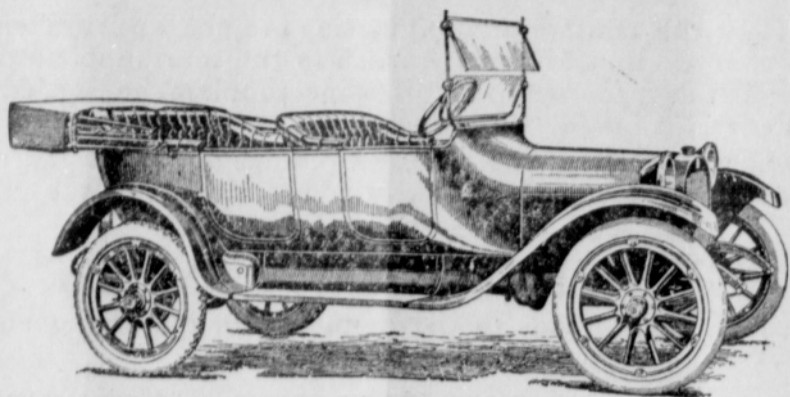


DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



SELLING

We sell the DODGE BROS. CAR. It is the best, the cheapest and the most adaptable car for this section of territory. It is a car that gives UNIVERSAL satisfaction wherever used, and it is used extensively almost everywhere cars are used. It is the car of utility and economy.

REPAIRS

We repair any car on earth. We repair anything about a car. We repair it in such a manner that it gives you entire satisfaction.

When there is anything wrong with your car, come to us. The sooner you come the less it will cost. Delays are expensive with an automobile.

Agents for Wright Truck Attachments. We carry a complete stock of tires all makes and sizes. Phone Sandy 6X1.

Deaton & Proctor

Notice For Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon,
June 7th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Maximilian T. Galarneau, of Cherryville, Oregon, who, on December 27th, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 02103, for Lot 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 5, Township 3 South, Range 6 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 27th day of July, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Clarke Corey, of Sandy, Oregon, Loyd Corey, of Sandy, Oregon, William O. Rugh, of Cherryville, Parnell Averil, of Cherryville, Oregon.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

N. Campbell, Register.

ATTENTION PLEASE

When You Need

Furniture, Rugs, Curtains Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Guns, ammunition, Fishing Tackle or Licenses, Stoves and Ranges, Kitchenware, Chinaware, Doors, Windows, Locks, Hinges, Lime, Cement, Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons, Cream Separators and Supplies Goodyear Tires, Go to

The Sandy Mercantile Company

The Place To Trade.

We Give Trading Stamps and Premiums.

AT THE CHURCHES

METHODIST

Sunday School 10 A M
Preaching 11 A M
Preaching 8:00 P M
Everybody invited.
Rev. L. W. Chandler, Pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN

Services are held every Sunday except the fourth of each month.

Preaching at 10:30.

F. Dobberfuhl, Pastor

CATHOLIC

Mass is held at 10:30 a m in the Church of Saint Michael, Sandy, the first and third Sundays of each month.

Rev. Fr. Basal.

Sandy, Oregon, July 1st, 1916.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the SANDY, OREGON Post office for the month ending June 30th, 1916: Eihels Mrs., letter, Leunther, Jacob, letter.

Signed, Charles D. Purcell, Postmaster.

SAVING OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

How Valuable Papers Are Mended and Mounted For Preserving.

There are not fifty persons in the United States who are skilled in the preservation and repairing of old manuscripts. One of them, says the University of Wisconsin Bulletin, may be found working on the third floor of the Wisconsin Historical library building at Madison, one of the six or seven institutions in the country that carry on such work scientifically.

About a generation or two ago a priest in the Vatican library at Rome originated and developed the process now in use in the taking care of old papers.

The first thing done in the process of preserving the letters is to place them between wet newspapers under a weight and leave them for five or six hours. This removes the creases and the dirt. Then they are put between wood pulp boards and left twenty-four hours and then between blotters to complete the drying process. The next step is to repair the paper.

The paper of some of these letters is so old when received that it falls to pieces if struck. This is strengthened by a layer of a sort of transparent cloth, on both sides of the piece of paper. Other letters need mending along the edges with parchment paper. To cover holes a piece of paper is glued over the edges and is left larger than the hole until dry. It is then cut down to the proper size, and the edges are sandpapered until smooth. After all such repairs are made the letters are mounted on large white sheets and prepared for binding.

Bear Baiting.

In the time of Shakespeare theaters were often used for bear baiting as well as for the presentation of plays and in some cases were equipped with a stage which could be removed when the bear baiting was to occur. The contemporary attitude toward this diversion is seen in this quotation: "It was a sport very pleasant to see the bear with his pink eyes leering after his enemies' approach." It is comforting to reflect in these days that the killing of animals, at least as a form of public amusement, has greatly diminished and in most countries has disappeared.—Outlook.

What Impressed Her.

Shortly after Will Crooks, the labor leader, was elected to parliament, says an English weekly, he took his little daughter to Westminster. She was evidently awed at the splendors round her and maintained a profound and wondering silence all the time. Mr. Crooks was delighted to see her so much impressed.

"Well," said he to her at last, "what are you thinking so deeply about, dear?"

"I was thinking, daddy," answered the little girl, "that you're a big man in our kitchen, but you aren't very much here."

FREAKS OF NATURE

We Know There Are Giants, but We Do Not Know Why.

THEY ARE A SORT OF PUZZLE.

Sometimes These Titans Are the Result of a Somewhat Mysterious Disease Called Gigantism—Og and Goliath and the Giant Races of Gath.

