

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

God's Israel now rejected will soon be recalled,
To the land of their fathers shall soon be installed,
As the hills round Jerusalem is encompassed away
So the Lord doth his people henceforth and for aye.

The thousands who have fallen though by friends they are mourned
Unselfish unvanquished now in glory adorned,
They prepare for their Saviour for the conflict is on,
Oh, may we be ready for the plant of renown.

For the Saviour is coming the time will draw near
When our Lord and our master again shall appear.
He is coming in glory to welcome his bride
Oh, may she be ready whatever beside.

He has given her a garment herself to adorn
And all those who wear it shall not be forlorn.
He hath given her a lamp to keep it in trim
With God's holy spirit to be filled to the brim.

In the darkness of midnight the cry will arise
"Go ye out to meet him, your Lord in the skies."
May our lamps be found burning and our garments put on
Lest the door be shut and the bridegroom be gone.

The saints of the Lord that dwell on the earth
Shall meet him with joy, with gladness and mirth,
And those in their graves hear the words of benediction,
"Oh blessed are they of the first resurrection."

The peace and the joy that then shall prevail
No mortal can think of, no tongue can it tell,
A thousand short years shall be as one day
For the Lord's second coming let us earnestly pray.

George Howie.

REX

Miss Madge Morrison left for Portland Monday where she expects to work.

O. Woodworth and son Merrett have been enjoying a stiff

attack of the grippe the past week.

C. A. Cavell and Dr. A. M. Davis, of Newberg, were Sunday visitors of J. W. Winters.

Mrs. Henry Strate is spending the week in Portland visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Brickley.

Miss Hallie Wiley who has been working at Scotts Mills for the past two months, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Mary Jones left for Seattle Thursday where she is enrolled for the rest of the term in the State University.

All the Rex shareholders in the Co-operative Cannery were in Newberg Tuesday in attendance at the yearly election of officers and directors.

Mrs. A. H. Dean entertained a number of young people Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mary Jones who left Thursday for Seattle. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Frank Paris, of Portland, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

FROM THE NEWS REPORTER

Former Senator J. L. Hoskins, of Newberg, was here Saturday visiting his son, Postmaster Hoskins.

Miss Mabel Miller, of Newberg, was here Tuesday to attend the Newton-Derby nuptials. She is a sister of Mrs. A. M. Sherwood.

A letter from Mrs. Wm. W. Clark, of Newberg, states that she is well and enjoying the winter. Mrs. Clark was formerly Mrs. M. J. Durham, of this city, and has a host of friends here. She lives now on Route 1, Newberg, where Mr. Clark conducts a dairy ranch.

Carpet Weaving.

Rag carpet and rug weaving by Joseph Stephens. On Dayton road, opposite David Martin place.

THE FIRST SKYSCRAPER.

It Was Designed by a Savoy Architect Three Centuries Ago.

Credit for the first skyscraper built in this country is generally conceded to Chicago. It was built in the "loop district" of that city in 1880, from plans by Holabird & Roche. The first example of lofty building in New York city was the structure at 50 Broadway, designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert in 1888. A few years later both these wonders became insignificant and practically forgotten because they were so greatly outdone by succeeding skyscrapers. But these were not the initial efforts. For a skyscraper was designed nearly three centuries ago, many generations before the discovery of the steel cage system of this day.

Jacques Perret, an architect of Chambéry, Savoy, is the accredited author of plans for an eleven story building, 361 feet in height, which must have had twice the space between floors, for today eleven stories are crowded within a height of 150 feet. Perret's building was planned to be 108 feet long and 140 feet wide, with supporting walls twelve feet thick at the base.

While never executed, the project of Perret in many ways was a remarkable prophetic vision. Evidently it was intended for dwelling purposes, for in describing the project he wrote, "This great and excellent edifice can accommodate comfortably 500 people."—New York Post.

INDELIBLE MARKING.

Advantages of Using Just Ordinary Blueprint Solution.

There are many occasions upon which it is necessary to mark linen or wearing apparel indelibly with one's name and address, yet the ink sold for this purpose is not always convenient to use or attractive in appearance, says the American Boy.

A very good substitute is the ordinary blueprint powder, sold by any photographic dealer, a thick solution being made and used just as the ordinary ink would be. Instead of fading this by the use of a hot iron, it is made permanent simply by washing in several changes of cold water. When thoroughly fixed the writing will appear in a very pretty shade of blue. Should you prefer, a rubber stamp may be used instead of a pen. In this case a little glycerine should be mixed with the solution, which should be spread upon a clean cloth or blotter. This is then used as an inking pad for the stamp.

Aside from its convenience marking with blue print solution has the advantage that traces of the writing or any stains caused by it may be removed if desired by the application of a solution of tannin.

