

Sandy Mercantile Co.

Dealers in

Hardware, Stoves, Tin and Graniteware, Crockery and Glassware
Furniture

Dressers, Chiffoniers, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Window Curtains,
Rugs, &c.

Farm Implements

Disks, Harrows, Plows and Plow Repairs, All kinds of Machine
Oil, Doors, Windows and Glass, Building and Roofing Paper, of
all kinds. Remember the place to trade is at the

Sandy Mercantile Company Sandy, Ore.

MAZDA LAMPS

Beckwith Has Them.

USE

Mt. Hood Butter

Always Good

Honest Weight, Tests and Prices to Producers

Gresham Feed Mill

Phone Gresham 561

Mill Feed of all kinds, and Duponts Stumping
Powder, Caps and Fuse.

REPAIRS

Repairs for stoves, ranges and
heaters, sewing machines, gas
lamps etc. Do you want second
hand sewing machine or range?
I can get them at a low price.

For picture framing, wall pa-
per, paint, stain and glass, or if
you have anything about the
house in need of repairs, see me
about it.

W. J. WIRTZ,
SANDY, OREGON.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th
day of December 1916, at the City Hall
in the City of Sandy, in the county of
Clackamas, Oregon, a regular Municipal
election will be held for City officers,
namely, four Councilmen (one to serve
an unexpired term of one year and three
to serve for two years) one Recorder
and one Treasurer; which election will
be held at nine o'clock in the morning
and continue until seven o'clock in the
afternoon of said day. Dated this 20th
day of November, 1916.

F. E. Beckwith, Recorder.

HILL CREST

John White made a trip to Portland
last week. He has leased the Dr. Mc-
Elroy place for three years longer.

Miss Thomas and Evelyn Shaner spent
Saturday and Sunday with Miss Thomas
at Bull Run.

Mr. Gourdean is helping John Ma-
ronay with the wood-sawing. They are
also working on clearing the new road.

C. E. Depew was in Hill Crest last
Wednesday looking over the Holbrook

place with a view to settling here. Word
has been received that he has leased the
place and will soon move his family
here. This will be quite a help to the
school as he has several children who
will attend.

Road District No. 8 placed itself on
record last Saturday as favoring good
roads by levying a 10 mill special tax at
a meeting held in Cherryville school
house. This money will mean much for
better roads in this community.

H. H. Watkins and family were din-
ner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith,
of Firwood, Sunday.

John Maronay has been going to
Sandy the past few nights to be with his
mother, Mrs. A. Maronay, who is ill.

On November 22nd a special school
meeting was held and a tax of 13 mills
levied to carry on the school during this
year.

CHERRYVILLE

Let us be thankful.

While we all didn't have turkey, we
all had something.

The rainy season is here all right,
but still we had a long stretch of fine
weather.

Mrs. W. G. Webber has gone to
Sandy where she will assist Mrs. Bauer
in the store.

James O. Botkin was here last week
visiting with his parents at Appleton.

J. J. Tuescher, who has a R. R.
claim southwest of town has sent out a
bunch of cattle to be wintered here.
Mr. Webber will have charge of them
as Mr. Tuescher is busy in town.

Clarence Cassidy has been working
on August Beidenstein's house lately
putting in partitions and laying down a
floor.

The question for discussion at the
Lyceum this week is Resolved: That
our presidents should not be eligible to
third term.

The road meeting was well attended
at the school house last Saturday. The
writer was chosen chairman and H. H.

Watkins, secretary. The minutes of
the budget meeting held two weeks be-
fore at Brightwood school house was
read and approved. This budget called
for something over \$1600 to be raised
next year 50 per cent to be put on the
main or auto road, 35 per cent on the
middle or lower road and 15 per cent
divided equally on the north and south
roads from the postoffice. Action was
taken on this proposition and it was as-
certained that a levy of 10 mills on the
dollar would have to be levied to raise
this amount and a ballot was taken re-
sulting in 9 votes in favor and 2 against
and it was declared carried. Mr. Kern,
the road supervisor, was present and
said that he had been busy in Portland
lately raising subscriptions for planking
our roads and had secured an amount
enough to lay more than a quarter of a
mile of road. He says hereafter the
roads will be built of plank or crushed
rock and that the rock will be laid first
at the west end of the road and pushed
eastward as fast as the funds would ad-
mit. When the crushed rock road
reached a stretch of plank they would
be taken up and carried farther east.
On motion Mr. Kern was endorsed as
road superintendent for another year.

