

Shadowed

During that period when the late Russian revolution was brewing, Sofia Katrovich, a young wife of twenty lived in St. Petersburg at her home with her husband. They were both members of a secret propaganda embracing many persons whose object it was to scatter printed matter intended to awaken the people to their wrongs and incite them to rebellion. There were a number of depositories for this literature, and the home of the Katrovichs was one of them.

The police learned of the whereabouts of one of these depositories and, as was their custom, instead of raiding it at once, set a spy upon it with a view to learning what persons went there, assuming that all visitors were members of the propaganda. One morning Mme. Katrovich went to this depository that the police were watching to take some revolutionary literature there. The place was a single room on the third floor of a building occupied for various purposes. Having finished her visit, Sofia opened the door suddenly and just in time to see a man dart up the stairs leading to the next story above. She did not see his face nor his clothes sufficiently to mark him, but she knew instinctively what had happened. The depository had been discovered by the police and she would be shadowed to her home. Retaining her presence of mind, she continued on her way, knocking at different doors as though looking for some one. Receiving a negative answer to her question, she passed down and out of the building.

Either she must outwit the spy or both she and her husband must spend the rest of their lives in Siberia. She must not go home, and she must contrive to make her husband aware of what had happened. To gain time she visited certain shops. The first shop she entered a man followed her inside and looked over articles with the pretense of buying. Sofia suspected him, but was not sure that he was her shadower till he followed her into another store.

After Sofia had visited several stores she felt at liberty to enter one kept by one Petrof, a member of the propaganda, without necessarily betraying him. Calling on him for some gloves, she while trying them on informed him of the situation that he might at once get word of the danger to her husband and he might remove the literature.

When she left the store the man who watched her approached her. "Conduct me to your home," he said. "What means this?" she asked, affecting surprise.

After awhile he admitted the truth, and she told him that she had gone to the building for the purpose of finding a former servant of hers, but had been misinformed as to the address. "I have no objection to taking you to my home," she said, "and I will endly prove to you that I am loyal to the government. But I warn you that I have some very good friends who are influential with the government, and I will not be put to any inconvenience."

At this the man assumed a more respectful manner and lifted his hat politely. "I am looking for a certain kind of goods," continued Sofia, "that I need and shall be obliged to visit one or two stores, then I will take you home with pleasure."

Sofia, being of the better class, was enabled to assume an importance that affected the official. She went into several more shops and kept clerks hunting for the goods she wished. At last she feigned to find exactly what she wanted and on paying for it gave the address of her home, to which it was to be sent. The police official noted the location, pricking up his ears as she gave it.

It would not suit Sofia's game to keep the man too long. She must take some risk. It was nearly two hours after she had left the menage with Petrof that she told her captor that she was ready to go to her home, and she led him there in a perfectly straight course. But it was all she could do to bear up under the suspense. If her husband had not received her message there was that in store for them far worse than death. As she went up the steps of her house she almost fainted, but with an effort she opened the front door. No one was to be seen. She opened a door leading into another room where her husband sat at a desk writing.

"Well, dear," he said without looking up from his work, "you have been gone quite awhile." Then, raising his eyes and seeing his wife's attendant, he appeared surprised. Sofia knew that had he not been warned he would have doubtless turned pale.

"Yes," she said, "I have been delayed in finding the goods I need for my gown."

She then explained her having an attendant who needed to be satisfied that they were loyal to the czar.

"That is very easy," said her husband. "I am at this moment writing a paper on the necessity of the Russian people remaining loyal to the government."

OUR WORLD AS A MOON.

Fine Display a Full Earth Would Give to the Selenites.

Were we transported to the planet Venus a peculiar set of views could be obtained of our earth, enabling us to see ourselves, to some extent at least, as others see us. Venus is about the same size as the earth, is somewhat closer to the sun and has more atmosphere than the earth. When the earth and Venus are nearest together they are, of course, on the same side of the sun, and in consequence of this the earth does not see more than a very small part of Venus illuminated, but Venus, on the other hand, sees all of one side of the earth illuminated and is therefore able to claim she has something that takes the place of a moon, for the earth to Venus at this time looks very large and bright, almost as much so as our moon does to us.