Gagadig Gligadab.

There was a quaint old man in Manchester, England, who for many years went by the unique name of Gagadig Gligadab. His original name was John Smith, and for many years he brooded over the possibilities of mistaken identity involved in it. The name figured frequently in criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest he might be confused with some of the loud John Smiths. At last what he feared so much actually happened. One morning the papers reported the arrest of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blunder of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the subject of this article, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unto no other ever borne by mortal man. And in Gagadig Gligadab most people will agree that he succeeded in so doing.

Excitement.

People who easily get excited don't usually live nearly so long as people who keep calm. Excitement, in fact, wastes the vitality and affects one's health to a very great extent. This is true, too, of all who seek excitement, whether physical or mental. Excitement makes the pulse beat above the ordinary rate, and one's reserve of energy is used up so much the quicker. Occasional excitement, however, is very good for one's health, especially where the pulse is slow, but the natural condition of the body should be one of calmness and regularity.

Modern Efficiency.

"I don't see how Adele could possibly stop to get married. She has such a passion for traveling."
"But she did it to save time."
"How's that?"
"She married a shipping clerk and now he packs all her trunks for her."—Judge.

He Wasn't Aerobic.

Miss Prue Dent—Papa says you are imprudent and that he will never consent to my marrying a man unable to make both ends meet. Orrville Harduppe—Well, I'm afraid I shall never be able to do so. I'm no contortionist. Good evening.

Tough That Failed.

Mrs. Winks—It was a touching story that that poor man told you, wasn't it? Mr. Winks—Well, he thought it would enable him to touch me for \$10, but it didn't.—Somerville Journal.

Those Husbands!

He—Where does your wife carry her street car fare? His Neighbor—In the other woman's purse. Honest, though, you'd think she wanted to pay it.—Judge.

It is sad to love and be unloved, but sadder still to be unable to love.—Mae refines.

TRICKY AND A BLUFFER.

The Spreading Adder Will Fool You If You Don't Know Him.

He's a sly creature, this snake. When he's discovered and trapped he'll make such a bullabuloo about it, with his hissing and contortions, that if you're not wise to the fact that he's only bluffing you're sure to be frightened. If you're acquainted with him, however, and refuse to run, he'll give one final twist and roll over on his back, just as though he had made up his mind to die and save you the trouble of killing him. But don't be fooled. He's only playing possum. He's the spreading adder.

His tricks have resulted in all sorts of wild stories about him. Many people believe he's poisonous, because he spreads his head out flat and hisses when he's disturbed. As a matter of fact, he couldn't hurt you if you picked him up by the head. He's only bluffing when he hisses.

Then there's another story about the spreading adder to the effect that he will bite himself and fall over dead. This belief comes from his habit of playing possum when he sees he's cornered and can't escape.

The spreading adder is about thirty inches long, a reddish brown and blotched and spotted. He lives in dry woods and on sandy hillsides and eats toads and insects. He's also called the blowing viper or the hognoosed adder.—Philadelphia North American.

HAS TO SPLIT HIS TIPS.

Not All the Money the Waiter Gets Goes Into His Pocket.

Don't think the waiters are getting rich. They might if they could keep all their tips, but—

Comes a waiter of twenty years' service who says the man who does the serving is lucky if he gets 25 per cent of his tip money.

"We wouldn't complain much if we were allowed to keep our tips," he said, "but the waiter is by necessity the best tipper in the world. He has to split his tips at least five ways. The head waiter gets his, the captain has his hand out, and the 'scrub' waiter and cook are next in line.

"If the waiter keeps all the money the captain will soon get wise to him, and he will get no more 'five ones' steered up to his table. If the cook is neglected the waiter might get his orders cold from the kitchen. If he doesn't cross the palm of the head waiter with silver once in awhile he will be looking for another job.

"The popular idea that all waiters are rich is all wrong. The average waiter gets about \$6 or \$8 a week, and some of them get less. The man that leaves a quarter in the tray is really giving the waiter about 6 cents."—Chicago Tribune.

Letters and Postage Stamps.

"Strange ideas some people have about postage," said the clerk who opens the mail. "Yes. See this letter here with three one-cent stamps on it and stamped 1 cent due? That's a case in point. The writer of that letter thought that perhaps it weighed a little over an ounce, a little more than would go for 2 cents, and so he put on a little more postage—1 cent more—which he thought would cover it, when the fact is that it required an additional two cent stamp. Of course you know that letter postage is not fractional, but that it goes in multiples of two. If a letter weighs ever so little over an ounce it requires an additional two cent stamp. But not everybody seems to know this, and so we sometimes get letters like this one with a little more postage for a little more weight."—New York Sun.

Jenkins' Ear.

