

Beat it with a
FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER
Keeps out all the wet
DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Waterproofs. TOWERS
Absolute. 
are Marked thus—
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

This is the
Stove Polish
YOU
Should Use
It's different from
others because more care
is taken in the making
and the materials used are of
higher grade.
Black Silk Stove Polish
Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does
not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts
four times as long as ordinary stove
polish. Used on enamel stoves and sold
by hardware and grocery dealers.
All we ask is trial. Use it on your cook stove,
your parlor stove or your range. If you
don't find it the best stove polish you ever
used, your dealer is authorized to refund your
money. Buy on Black Silk Stove Polish.
Made in liquid or paste—no quality.
Black Silk Stove Polish Works
St. Louis, Mo.
Use Black Silk Stove Polish on Enamel
on grates, registers, stove-pipes—prevents rusting,
the black silk finish gives a silver, nickel
or brass. It has no equal for enamel stove polish.
A Shine in Every Drop

**CHASE & LINTON
GRAVEL COMPANY**
All kinds of gravel for con-
crete work, cement blocks,
or wood work furnished on
short notice.
Telephone White 85

**The Newberg
Transfer Co.**
Does Local and Long Distance
Hauling, Furniture, Pianos
and Safes a Specialty
P. S. Timberlake, Prop.
Office phone Black 100
Residence phone Red 79

Don't pay war prices for your
Overcoat or Rain Coat
Get them at the right prices from
MUELLER, the Tailor's
Overcoats.....\$16 and up
Raincoats.....\$8 and up

ORDER YOUR
Monuments
OF
V. A. VINCENT
of the Newberg Food Co.

BILL
The Plumber
PHONE BLACK 49 292 FIRST

Administrator's Notice of Final Settlement
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned ad-
ministrator of the estate of M. H. Finney, de-
ceased, has filed his final account as adminis-
trator of the estate of said deceased, in the County
Court of Yamhill County, Oregon, and that said
Court has appointed Monday, December 18th,
1916, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day as the day
and hour for the hearing of objections to said Fi-
nal Account and the settlement thereof.
Now, therefore, all persons interested in the
estate of said deceased are hereby notified and
required to appear at the County Court room at
the Court House, at McMinnville, Yamhill
County, Oregon, at said time to them, and then
show cause, if any there be, why said account
should not be settled, allowed and approved, and
said estate forever and finally settled and said
administrator and his business forever dis-
charged.
Dated November 16th, 1916.
S. E. CUMMINS,
Administrator of the estate of M. H. Finney,
deceased.
Attorney for estate.
First issue 11-16.
Last issue 12-14.
Graphic and Semi-Weekly Jour-
nal for one year \$2.

SOME QUEER LAWS

When New France, In This Coun-
try, Was Ruled From Quebec.
JUSTICE IN EARLY MICHIGAN.

In the Pioneer Days of the Territory, as
it was then, the Judges Were Not
Lawyers, and the Jurors Were Evi-
dently Pretty Independent.
Before there was any "Michigan,"
from 1622 to 1763, that part of our
country was a part of New France
and was governed from the seat of
government in Quebec. Our laws
came from the French king and from
the local council at Quebec, and many
of them were quite absurd.

For instance, while they did not at-
tempt to regulate the length of sheets
on hotel beds, they did declare that
"besides white bread and light brown
bread all bakers shall make dark
brown bread whenever the same shall
be required." Another of the old
French laws, probably lobbied through
by some long dead cattle baron, was:

Whereas, The people of this province
raise too many horses, which prevents
them from raising cattle and sheep, being
ignorant of their true interests. Now,
therefore, we command that each in-
habitant of this government shall hereafter
own no more than two horses or mares
and one foal, the same to take effect after
the sowing season of the ensuing year
1710, giving them time to rid themselves
of their horses in excess of said number,
after which they will be required to kill
any of such excess that may remain in
their possession.

Another law was meant to stop the
congregation of the population in the
cities before it really began. It was a
law

To Promote Agriculture and Protect
Moral.
We prohibit and forbid all farmers from
removing to this town, Quebec, under any
pretext whatever, without our permission
in writing, on pain of being expelled, and
sent back to their farms, furniture and
goods being confiscated and a fine of 50
francs for the benefit of hospitals. And,
furthermore, we forbid the inhabitants of
this town, Quebec, letting houses or rooms
to persons coming in from the country on
pain of a fine of 100 francs, also for hos-
pitals.

