentally incapable. The Woman—Yes, incapable of understanding that I'm boss.

WHAT A MAN READS.

It is a Big Factor in Determining His Course of Life.
A certain low form of aquatic animal life anchors itself to a rock and feeds on whatever the current brings. The average man feeds his mind in much the same way. He falls into line for current amusements. He reads only current literature. He listens to what happens to go by. He makes but little systematic attempt to shut out the unfit or to put himself in line for the fit.

The result is a defective grade of human life that rarely elevates society and often degrades it. If a man would make the most of himself, and that is manifestly the supreme purpose for which he was put into the world, it is worth his while to do his daily work where unclean things, mental and physical, are not made common.
It makes a good deal of difference in the worth of the man today as to whether his reading last night was "Hamlet" and "Isalah" or "The Other Man's Wife," whether he went to the art institute or the burlesque show. An ancient teacher of well balanced mind gave this direction to his disciples as to the topics to be selected for deliberate thought:

"Finally, my brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."
To think on these things one must see and hear these things. To see and hear these things one must make an effort to do so.—Minneapolis Journal.

Sunlight and Vegetation.
The early rays of the sun exercise a more powerful effect in promoting rapid vegetation than the sun's light during the later hours of the day. The active little chlorophyll grains work faster and better in elaborating food for the plant under the action of the blue and yellow rays of the early morning than under the later violet and blue rays. Practical gardeners should make use of this fact by growing early produce as far as possible in a position where the plants will get the full benefit of the morning sun.—London Mail.

Siberia.
Siberia comprises 5,400,000 square miles, divided into the following regions: Western Siberia, comprising the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk and the territories of Semipalatinsk, Akmolinsk and Semiretchinsk; eastern Siberia, the governments of Irkutsk and Yeniseisk and the territories of Transbaikalia, Amur, Yakutsk, the littoral and one-half of the island of Sakhalin.

Not Mercenary.
Mr. Gottroff—My daughters, young man, are both worth their weight in gold.
Sultor—The fact that I am asking you for the smaller one proves, at any rate, that I am not mercenary.—Chicago News.

He Knew.
"Aren't you going to listen to the vox populi, Senator Headstrong?"
"Vox populi, nothin'! What are these here secret orders ever done for me?"—Buffalo Express.

Outclassed by a Long Shot.
Little Wifey—Did you tell Mr. Blinks that the baby had cut his first tooth?
Big Hubby—It's useless. He has a hen which laid fourteen eggs in six days.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An even disposition is the best pillow on the seat of life.

MILITARY STRATEGY.

Retreating Through a City is Disastrous to an Army.

If you suffer defeat in front of a great town and have to retreat through it under the blows of the victorious enemy you are in the worst possible position for conducting that retreat. The streets of the town (but few of which will run parallel to your course and can, therefore, serve as avenues of escape for your army) are so many ditches in which your columns will get hopelessly congested. The operation may be compared to the pouring of too much liquid into a funnel which has too small an orifice. Masses of your transport will remain clogged outside the place. You will run the risk of a partial and perhaps of a complete disaster as the enemy presses on.
There is very much more than this. A great town cannot but contain, if you have long occupied it, the material of your organization. You will probably abandon documents which the enemy should not see. You will certainly, in the pressure of such a flight, lose accumulated stores. Again, the tranverse streets are so many points of "leakage" into which your congested columns will bulge out and get captured. Again, you will be almost necessarily dealing with the complications of a mass of civilian conditions which should never be allowed to interrupt a military operation.

In general, to fight in front of a great town when the chances are against you is as great an error as to fight in front of a marsh with few causeways. So far as mere topography is concerned, it is a greater error still.—From "The Elements of the Great War," by Hilaire Belloc.

Seville Nights.
In all the principal places and gardens of Seville moving picture screens are erected and small tables and chairs set out, the exhibitors either making their profits from the drinks sold or by rental of chairs at 2 cents each. Thousands of people go nightly to the different piazzas and gardens, and the entire life of the city for about four months centers around these moving picture shows.—Commerce Reports.

