

Saturday Specials

100 lbs. Berry Sugar, \$6.59
 Hard Wheat Flour, \$1.90
 Valley Flour, \$1.50
 25 lbs. No. 2 White Beans, \$1.00
 4 lbs. Best Macaroni, 25c
 4 lbs. Best Spaghetti, 25c
 2 Packages Corn Flakes, 15c

J. L. Van Blaricom

BERT'S PLACE

106 First Street

Short Orders

MEALS

Waffles a Specialty

A GOOD PLACE TO EAT

Good Coffee

AUCTION SALE

I will sell at Public Auction Sale at my residence at 305 CENTER STREET, Newberg, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24

at 1:30 P. M., the following household goods and other articles:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 Leather Davenport | 1 Bicycle |
| 2 Rockers | 1 Tire Pump |
| 1 Dining Table and 6 chairs, good as new | 1 Scythe and Cradle |
| 2 Bedroom Sets, one an ivory set | 1 Library Table |
| 2 Mattresses and 2 Springs | 3 9x12 Rugs |
| 1 Duke Range | 1 Good Organ |
| 1 Overstuffed Leather Rocker | 2 Heaters |
| 1 Kitchen Cabinet | 1 Oil Heater |
| 1 Center Table | 1 Wire Cot |
| Kitchen Utensils and Dishes | 4 Tables |
| 1 Tent and Camping Outfit, including cot and camp stove. | 1 Good Ice Chest |
| | 5 Doz. Quart Fruit Jars |
| | 1 Luggage Carrier for Auto |
| | 2 Halters |
| | Garden Tools, Etc. |

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

Col. N. P. Nelson, Auctioneer

Phone 19A25

Mrs. Mabel Hill, Owner

W. W. Nelson, Clerk

WE WILL PAY

CASH

for

Cherries

At Highest Market Prices

We Take Early Soft Cherries,
 All Black Cherries and
 Royal Annes

DELIVER TO LOCAL BLAINE ST. DRYER

See John S. Edwards
 Or Call Red R169

WHY

Minutes and Hours Came to Be
 Computed at Sixty

"Sixty seconds make a minute, 60 minutes make an hour." You used to say that as often as you did "10 mills make a cent, 10 cents make a dime and 10 dimes make a dollar."

It is believed, in fact, certain learned men have said it has been proved that the scheme of dividing the hour into 60 parts and the minute into 60 parts was invented or devised by the ancient Babylonians long centuries before the Christian era. It is one of the ways of counting time which has gone unchanged during the past 5,000 or 10,000 years.

Along with the decimal system in ancient Babylon there was the sexagesimal system based upon the count by sixties and originating in the discovery that there is no number which has so many divisions as 60, for it can be divided without a remainder by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30.

Babylonians divided the sun's path into 24 parasangs, a parasang being about four and a half miles. The astronomers of that time in Babylon compared the progress of the sun during one hour to the progress that would be made by a good walker in the same length of time, each going about one parasang, or four and one-half miles. Thus the whole course of the sun, so the wise astronomers of Babylon thought, was 24 parasangs or 96 degrees or 24 hours, and each parasang or hour was divided into 60 parts, which we call minutes.

The story is that Hipparchus, the Greek philosopher, who lived a century and a half before Christ, introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe and we have counted the time of day in seconds, minutes and hours ever since.

MATTER OF SELF-PROTECTION

Why Signatures in the Form of a Round "Robin" Were at One Time Advisable.

The most generally accepted belief is that the practice of signing a protest or petition in a circle (now known as a "round robin") originated in France, where, as protests from subordinates were regarded by government officials as little less than mutiny, there was a natural desire to keep the order of signing secret.

The most noted "Round Robin" in the English language is probably one that originated at a dinner in the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among those attending were Edmund Burke, Edward Gibbon and others famous in the world of letters, all of whom were friends or acquaintances of Oliver Goldsmith.

The epitaph written for the poet by Doctor Johnson became a topic of discussion, and various changes were suggested. These, it was agreed, should be submitted for the doctor's consideration. When the question arose as to who should propose them to him it was suggested that a "round robin" was the best means of solving the difficulty. Despite his fiery disposition, Doctor Johnson, it is said, accepted the "robin" in the spirit in which it was intended.

Why Gloves Were Important.

In 1083, when the earl of Shrewsbury promised to build an abbey at Shrewsbury, he publicly laid his glove upon the altar of the monastery church in token of his sincerity. In 1374 the queen of Navarre hesitated about going on a visit to Paris, but decided to go when the king of France sent her a pair of gloves. When she was swept away by the events leading up to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, it was considered an act of the blackest treachery, as gloves had been sent to reassure her. As men became more enlightened and learned to read and write, signing one's name to a promise took the place of all this sort of thing. But there is one curious survival even now! Not many annual fairs are held nowadays, but when they are, it is no unusual thing to see a great glove publicly exhibited. This is a token that the king has granted a license for the fair to be held and so long as it lasts the glove remains where everybody can see it.—Christian Science Monitor.

Why Dough Is Kneaded.

If bread should be baked out of un-kneaded dough, or without yeast or baking-powder, it would turn into a hard, indigestible mass. Kneading makes bread or cake spongelike in structure—that is, full of holes; for the process entraps particles of air, which expand during baking and puff up the dough. In the case of baking powder, the addition of water causes the tartaric acid in the powder to act on the baking soda (sodium acid carbonate) to generate bubbles of carbon dioxide inside the dough. These, too, expand upon baking, filling the cake with numerous holes. The yeast, as it lives and grows in the dough, gives off carbon dioxide. The result on the dough is the same as before.—Popular Science Monthly.