A law forbidding profanity provided
the punishment for the first offense to be
a pecuniary fine, for the second,
third and fourth repetition the fine was
to be doubled, tripled and quadrupled,
for the fifth offense "they shall set in
the pillory on Sunday and other festi-
val days, there to remain from 8 in the
morning till 1 in the afternoon, exposed
to all sorts of opprobrium and abuse." The
sixth punishment was that "they be led
to the pillory and have the upper lip
cut with a hot iron." For the seventh
they were to have the lower lip cut in
the same manner. The law further
provided:

And if by reason of obstinacy and in-
veterate bad habit they continue after all
these punishments to utter oaths and blas-
phemies it is our will and command that
they have the tongue completely cut out
so that hereafter they cannot utter them
again.

The judiciary portion of Michigan
territory in the early days was com-
posed of "county courts" and "justices
of the peace." The "courts" consisted
of three judges, none of whom were
lawyers. Their jurisdiction, both civil
and criminal, was limited. It is need-
less to say that the justice courts were
conducted without much regard to cer-
emony.

In one suit brought to recover the
amount of a note of hand a jury of six
was impaneled, the foreman of which
was a large and portly individual who
bore the title of colonel. Probably on
account of his assumed military rank he
was permitted to wear his hat during
the entire trial.

One of the witnesses made repeated
statements that were irrelevant and
contradictory, and one of the counsel
as often rose and took exception, but
each time he was overruled by the jus-
tice. At each objection the colonel
manifested a great deal of annoyance
by sighing in his seat and talking in
loud whispers to his fellow jurors.

Finally the witness made a state-
ment that was so opposed to every rule
of evidence and common sense that the
attorney who had so often attempted to
exclude this sort of evidence could no
longer silently submit. He again
rose from his seat and respectfully
appealed to the court, protesting
against such statements going to the
jury as testimony.

Thereupon the worthy colonel im-
pressively rose from his seat and swore
he would no longer sit there and hear
that "lawyer feller make a fuss." He
said he had taken the oath as a juror
to decide the case according to the evi-
dence, and if he could not hear the
whole story from the witness he should
leave the courtroom.

He accordingly made several strides
toward the door when the justice arose
and, approaching the irate juror,
placed a hand on his shoulder and
begged him to return to his seat with
the jury, promising that the trouble-
some attorney should not again be al-
lowed to interfere with the evidence.

After some persuasion the colonel
consented to return. Pressing his hat
more firmly on his head, he exclaimed
as he took his seat:

"Well, I'll try it once more, but
danged if I will stand any more of that
"lawyer feller's nonsense." The attor-
ney gave up in despair, and the opposi-
tion counsel had things all his own way
after that.—Detroit Saturday Night.

Love.
Love is the thread on which are
strung the beads of trust. Break the
thread and the beads run everywhere.—
Youth's Companion.

It is far better to be innocent than
punished, to prevent the malady than
invent the remedy.—Secker.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

Times When Rebellious Soldiers Gam-
bled For Their Lives.

In times past the military code in
England was no less stern and un-
compromising than the civil. Sen-
tence of death was readily decreed
and as promptly executed. Where
offenses multiplied and wholesale
executions would have weakened the
army numerically decimation—the
slaughter of every tenth man—was
the rule or the troops gambled for
their lives by casting dice upon a
drumhead or drawing lots under the
gallows tree.

Lesser penalties—not capital, but
physical, and causing pain with per-
manent degradation—were main-
taining, branding the cheek or forehead,
boring the tongue or cutting the
nose and ears. These last named
were retained upon the military
statute book until the reign of
Queen Anne.

The "strappado" was a fiendish
device by which a delinquent was
hoisted on high by a rope fastened
to his arms and then dropped down
by a sudden jerk that often dislo-
cated his shoulders.

Hanging by the thumbs, some-
times called "picketing," was also
practiced, while the body was raised
to such a height that its whole
weight rested on one toe and that
again on a sharp pointed spike.

To "ride the wooden horse" was
to be mounted on a razor edge, with
weights fastened to the extremities.