Rev. S. Runyan celebrated the 75th
anniversary of his birthday last week,
November 21st. Mr. Runyan is an old
civil war veteran with a long and hon-
orable record. He served through the
entire war and never missed a day from
duty at any time. He was in 32 pitched
battles and in many skirmishes and
marched with Sherman to the sea and
thence north to Washington, participat-
ing in the grand review, and the army
to which he belonged was said to be,
by an old English officer, the best body
of soldiers he ever saw.

No. 71

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
CLACKAMAS COUNTY BANK
at Sandy, in the State of Oregon at the
close of business Nov. 17, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans & Discounts.....	\$32,249.71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	27.57
Bonds and warrants.....	2,893.92
Stocks and other securities.....	1,531.45
Banking house.....	2,850.75
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,422.50
Other real estate owned.....	720.00
Due from approved reserve banks.....	21,682.98
Checks and other cash items.....	8.30
Cash on hand.....	4,740.28
Expenses.....	3,348.58
Other resources.....	
	\$72,475.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,200.00
Undivided profits.....	2,843.35
Individual deposits subject to check.....	41,931.61
Demand certificates of deposit.....	2,595.00
Cashier checks outstanding.....	162.47
Time deposits.....	13,743.31
	\$72,475.74

STATE OF OREGON

County of Clackamas

I, M. A. Deaton, Cashier of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

M. A. DEATON, Cashier
CORRECT—Attest:

A. L. DEATON,
W. A. PROCTOR,
M. A. DEATON,
Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
22nd day of Nov., 1916,

FRED L. PROCTOR,
Notary Public

My commission expires May 20th, 1920.

Naturally Grave.

"I have here," said the party with
the unbarbered hair who had injected
his person into the editorial sanctum
when the office boy wasn't looking.
"A little poem entitled 'A Pauper's
Grave.'"

"Huh," growled the editor. "Noth-
ing remarkable about that. Who has
a better right to be grave than a pau-
per? You certainly wouldn't expect
his mirth to stop over, would you?"—
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Scientific Farming

DESTRUCTIVE TERMITES.

Preventive Measures Against These
Pests, Known Also as "White Ants."
[Prepared by United States department of
agriculture.]

Serious damage to woodwork and
stored materials about buildings may
be caused by peculiar insects known
as termites, or white ants, without the
knowledge of occupants. These insects
work in the dark interior of the sub-
stances attacked, and the damage
which they inflict is, therefore, not ap-



WORK OF WHITE ANTS IN WALNUT TREES.

parent. Methods of combating the
pests are explained in farmers' bulle-
tin 759, recently issued by the United
States department of agriculture.

The insects, which are not ants and
only superficially resemble them, pri-
marily attack woodwork and cause
greatest damage by weakening or de-
stroying portions of buildings and other
wooden structures in contact with
the ground. On recently cleared land
or any other soil containing decaying
wood, however, they may prove de-
structive to growing plants. The in-
sects also eat into numerous articles
stored on damp wooden shelves or un-
der conditions otherwise attractive to
them. Articles attacked in this way
include books, documents, objects made
of pasteboard or wood pulp, cloth,
clothing, leather products and food
substances. Termites live in colonies
in dead stumps or in other decaying
wood and enter the woodwork of
buildings underground where timber
is in contact with the soil or through
cracks in concrete. They often de-
stroy large portions of the interior of
pillars and other wooden members
without giving any indication of their
presence.

When termites are found to be present
it is usually through noticing the
annual emergence of the flying mem-
bers of the colony at swarming time
in the spring. The place of emergence
should be noted, as this indicates the
approximate location of the infested
timbers. The presence of small
branching tubes of earth on stone or
metal, serving as passageways to
wood, may be another indication that
termites are at work in a building.

Either preventive or combative mea-
sures may be taken against the inroads
of termites. In all new building op-
erations care should be taken that no
untreated timber is in contact with
the ground or is set in wet concrete.
The latter condition is not a protection,
since the concrete often cracks, and
the insects may gain entrance through
the crevices. If wood must be placed
in contact with the earth, only timber
treated with some such substance as
coal tar creosote should be used. Cel-
lar floors of concrete should join the
walls in a curve to guard against
cracks. If buildings are constructed
without cellars the wooden flooring
should be raised well above the ground.

