

ATTENTION!

Thrifty Farmers, Dairymen and Feeders

Beginning Friday, Jan. 14

and on Friday of each week following thereafter, the SUNDIAL MILL, of Fairview, Oregon, will sell Bran, Shorts, Middlings, in ton lots at carload rates for cash only; provided you place your orders on or before Monday night, preceding day of sale.

Remember, that on FRIDAY, EACH WEEK, you can buy

as much or as little bran, shorts and middlings, at carload rates, as you may wish, provided you pay the cash at the time you take the feed, AND HAVE NOTIFIED US ON OR BEFORE MONDAY NIGHT preceding the day of sale how much you may wish. This is in order that we may have plenty on hand.

QUALITY the best we can buy.

Cash prices for Friday, Jan. 14,

Bran, . . . per ton \$21.50

Shorts, . . . per ton \$23.00

Middlings, per ton \$30.50

SUNDIAL MILL

Phone 611

FAIRVIEW

Oregon

List of Letters.

Remaining letters uncalled for in the Gresham postoffice for week ending January 2d, 1916:

Letters—Chas. Caldwell, Mrs. Maude Graham, Mrs. Ella Lawhead, Mrs. May Westcott.

Cards—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Miller, Mr. John Humphrey, Mrs. Marie K. Ault.

These letters will be sent to the dead letter office on January 16th, 1916, if not delivered before. In calling for the above, please say 'advertised', giving date of list.

I. McCOLL, P. M.

Money saving bargains—want ads.

Kiev, sometimes called Kieff, is one of the oldest cities in Russia. It is called the "Mother of Russian cities." Ecclesiastically and intellectually, Kiev is one of the most important. It was founded before the Christian era. It has nearly 100 magnificent churches, many of them with gilded domes and pinnacles which, viewed from a distance, give the city a strikingly beautiful appearance.

Except along the Caspian coast, Persian agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation.

Roquefort Cheese.

Roquefort cheese is made in France from the milk of a certain breed of sheep, which are fed on wild thyme, and the cheese has a wild time trying to keep from stinking itself to death in its infancy. The wild thyme grows on the banks of the Lot, Tarn and other rivers in the department of Aveyron in France, and after it has first been unseeped and then becheesed, it generates a lot of the tansese smells that ever perambulated down the pike.

Thyme is a kind of an aromatic plant with a pungent odor, and after it is converted into Roquefort cheese it is the pungestest thing known to man. After this cheese is made, it is put in solitary confinement until its whiskers begin to turn gray and gangrene sets in, when it is taken out and chained to a post. Before it is served, it is chloroformed or knocked in the head with an axe. It is then brought to the table in little square sections about the size of a domino. It is served at the close of meals, together with black coffee. It usually has a running mate in a shape of a little round cracker that has to be broken with a maul.

Roquefort cheese is of a dull white color, except in spots, where mortification has set in. Some claim it to be inhabited, but this is not true. Even the fitrepid and mephitic microbe flees from it as we flee from a pestilence. We have seen Limburger cheese strong enough to shoulder a two-bushel sack of wheat, but a piece of Roquefort, the size of a dice, can carry an election. Limburger is a rose geranium when compared with Roquefort. There is as much difference between them as there is between the purr of a kitten and the roar of a lion. Some people who claim to be civilized say they like Roquefort cheese but they only eat it because it is imported and expensive. A man who will eat it is an open sepulchre, and should be quarantined or driven into the wilderness and never again allowed to look into the face of a human being.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Most Effective.

"I have taken a great many bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and every time it has cured me. I have found it most effectual for a hacking cough and for colds. After taking it a cough always disappears," writes J. R. Moore, Lost Valley, Ga. For sale by Gresham Drug Co.—Adv.

The cotton waste of Lancashire, England, has an annual value of \$75,000,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH

Chapter 3.
By C. M. BROWN.

For twenty-five centuries after the creation, the Bible is as silent as the grave on the subject of the Sabbath. Some have contended that certain scriptures teach it by inference but the proof of the fact is not forthcoming.

A man had been selected to head a tribe, and the tribe had grown into a nation, and they had spent two hundred and seventeen years in Egypt, and had been taken out of slavery with the intention of locating them in the country given to their fathers, and make a nation of them entirely different from any other. They were to exterminate all the inhabitants of the land, and have no dealings with surrounding tribes. Their laws and institutions, both civil and religious were to be different from all other people.

The crossing of the Red sea marked the birth of the nation, composed of six hundred thousand men beside women and children. They were ignorant slaves and needed a generation of training to fit them for self government.