Giants and dwarfs abound in the region of the Caucasus mountains. Now, why are some people big and some little? In families heredity seems to govern the matter. Where races are concerned it is not so easily explained. We are accustomed, by the way, to think of the Chinese as of inferior height; but that is because our Chinese immigrants nearly all come from the south of China. The people of north China are tall and occasionally approach the gigantic.

Circus giants are not uncommonly sufferers from a disease called gigantism, which in the long run is inevitably fatal. It appears to be due to something wrong with a small gland at the base of the brain, which, in a mysterious way, governs growth. A strange thing about this affliction is that the victim may be attacked long after he has become adult and has ceased to grow in a normal way. A man over thirty years of age may suddenly become a giant, the first warning he gets of the fact being the discovery that he needs a larger hat and bigger boots and gloves.

There are, however, occasional giants who are simply people of extraordinary size, in other respects normal. How to account for them nobody knows unless by calling them freaks of nature. Much more remarkable are the giant families which are found in the Caucasus region, though most individuals of such families are not big enough to be worth while for show purposes. For circus exhibition a giant ought not to be less than seven feet six inches tall. With that stature, plus boots with thick soles and a high hat, a man may be safely advertised as touching the eight foot mark.

Such giant families are not unknown in history. Josephus and other profane historians endorse the statements found in many places in the Bible in regard to the giants of Gath, from which locality, it will be remembered, Goliath hailed. The Bible puts the stature of that redoubtable champion at "six cubits and a span"—in other words, about three inches short of ten feet. This would seem to be the altitude record for a human being, even allowing that the measurement was from the ground to the crest of Goliath's helmet.

The most celebrated of all the giant breed, not excepting Goliath, was Og king of Bashan. At the time when the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness were brought to a close he was ruler over no fewer than sixty cities "fenced with high walls, gates and bars." His indeed was a powerful monarchy, and the conquest of his realm by Moses is looked upon to this day as one of the greatest events in Jewish history.

Og, by the way, was accustomed to sleep in a remarkable bedstead—not of wood or metal, but of basalt.

Whatever the circumstances under which the giant breed existed in Palestine at the time of the first arrival of the Israelites, it is certain that in later years they were scattered about among other peoples. In a political sense some were Hittites and yet others Amorites.

Coming into contact with other races they became, it would seem, either extinct or subordinate. From what little is said of them in history it is to be inferred that they were mentally inferior, though formidable fighters by reason of their great size and strength in an age when mere bodily prowess counted for much.

If Goliath be supposed to have been eight and one-half feet high (allowing for helmet and crest) his stature did not exceed that of the celebrated Winckelmeyer, the tallest man of modern times, who, born in Bavaria, died not so many years ago. The height of many giants has been exaggerated, but Winckelmeyer was carefully measured by the anthropologist Doubes.

A man of less than eight and one-half feet could hardly have worn the enormously heavy armor and accouterments described in the first book of Samuel as composing Goliath's outfit. The staff of his spear, we are told, was "like a weaver's beam," the iron spear head alone weighing 600 shekels, about twenty pounds.

The giant breed in Palestine apparently died out not very long before the birth of Christ.

There have been lesser giant breeds in modern times, but in some instances they have been the result of artificial

Vection, as, for example, in the case of the wrestlers of Nippon, who, seen in a crowd, stand head and shoulders above the ordinary Japanese.

In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are today many very tall people owing to the fact that King Frederick William's famous regiment of giants was long stationed there. The regiment numbered 2,400 soldiers, and all Europe was searched by the monarch for big men to serve in it.—Philadelphia Record.

Scientific Farming

THE "LAND POOR" FARMER.

Farms Are Often Either Too Small or Too Large For Success.

[From "Unprofitable Acres," by J. C. McDowell, United States department of agriculture 1915 year book.]

The size of the business often has much to do toward making the farm profitable. Department of agriculture farm management records show that farms are often either too small or too large for the most successful farming. There may be too few as well as too many acres. A man may not have enough land or he may be "land poor," thereby rendering all his acres unprofitable.

A Wisconsin farmer with a large family was deeply in debt. His farm consisted of 120 acres, half of which was under the plow. The remainder was woodland and expensive to clear. For twelve years the farmer had not been quite able to meet his interest. To him the whole farm consisted of unprofitable acres. He finally decided that the farm was too small for the most efficient use of the labor available. Having an opportunity, he bought an adjoining eighty acres of



DIFFICULT LAND TO CLEAR AND MAKE PROFITABLE.

cleared land, going in debt the full amount. From that time on the farm was prosperous, and in ten years the entire farm was paid for and enough additional money saved to build a good house and barn. The smaller farm had been unprofitable because the overhead expenses were too high for so small a business. In this case acres were made profitable by increasing their number.

A North Dakota farmer owned three quarter sections of land. His farm was quite heavily mortgaged, and for a number of years he had not been able to pay interest in full. His family was small, and for most of the work he had to depend on hired help. He concluded that under the circumstances he was working or trying to work too many acres. Finally he sold one quarter section and paid his debts. Seven years later he had \$5,000 in the bank. In this case all the acres had previously been unprofitable because there were too many of them.

Disk Smoother.

For the final smoothing touch to the soil before planting garden or truck crops there is a device consisting of a large number of small disks set in a wooden frame which does just about the same work as a steel rake, but gets



over the ground much more rapidly. The drawing illustrates the manner of its construction and shows just about what it may be expected to accomplish. For doing the same work drags or floats big enough to be horse drawn or of a size suitable for drawing by hand may be used.—Farm Progress.