If termites are discovered in wood-
work it will be necessary usually to re-
move the damaged timbers and replace
them by stone or brick work or treated
wood. The ground at the approximate
entrance passage of the insects and
any earth tubes discovered should be
drenched with kerosene oil. Infested
timbers also may be drenched with the
oil.

Termites are especially likely to at-

tack the wood of greenhouses, where
warmth and moisture are the rule.
Steps similar to those described for
other buildings should be adopted to
rid infested greenhouses of the in-
sects. Supports for flower benches
may be sawed off near the ground and
made to rest on bricks or stone. If
the termites are in the soil they may
be killed in many instances by applica-
tions of carbon bisulphide. Plants may
be sprayed effectively with a 5 per
cent solution of kerosene emulsion. In
order to prevent attacks by termites on
living trees the tree surgery method
of treating scars and dead limbs and
spots is recommended.

Nursery stock may be attacked by
termites if planted on recently cleared
land. Such locations therefore should
be avoided. Care should be taken not
to permit the roots of the young trees
to dry out before planting, as such
weakened stock is liable to attack.
Damage to field crops by termites may
be prevented by late fall plowing and
crop rotation.

STEALING ELEPHANTS.

It Would Seem Difficult, Yet It Is a
Regular Trade in Siam.

It would seem that an elephant
would be about the last thing in the
world a man would be able to steal.
Yet in Siam one must keep a careful
watch on such elephants as he may
own, no matter what their size, lest
they be stolen from him.

Elephant stealing in Siam has al-
ways been more or less prevalent and
for some time past has been a source
of much anxiety to the officials. Reg-
ulations were drawn up about fifteen
years ago by the British and Siamese
authorities with a view to the suppres-
sion of this offense. Later these were
supplemented by additional regula-
tions, embodying definite rules for the
purchase and sale of elephants and
imposing penalties on all persons in
possession of elephants who are not
provided with sale papers properly ex-
ecuted before the local authorities.

Notwithstanding all these precau-
tions elephant stealing continues in
Siam, and in one year alone fifty ele-
phants were stolen from British fore-
sters, representing a loss of some
\$45,000.

The Karen tribesmen are the chief
offenders; but, though their somewhat
inaccessible villages are well known
to the near kwen, or district official,
in no single instance has the assist-
ance rendered by the Siamese officials
led to the discovery of the elephant
stolen or of the thief. In short, re-
covery, when effected, has been due
to the activity and energy of the
British foresters and the searching
parties sent out by the British com-
panies who employ the foresters.—Los
Angeles Times.

BARRISTERS AND BEARDS.

In Former Days Lawyers in England
Were Forced to Shave.

Nowhere was there more prejudice
against beards than at the Inns of
Court centuries ago. The "Black
Books" of Lincoln's Inn of the six-
teenth century are full of references
to offenders who were "fined double
comens duryng such tyme as they
shall have any berde."

This proving ineffective, a whole
batch of bearded barristers was in
1554 "banysshed from ye Howse," and
shortly afterward a judge's order was
obtained for the compulsory shaving
of some of the members. The inner
temple benches were not quite so se-
vere, for a fine of 20 shillings was the
sole penalty imposed in 1555 for "wear-
ing beards of more than three weekes
growthe."

The war against bearded barristers
continued at the Inns of Court until the
seventeenth century. Long after this,
however, the prejudice against the un-
shaved barrister remained. The late
Vice Chancellor Bacon carried his dis-
like so far that he always refused to
listen to bearded or mustached coun-
sel, pretending that he could not hear
them. Even now, although there are
plenty of bearded barristers and K. C.'s,
few have attained eminence.

The most brilliant exception was per-
haps the late Judah Philip Benjamin,
"silver tongued Benjamin," who de-
spite his mustache and American
"goutee" earned the princely income of
£35,000 a year.—London Chronicle.

He Stopped.

"Didn't you hear the whistle?" said
the scared engineer as he stopped to
pick up the man his engine had knocked
off the track.

"Sure, I did—and I saw the sign too.
It said, 'Stop, Look and Listen,' and
that's just what I did."—New York
World.