Their rejoicing at the sea had hardly ceased when they found themselves in the desert without food or water, and began to murmur against God, and Moses. Then God gave them manna, and Moses instructed them how to gather and prepare it. They gathered it six days and the seventh was set apart as a Sabbath. Notice the time was counted from the day the manna began to fall, and the Sabbath was instituted by Jehovah by withholding the manna on that day, and the people were commanded to observe it. This is the first positive evidence we have of the observance of a Sabbath, and was evidently given to teach them reverence for the God who was providentially feeding them. This condition of things lasted forty years.

A few days later they came to Mt. Sinai and encamped at its base, and here God gave them a code of laws that was to govern their conduct as a nation. These laws covered every phase of civil and religious life that needed legislation at that time. Some of these laws were written on tables of stone and some on parchments; by far the larger part on the latter.

Let it be remembered that there was no distinction between church and state. The two were inseparably blended, and each was interdependent on each other. The priesthood was a national affair, and they had their national sacrifices. Their religion was a national religion. The law of the Sabbath was recorded once on stone and several times on parchment, and with various meanings given to it.

Some have tried to segregate these laws and call some moral and some ritual. If we allow this division we must be careful to accurately define ourselves, for we are not at liberty to draw a line and say this law is moral and belongs on this side and this is ritual and belongs on the other. A law may have its roots buried deep down in some moral principle from which it draws its substance, or it may grow out of some necessity arising from local conditions.

A law drafted to meet local conditions becomes obsolete when the conditions for which it was drawn passes away or changes form. A law growing out of a moral principle may also be changed, not by the passing away of the underlying principle, but because of a change in conditions that render its application difficult. When such conditions prevail, it is not only possible but it is desirable to change the text of the law.

Let it be born in mind that the law is no more a part of the principle out of which it grew than it would be in the case of a law growing out of local conditions being a part of those conditions. In either case the law may be repealed without effecting the things out of which they came.

Moral principles never change, but let us keep in mind that moral principles are not laws, but only furnish the basis for moral laws and those laws may be drawn to suit the environments of those who are to be governed by them.

These observations are taken because we have been told that the law when once given could not be repealed or changed, even by the same authority that gave it.

(To be continued.)

Funeral of Ernest Kligel.

The funeral of Ernest Kligel took place at Sandy this forenoon, with interment in the Sandy cemetery. He died at his home east of Boring on Wednesday, aged 82 years and 10 months. He was a miller by trade and unmarried. Services were conducted by Father Notkar.

According to the last federal census there were at that time 13,394,213 foreignborn whites in the United States.

BEST BUSINESS REFERENCE

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It Establishes Confidence at once --- and is the evidence of Thrift and Good Habits.

ANY YOUNG MAN with a Bank Book has the Best Letter of Reference

OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY
BANK OF GRESHAM

GRESHAM, ORE.
Under State Supervision

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

HILLSVIEW

At the home of the bride's parents at Montavilla, on January 2d, A. E. Forsythe and Miss Meuller were married at 2:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Seaman of Hope Presbyterian church, Mr. Forsythe has many friends through this part of the country, having spent most of his life here. Miss Meuller has also some friends here; her sister Mrs. M. Doryland, having lived here during the past year, and their friends extend to them their best wishes. They will be home to their friends after January 7th.

Mrs. L. Yunker attended the Meuller-Forsythe wedding at Montavilla Sunday.

A surprise was planned on Eugene and Aubrey Taylor on New Years day, and some of their friends, bringing refreshments with them, came out to spend the day. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cathey and Miss Mary Cathey of Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ogden and little son Horatio, Vern Pitts, Earl Rugg, and Glen Ogden of Powell Valley. The day was spent in snow balling, playing games and general merry-making.

A. E. Forsythe has been making a number of improvements in and around his house, hauling out new furniture, etc., preparatory to the home coming of his bride—thus saying by his action that what was good enough for a bachelor is not good enough for a man's wife.

C. Hupp expects to move in the near future to Corvallis.

A. Hausmen has rented his place for the coming year to A. E. Forsythe.

LUSTED

Rev. C. L. Hamilton and wife, who resides at University Park visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, and brother Ed, and family a couple of days last week.

School started Monday after a week's vacation. Quite a number of pupils are absent on account of sickness.

The Ladies' Embroidery club met with Mrs. Gay Robertson last Tuesday. There were nine ladies present including visitors. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. Lunch was served consisting of coffee and cake.

Mrs. Ida Holmes and daughter Vera, of Oregon City, visited several days at the home of her sister, Mrs. Guy Robertson, last week.