Running the gantlet, or "gant-
elope," was as old as the Cromwel-
lian army, and it is thus described
in an army order about 1649: The
culprits (who had been guilty of
blasphemy as well as deer stealing)
were to be "stripped naked from the
waist upward and a lane made
by half the lord general's regiment
of foot and half Colonel Pride's,
with every man a cudgel in his
hand. They were to be run through
in this posture so that every soldier
might have a stroke at their naked
backs, breasts or arms wherever it
might alight."—Pearson's Weekly.

Air Sacs of Pigeons.
The air sacs of the pigeon consti-
tute a system of interstices, the val-
ue of which lies in their absence of
weight and resistance.

Flying is possible only to a body
of high mechanical efficiency divested
of all superfluous material. The
original reptiles, which by evolution
became birds, were divested of su-
perfluous material, and the body
spaces thus obtained were filled with
air sacs. The body wall, adapting
itself to the mechanical require-
ments, became a hollow cylinder
serving as a support for the organs
of whose parts was assured by the sur-
rounding air sacs. The air cavities
in the bones of other birds are simi-
larly explained.

From Ocean to Ocean by Rail.
The completion of the first rail-
way which made it possible to go by
rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific
was celebrated May 10, 1869,
when a gold spike was driven in
commemoration of the joining of
the Central Pacific and Union Pa-
cific at Promontory, Utah. The
scene was commemorated by Bret
Harte in a poem and preserved for
the admiration of the future by a
massive painting which was repro-
duced in an engraving which had
wide popularity. The similar last
spike of the Northern Pacific was
driven Sept. 8, 1883, near the mouth
of Gold creek, in Montana. On the
earlier road the first through car
from the Pacific reached New York,
July 24, 1870.

An Early Anti-trust Law.
As early as 483 A. D. we find the
Emperor Zeno issuing to the Pre-
torian prefect of Constantinople an
edict opening with this declaration:
"We command that no one may
presume to exercise a monopoly of
any kind of cloth or of fish or of
any other thing serving for food or
for any other use whatever its na-
ture may be, either of his own au-
thority or under a receipt of an em-
peror already procured or that may
hereafter be produced, nor may any
persons combine or agree in unlaw-
ful meetings, that different kinds
of merchandise may not be sold at
a less price than they may have
agreed among themselves."—Han-
nis Taylor's "American Constitu-
tion."

Limits of Physical Training.
Hardening is exercise of the
wholesome kind against resistance.
It must, however, be done with an
eye on the actual powers of the
body, from the standpoint of en-
durance. The amount of fatigue
must never rise beyond a point
where the fatigue products can be
easily absorbed and the body re-
cuperate. Otherwise whatever in-
crease of power there is will be
actual and needed to drive a less
easily running human engine. There
may be increased muscular power,
but it will be bound—"muscle
bound"—to the actual needs of the
body.—Medical Record.

THE WHITE BREAD FAD.

It Was Started by a London Eccentric
About a Century Ago.

Due to an epileptic faddist of
London, one Hugh Paddington,
white flour came into existence
about 100 years ago, when the Lon-
don city man decided to do some-
thing unusual at a dinner. As
white was fashionable at that par-
ticular period, Paddington deter-
mined to have all the foods at the
feast of a color quite different from
their natural hue, with a leaning
toward white. To match the table-
cloth he would have the bread
white.

He called a Hungarian miller into
conference and ordered flour ground
especially for the occasion. Such a
thing never had been heard of be-
fore—a perfectly white flour. Pro-
duced from the ground grain of the
wheat, flour naturally took on the
commingled colors of the grain and
therefore was dark. But Padding-
ton wanted it white—snow white.

It was a hard task for the miller,
but after many efforts he succeeded
in producing the desired results by
selecting only the white, lifeless,
starchy portions of the grain and
discarding all others. This being
accomplished, the epicure was de-
lighted. The rest of the color
scheme was easy. As he had ex-
pected, his dinner proved the nov-
elty of the day, and the bread was
a tremendous hit.

This was the first white bread
ever eaten in the history of the
world. As the wheat grain was
dark, so bread had been dark from
the days of Abraham. To produce
white bread would have been con-
sidered impossible unless a white
grain could be grown. But the
Hungarian miller's ingenuity suc-
ceeded in bringing forth a white
flour from a yellow grain. By mak-
ing the flour from the starch cells
extracted from the endosperm of
the wheat he obtained a breadstuff
that was of the color and nearly the
consistency of powdered chalk.