Why One Should Read Lamb.

So you ask me again why you should read Lamb, and I answer: first, because he has always something to say and conveys his thought "without smothering it in blankets"; second, because in antique fancy, quip, oddity, whimsical jest, humor, wit and irony, rare gifts all, he is a supreme master; third, because his limitations and tragedies were, like ours, many, but his courage in facing them, unlike ours, was cheerful and invincible. . . . and, fourth, because he has taken the homely and familiar for his subjects and sheds fresh and beautiful light upon them.—S. F. B. Maile.

HOW

RAIN BECOMES CHANGED INTO SNOW AND HAIL.

—Why should rain become snow in cold weather? And why should it fall, sometimes even in summer, in the frozen drops which we call hail?

The air, strange as it may seem, is not warmed by the sun's rays as they pass through it; all its warmth comes from heat given out by the earth itself.

In summer time this warmth is usually sufficient to keep the vapor of which the clouds are formed from freezing. But in winter, when the earth has little heat to give off, the air becomes colder. The vapor of the great clouds is frozen into fleecy flakes, which descend upon the earth in the form of snow. Snow, then, is simply frozen vapor.

Hail—drops of water congealed into lumps of ice—is formed in a wonderful way.

A great cloud, floating in the sky, meets an upward draught of air and begins to rise rapidly. In most cases such a cloud would soon be turned to snow, for the higher you go the greater becomes the cold. If this happened in summer time the falling snow would be melted into fine rain by passing through warm air on its way to the earth.

But sometimes the cloud as it rises meets a blast of warm air which carries it to a great height, and then makes its vapor condense into raindrops. These drops begin to fall, and when they have fallen a little way they strike intensely cold air, which freezes them solid. Owing to their weight they fall so rapidly that there is not time for them to thaw as they pass through the warmer air near the ground. Hence they reach the earth in the form of little balls of ice.

DON'T TAKE ENOUGH EXERCISE

Why Majority of Middle-Aged Men Take on Fat During the Months of Winter.

Winter brings added terrors to middle-aged fat men, for that is the season they get fatter. Each week they note with dismay the reappearance of the surplus avoirdupois lost with so much trouble and labor during the last summer.

Exercise is most difficult to obtain in the winter, especially for the business man. The shorter days make it necessary for him to leave home soon after daylight, and it is dark when he returns. The opportunities for outdoor recreation are virtually withdrawn except at week ends. Winter is the season of sedentary life and there is little inducement to get out of doors, even should the daylight hours be available. So the fat man gets fatter and fatter as the cold days arrive.

But the fat man has a way out if he has sufficient determination, say physical culture experts. His relief lies in the gymnasium if he will force himself to take advantage of it. But a fat man is generally lazy, too, and it takes not a little courage to get him to stick to a course throughout the winter that will maintain his weight at the minimum of the summer.—New York Sun.

Why Dust Is Beneficial.

As an aid to agriculture, a judicious compounding of wind and dust have been found most beneficial, observes the Detroit Free Press. In northern China are deposits of fine yellow powder, brought by the winds from the desert regions, several hundred feet in thickness, which have been tilled, without fertilization, for thousands of years, and to all intents and purposes they are as fertile today as ever. Volcanic dust is found in Kansas and Nebraska today, and in some places the deposits are as much as thirty feet in thickness. There have never been volcanoes within hundreds of miles of these deposits, and the wind was either the culprit or benefactor.

Wind and dust do not confine their pranks to the heights, but play many a fantastic trick beneath the earth's surface and in mines increase the inflammability and assist the explosion of gases which otherwise would be harmless.

Why Called "Missouri Compromise."

The Missouri compromise is the name popularly given to an act of the United States congress, passed February 27, 1821, admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding state, but expressly declaring that slavery should thenceforth be prohibited in any state lying north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes—the southern boundary of Missouri. Although Henry Clay was one of the most prominent supporters of this measure, it originated, not with him, but with John W. Taylor of New York.

How He Would Tax Tips.

According to the Nation's Business, tips are attracting the attention of the collectors of income tax in England, and there is a fine flurry. Some wax has suggested that the income tax should be collected on tips "at the source." Every traveler and every person who goes out for dinner would thereupon have to carry a full equipment of blanks and the preparation of forms would become an important part of the usual ceremonies with porters and waiters.

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 BOYS—With
BOBBY MURRAY of NEW YORK
 "The Marvel of All Ages"—Caruso.
 MUTNOMAH FIELD, JUNE 23, 24, 25, PORTLAND, OREGON
 Admission \$1.00; Grand Stand \$1.50; Box Seats \$2.00
 Order at once stating dates tickets are desired. Make all checks payable to W. C. Culbertson, Whitney Boys Chorus, 526 Oregon Bldg. We desire to thank C. L. LEAVITT REALTY CO. for this space.
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Multnomah Field, June 23, 24, 25, Portland, Oregon
 Admission \$1.00; Grand Stand \$1.50; Box Seats \$2.00.

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Newberg Laundry

Phone White 112

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For a cool, clean kitchen burn PEARL OIL

Pearl Oil, burned in a good oil cook-stove, is an economical as well as a clean and convenient fuel.

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