Ralph Neibauer has several men employed cutting cord wood. He intends cutting from ten to twelve hundred cord this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamilton ate at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Eder and family New Years day.

Mathew Rauw and Henry Wihlon each lost a valuable bird dog recently. The dogs showed signs of poisoning.

Mrs. Irving Spencer and sons, Homer and Walter, spent their New Year in Portland visiting relatives.

Miss Radford is visiting her sister Mrs. J. H. Weeks.

We notice Mr. T. Neibauer is making frequent visits to Portland nowadays.

MELROSE

Mrs. Alta Gentry has the measles. John Strebin is spending the holidays in Tillamook county.

Mrs. Henry Fritz entertained the Embroidery club Wednesday. The attendance was large and an enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Miss Bessie Strebin has been hired to teach in Melrose school for two weeks, in the absence of Miss Mabel Wood, whose sister has the measles.

A. B. Conrad made a business trip to Portland, Wednesday.

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have diner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals. If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. For sale by Gresham Drug Co.—Adv.

PLEASANT VALLEY

C. M. Harrison, of Gresham, was a valley visitor one day recently.

Miss Laura Moore, who spent the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Moore, returned to Timber Grove Sunday where she will resume her duties as teacher in the school at that place.

L. R. Sager and family, of Hutton, Alta, spent a few days last week visiting with relatives hereabouts.

Mrs. Will Richey and children spent the holidays with Mrs. Richey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson of Brooklyn.

Mrs. A. H. Bruns was in Portland Wednesday looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Anderson entertained relatives from the city during the forepart of the week.

Mrs. Bromquist and daughter Bessie, of Portland, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stradley entertained friends from the city on New Years day.

J. H. Kesterson, of Corvallis, was calling on friends in the valley Wednesday.

Lester Robinson, of Portland, was a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Will Richey.

Owing to the illness of Miss Osburn there has been no school since Monday this week.

H. C. Restorff is building an addition to his house.

Don't forget to throw the birds a few crumbs while the snow is on.

FAIRVIEW

Rev. I. B. Self, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fairview, had the misfortune to fall at the beginning of the snow. Although slightly disabled he is able to occupy his pulpit.

Many Fairview people are suffering from the grip, among them are Mr. and Mrs. John Jonas, Mrs. Lena Anderson and Mrs. Windle.

Mrs. Shepherd, who has been sick for the past three weeks, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. D. W. McKay is suffering from rheumatism.

The Women's society of the Presbyterian church held its first meeting since the holidays at the home of Mrs. D. W. McKay, Thursday afternoon. Sewing was done for a needy family in Fairview. The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the society had made over \$75 at their recent bazaar and supper. The president Mrs. J. L. Angel, had returned from Portland where she spent the holidays.

Rays From the Sun.

The rays of light that reach us from the sun are not light in themselves. For instance, to show what is meant, suppose you were placed out in empty space, facing so that you would look sidewise at the light rays passing from the sun to the earth. You would not see them at all. You could only see them if you looked directly at the sun, so that the rays would enter your eyes and, striking upon the retina, produce there the impression of light.

The rays passing by and not entering your eyes would be invisible because in open space there is no medium like the atmosphere to scatter the rays in all directions and thus produce an illumination all around.

The sky at night is full of passing sunbeams and star beams, a vast and inextricable web of radiations, but they lie beyond the limits of the atmosphere, and only those are transformed into light which by reflection from a planet in the case of sunbeams or by coming straight into the eye from a star directly affect the nerves of vision—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

Measures have been taken by the Dutch authorities to prevent the extermination of birds of paradise in the Dutch East Indies.

Notice to Stockholders.

Gresham, Ore., Dec. 31, 1915.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gresham Fruit Growers association will be held at the Grange hall, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

If unable to be present please designate some other stockholder as your proxy, in order that there may be a majority of stock represented.
JAMES ELKINGTON, Sec'y.

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BEST QUALITY MEATS

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FREE DELIVERY

Highest Price Paid for Veal, Hogs and Good Beef Cattle

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Rustic, all patterns, No. 1, \$18; No. 2, \$14; No. 3, \$11. Barn Rustic, \$9.

1x4, 1x6, 1x8, 16 or 24 ft. lengths, rough, \$6, sized \$7.

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 16 or 24 ft. lengths, rough \$6, sized \$7.

Fencing, \$6. Shiplap, \$8.

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Cabinet Lumber, Cedar, Fir and Hemlock

All kinds of Moulding, Apple Boxes, Ladders and Shingles TURNED PORCH POSTS, NEWELS, BAULSTERS, TABLE LEGS, Moulded and Plain GUTTERS.

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