The white bread fad, as it was
then called, spread like wildfire.
All the smart set of London took it
up, and soon the bread made its ap-
pearance on the tables of the ultra-
fashionable all over England. No
one liked it so well as the old fash-
ioned blood and bone producing
bread. But people often sacrifice
very much of taste and health for
fashion's sake. That was the way
it was with white bread.

It didn't taste so good, and it
wasn't so satisfying as the old time
bread. But it looked pretty, the
white slices on the white tablecloth,
and no other kind of bread was per-
mitted at dinner in stylish London.
Flour mills had to be overhauled
and reconstructed. New machinery
had to be installed with equipment
especially adapted for making flour
from the starch cells of the wheat
grain.—Rutledge Rutherford in
New York Sun.

An End to Extravagance.
The mother of a certain pretty
seventeen-year-old girl was having
a talk with Edith's father the other
day about Edith's coming out party.
The father, he it explained, has re-
cently made his fortune, and he is
sometimes loath to part with any
of it.

"One thing is certain," the moth-
er declared emphatically. "I will
not allow Edith to come out until
she can do it well. She must have
the best debut or none."

The father nodded.
"That's all right," he admitted.
"She can have this one, but I want
you both to understand it's the
first, last and only debut I'll ever
buy her."

Strenuous.
Miss Constance Van Quentin, who
is given to the free use of ad-
jectives, received calls last week from
five young men, each of whom is
"just the dearest boy in all the
world," has "simply died" from the
heat four times, has been "ticked
to pieces" six times by movie com-
edians, has been "driven crazy" eleven
times by telephone pests and has
been "frozen just stiff" five times
by the cool evening breeze while out
riding in the car, all of which made
up rather a strenuous week for a
delicate young lady.—Kansas City
Star.

Sneezing.
Aristotle maintained that to
sneeze at any time between mid-
night and noon was bad, from noon
to midnight good, while at high
noon it was propitious. Xenophon
records that in the retreat of the
10,000 Greeks it was regarded as
highly propitious for a general to
sneeze while giving counsel to the
troops.

Your Faults.
However good you may be, you
have faults; however dull you may
be, you can find out what some of
those faults are, and however slight
they may be, you had better make
some effort to get rid of them at
once.

1889 GROWING 1916

As evidence of the progress made by this bank since its or-
ganization, the following table is submitted showing resources at
each of the five year periods preceding the date of this statement:

Nov. 17th 1891.....	\$ 72,132.50
Nov. 17th 1896.....	50,203.73
Nov. 17th 1901.....	102,505.31
Nov. 17th 1906.....	221,545.98
Nov. 17th 1911.....	447,668.36
Nov. 17th 1916.....	572,500.93

Farm loans, on approved security, will be made those desir-
ing to make permanent improvements or enlarge their herds
or plantings. This bank is large enough to accommodate
you in any legitimate demand but not too large to appre-
ciate your business, however small.

United States National Bank
Capital and Surplus \$75,000

Don't Be Dissatisfied—Send Your
LUMBER ORDERS to
Spaulding's
and get the Soft Yellow Fir kind that is
manufactured right

**C. K. SPAULDING LOGGING
COMPANY**
BUILDING MATERIALS

J. L. VAN BLARICOM
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
We please the most particular. Phone us a grocery order and
see if our prompt service doesn't surprise you. We want your trade

A Sensitive Horse.
Harsh treatment, though it stop
short of inflicting physical pain, keeps
a nervous horse in a state of misery.
A single blow may be enough to spoil
a racer. Daniel Lambert, founder of
the Lambert branch of the Morgan
family, was thought as a three-year
old to be the fastest trotting stallion
of his day. He was a very handsome,
stylish, intelligent horse and also ex-
tremely sensitive. His driver, Dan
Mace, though one of the best reins-
men in America, once made the mis-
take, through ill temper or bad judg-
ment, of giving Daniel Lambert a se-
vere cut with the whip, and that sin-
gle blow put an end to his usefulness
as a trotter. He became wild and un-
governable in harness and remained so
for the rest of his life.