There was a war known as "the war of Jenkins' ear." It came about in the following way: In the year 1731 an English merchant vessel was boarded by a Spanish guardship, and the captain, one Robert Jenkins, was most cruelly used, one of his ears being torn off in the scrimmage. Obtaining no redress by appealing to his government, he appeared before parliament in 1738, when the convention of the Parlo was so excitedly discussed that war followed. Jenkins' story was verified by the admiralty records so recently as 1890.—Exchange.

Definition of an Ohm.

An ohm, as defined by the international congress on electrical units and standards, is the resistance offered to the passage of an electric current by a column of mercury of uniform cross section having a mass of 223.0248 grains and a height of 41.803 inches at the temperature of melting ice.

In the bureau of standards at Washington are four standard ohms so perfectly made and kept that when tested recently their average deviation from their mean value was less than .00001 ohm.

Muscle and Dancing.

It does not follow that in order to write successful dance music a person must be an expert dancer. It is said that, though Johann Strauss and his family wrote dance music for three or four generations, not one of them could dance a step.

Musical.

When a person learns to pronounce Wagner as "Vagner" and Chopin as "Sho-pang" and cello as "chello" he feels that he thoroughly understands the classics of music.—Macon News.

Men and Trouble.

Only two kinds of people in the world, the man whose troubles are bigger than he and the man who is bigger than his troubles.—Milwaukee Journal.

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A LITERARY RIDDLE.

Why Does a Woman Write Differently From a Man?

Why is it that you can always tell a story written by a man from one written by a woman? I saw the thing put to a rather severe test within the last month, with results that were startling.

Ten men and women, all of whom do considerable novel reading, had had dinner together. One of the men asked the question I put at the top of these paragraphs. He was in his own home and went to some trouble to prove that the sex of authors is an easy thing to determine.

Giving to each of the nine others a pencil and piece of paper, the host proceeded to read extracts from twenty different books and magazines, selecting parts in which proper names would not identify the story. As he read each person wrote down his guess as to whether the author was a man or a woman.

Of the 180 answers made by the nine persons to the twenty tests all but eight were correct. As he kept the books from which he read concealed it was impossible to get aid with the eye.

But, although everybody guessed right almost every time, no one could still give a good definition of the conundrum. Why does a woman write differently from a man?—Philadelphia Ledger.

INFLAMMABLE BOMBS.

Substances Used in the Making of These Deadly Explosives.

The incendiary bomb used by the Zeppelin aircraft, as a rule, is conical, of ten inch diameter at the base, wrapped round with tarred rope and having a metal handle at the apex. The base is a flat cup, into which a pierced metal funnel is fitted, having the ignition device and handle fitted at the top.

The funnel is generally filled with thermite. The latter, upon ignition, generates intense heat and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal, having the extraordinary high temperature of 5,000 degrees F. The molten metal is spread by the concussion.

Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material, bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke.

There is generally some melted white substance in the bottom of the cap,

which develops nauseous fumes. In some cases celluloid clippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of gasoline.—Philadelphia Press.

Buildings.

Buildings are contrivances which surround trouble, despair, pleasure, entertainment, business, indolence and plumbing.

Buildings are built with brick, mortar, cement, wood, steel and mortgagors. It also takes sand to build buildings, but they should not be built on sand.

Some buildings are public and some are private. Public buildings are usually very imposing, and usually the public has been imposed upon to build them. Private buildings are frequently private in name only, especially if occupied by several inquisitive women. Such buildings are made up of a large number of stories and most of them are without foundation.

Rats, mice, flies, earthquakes and rent collectors are buildings' worst enemies.—Judge.

Uranus can be claimed for a British planet. It was discovered at Bath in 1781 by the elder Sir William Herschel, the musician who became private astronomer to George III. Uranus is so distant from us and has an atmosphere so dense that little is known about the rotation, position of the axis or number of the satellites. But the inhabitants, if they exist, may console themselves for living in a temperature approaching zero with the fact that they can seldom be dunned for income tax, because their year contains more than 30,000 days.—London Mail.

The Bull of Perillus.

Perillus of Athens is said to have invented for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigento, 570 B. C., a brazen bull which opened on the side to admit victims who were to be roasted by the fire which was built underneath. The dying groans of the sufferers resembled closely the roaring of a mad bull. Phalaris greatly admired the invention and by way of test roasted the inventor first. Later the populace rose in rebellion and burned Phalaris.

Venison.

The prime joint of venison is undoubtedly the haunch, though a shoulder or neck of venison properly cooked is a very toothsome dish. The loin is best cut up into chops and cutlets, the breast being only suitable for soups, ragouts and pies.



Efficiency In Childhood

comes with proper training—a most vital factor in which is right food.

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