Leakage in Steam Pipes.
To make a permanent cement for stopping leakage in steam pipes where caulking or plugging is impossible, mix black oxide of manganese and raw linseed oil, using enough oil with the manganese to bring it to a thick paste. Apply to the pipe or joint at least. If the pipe be kept sufficiently warm to absorb the oil from the manganese, in twenty-four hours the cement will be as hard as the iron pipe.

The Happy Mean.
"Why does Miss Oldgirl wear such exceedingly youthful costumes? She doesn't expect, does she, any one will believe her as young as all that?"
"Oh, no, but she hopes the observer will strike an average between her age and that of her apparel."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Ribbon of the Garter.
The dark blue ribbon now worn by the Knights of the Garter was changed to its present shade from one much lighter in tone in the year 1622. The pictures of Charles I. by Vandryke always show the lighter shade.—London Mail.

Quiet Times.
Mrs. Kelly—This neighborhood seems a bit noisy, Mrs. Flynn.
Mrs. Flynn—This is the only time it's quiet here is when the elevated train goes by and drowns the noise.—Judge.

His Mental Incapacity.
The Court—So you ask divorce from this man on the ground of mental incapacity. What proof have you that he's insane? The Woman—Who said he's insane, your honor? The Court—Why, you say he is mentally incapable. The Woman—Yes, incapable of understanding that I'm boss.

An Ungrecious Remark.
"Here's a magazine offers prizes to ladies for telling how they helped their husbands make money."
"If they were telling how they helped spend money," snorted her ungalant husband, "you'd take first prize."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Text From Which the Inscription It Bears Was Taken.
For fifty years after that July day in 1776, when the old bell rang out its memorable message, it continued to be rung on every festival and anniversary. It was rung on Feb. 22, 1832, in honor of the centennial of the birth of Washington. While being tolled on the morning of July 8, 1833, in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who had died two days before, the old relic suddenly cracked. On Washington's birthday, 1843, an attempt was made to ring it, but the bell has since been mute.
Finally it was removed from its position in the tower to a lower story, and later it was placed on its original timber in the vestibule of the state-house in a prominent position immediately beneath where a larger bell, presented to Philadelphia in 1893, now proclaims the passing hours.

To Isaac Norris, the speaker of the colonial assembly, is ascribed the honor of having originally suggested the prophetic words from Leviticus xxv, 10, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," which were cast on the bell. The reason for the selection of this text at a time when there was not the slightest thought of a break with the mother country has been a subject of much conjecture, but the true reason is apparent when the full text is read, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." In selecting the text the Quakers had in mind the arrival of William Penn and their forefathers in America.—Christian Herald.

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Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shinest four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on simple stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.
All we ask is trial. Use it on your cook stove, your heater stove or your gas stove. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer will refund your money. Trade on Black Silk Stove Polish.
Made in liquid or paste—one quality.
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Stirling, Illinois
The Black Silk Stove-Drying Iron Element on plain registers, stove tops, prevents rusting, the Black Silk Stove Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.
A Shine in Every Drop

THE 10TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Yamhill County School Fair, Stock and Poultry Show
Will be held in McMinnville, Ore. Sept. 21-22-23-24

The Poultry Department is under the management of The Yamhill County Poultry Association and promises to be bigger and better than ever

The Stock Department will be the largest ever shown in the county

A Daily Stock Parade will be a prominent feature

An Up-to-Date Amusement Company will be secured, but nothing of the slightest objectionable nature will be allowed

Free Attractions will be a prominent feature by the company

The McMinnville Elks' Band will furnish music every day and evening

Free admission to Pavilion and Free Barn Rent for Stock Special Exhibit by the Granges will be a prominent feature

Women of Woodcraft will arrange for a parade and athletic contest, on Wednesday P. M.

Eugenic Tests Conducted by the Mother's department of the Civic Improvement Club, by Mrs. Bailey of Portland. All babies between the ages of 6 months and 5 years may be entered. For registration call Mrs. Dr. Toney or Mrs. James Burdett. A small registration fee of 25 cents will be charged to defray expenses.

Don't forget the Dates, Sept. 21-22-23-24