Now She Knows.
A young woman unversed in the
mysteries of baseball was presented to
a famous player.
"I love the game," she confided to
him. "I love especially to watch the
man at the bat. It is so cute, too, the
way he keeps hitting the ground gen-
tly with the end of the bat. Why does
he do that?"
"Well, you see, miss," explained the
player, "the worms have an annoying
habit of coming up to see who's bat-
ting and that naturally puts the bat-
ter out a bit, so he just taps them on
the head lightly, and down they go
again."—New York Times.

Extreme Case.
"Your friend Dubwalte seems to be
an impractical sort of fellow."
"I have never seen his equal."
"No?"
"Why, Dubwalte would try to sell
road maps to aviators."—Birmingham
Age-Herald.

His Intentions.
Mrs. Rasher—Has Mr. Goldcola, with
whom you have been dancing all the
evening, at last declared his inten-
tions. Mabel? Mabel—Yes, aunt. Mrs.
Rasher—I am so glad! And what did
he say? Mabel—He declared he would
never marry.

**Notice Against Stock Running
at Large**
At the General Election held in Yamhill
County, Oregon, on the 7th day of November,
1916, the voters of said County voted on the
question of stock running at large, and the ma-
jority of all the votes cast in said County at such
election was against stock running at large in the
entire County of Yamhill, State of Oregon, as a
whole.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in
sixty days from the date of this notice, and at all
times after the expiration of sixty days from date
of this notice, it shall and will be unlawful for
stock to run at large in Yamhill County, Oregon,
as a whole, or any part thereof, under penalty of
Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for the first offense, and
Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) for each and every
subsequent offense, to be recovered from the

owner of the stock in a civil action in the name
of the State of Oregon before a Justice of the
Peace in the District in which such owner or
keeper, or either of them, may reside, and if
there be no Justice of the Peace in such District,
then before any Justice of the Peace in said
Yamhill County, and it shall be the duty of
each Constable in any Justice of the Peace Dis-
trict, and of each Road Supervisor in any Road
District, to enforce the provisions of said law.
This notice dated and signed at McMinnville,
Oregon, this 22nd day of November, 1916.
C. B. WILSON,
County Clerk of Yamhill County, Oregon.
First issue November 23.
Last issue December 7.

**Report of condition of
United States National Bank**
At Newberg, in the State of Oregon, at the
close of business on Nov. 17, 1916
RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (ex- cept those shown on b and c).....	\$318,406.57
Total loans.....	\$318,406.57
United States Bonds.....	10,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure cir- culation (par value).....	30,000.00
Bonds, Securities, Etc.....	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal sav- ings deposits.....	2,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	21,705.48
Total bonds, securities, etc.....	23,705.48
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock.....	6,635.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription).....	12,250.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,045.00
Real estate owned other than bank- ing house.....	12,709.29
Net amount due from ap- proved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.....	8,616.69
Net amount due from ap- proved reserve agents in other reserve cities.....	78,563.35
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in b or c).....	21,553.78
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	2,349.68
Outside checks and other cash items.....	801.98
Fractional currency, nickels and cents.....	148.75
Notes of other national banks.....	450.73
Lawful reserve in vault and with Fed- eral Reserve Bank.....	36,610.36
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$572,500.93

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 30,000.00
Surplus fund.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits.....	11,829.80
Less current expenses, inter- est and taxes paid.....	7,006.10
Circulating notes outstanding.....	48,300.00
Dividends unpaid.....	320.00
Demand Deposits.....	252,888.95
Individual deposits subject to check certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	25,407.98
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	1,831.47
Total savings deposits.....	1,007.97
Total demand deposits, items b, c, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.....	\$261,141.32
Time deposits (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit.....	76,185.65
Other time deposits.....	106,780.00
Total time deposits, items 41, 42 and 43.....	\$182,965.65
Total.....	\$572,500.93

State of Oregon, ss:
I, J. C. Colcord, Cashier of the above named
bank, do solemnly affirm that the above state-
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and
belief.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this
24th day of November, 1916.
(SEAL) R. H. G. Bennett, Notary Public,
My commission expires February 5, 1917.
Correct attests: J. I. Farrelly }
J. I. Farrelly } Directors
E. F. Dixon }