If we could see all the illuminated surface of Venus on these occasions we should have quite a distinct second moon. When we do see all of her illuminated surface she is on the opposite side of the sun from us and consequently at an enormous distance, yet she is so brilliant as to prevent us from seeing her surface distinctly.

But to our own moon we appear in the best light as a moon. A full earth as seen from the moon, according to Todd and other astronomers, is a very inspiring sight. It can at once be seen why this is necessarily true. The earth is several times larger than the moon and would appear in the heavens as a disk about fourteen times the size of the moon. It would probably shine with a variable light, due to the shifting clouds of the earth, though the light is, of course, reflected from the sun, and the reflection is due in part to the upper surfaces of the clouds.

The outlines of the continents of the earth appear very clearly to the moon as if they were formed in paper mache on a globe. Cities of comparatively large size could be made out with ease in case observers were there to make them out. The intensity of the reflected earth light would be as much as fourteen moons and would enable the Selenites, if such there were, to read or work in comparative daylight.—Harper's Weekly.

DEWEY SAW THE POINT.

He Paid Up After His Dog Had Been Kicked Around.

Admiral Dewey had an English bulldog of which he was very proud. So marked was his affection for the dog that an atmosphere of "love me, love my dog" had sprung up around the admiral and the canine. It is further reported that the animal came near causing trouble between the head of the navy and the late "Fighting Bob" Evans.

Admiral Dewey while on a tour of inspection when he was in command of the Pacific squadron took the dog along with him. He lost sight of his pet on Evans' ship, but in a few minutes saw him hurled skyward from the companionway as if shot from a catapult. With blood in his eye Admiral Dewey rushed over to see the reason for the sudden ascent, surmising correctly that some one had kicked the dog. He saw "Fighting Bob" at the foot of the steps.

"Sir," roared the admiral, "what do you mean by kicking my dog?" "Sir," roared Evans in return, "I'd have kicked that dog if he had been the property of the president of the United States! He chewed the legs off two pairs of fifteen dollar trousers and destroyed an edition de luxe of the navy regulations."

Dewey saw the point and paid for new uniform trousers.—New York World.

Pronouncing London Names.

It is by his pronunciation, of the place names of London that a stranger may be detected. If he says Holborn instead of "Hoborn," Mary-le-bone with the full pronunciation of each syllable or South-wark instead of "Suthark," we know at once that he is not of the town. And there is a pronunciation that is peculiar to cabmen and bus conductors, such as West-min-ister for Westminster, High park for Hyde park and, most peculiar of all, which the taxi driver has inherited from the old hansom cabman, the custom of calling the well known piazzas in Covent Garden the "pea-chees." And this reminds us that the garden, as salesmen and actors call it, is invariably styled by the market porters "Common Garden."—London Standard.

Postal Rates in 1933.

According to a table of the post offices in the United States as they were Oct. 1, 1933, the whole number of offices in the United States was 8,610. The rates of postage established by congress in 1933 were: On a single letter composed of one piece of paper for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents; over thirty miles and not exceeding eighty miles, 10 cents; over eighty miles and not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400, 18½ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents; a letter composed of two pieces was charged double these rates; of three pieces triple and four pieces quadruple these rates. For newspapers the rate was 1 cent for 100 miles and 1½ cents for over 100 miles.

Lazy Man.

"Toodles is the laziest man I know. He has an invention fixed so that by merely pulling a wire in bed he can light the fire. But that don't seem to improve matters any."

"Why not?"

"He's too lazy to pull the wire."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Doublesome Cucumbers.

A vaudeville contortionist was "flourishing up" in his dressing room, when a laundryman, who happened to open the door by mistake, stepped across the threshold and stood spellbound watching the performer, who was apparently tied in a knot on top of his trunk.

Noticing the look of consternation on the face of the unintentional intruder and resolving to have some fun at his expense, the contortionist assumed a look of deepest agony and groaned weakly.

"By 'ravy' that's the last time I'll ever eat cucumbers for supper!"—Judge.

Misunderstood.

The baby was slow about talking and his aunt was deploring that fact. Four-year-old Elizabeth listened anxiously.

"Oh, mother," she ventured at length, "do you think he'll grow up English? We couldn't any of us understand him if he turned out to be French."—Lippincott's.

Theater Audiences.

The tricks of theater audiences have been remarkably similar in all ages. Alciphron, who wrote of the later Attic comedy, shows that the clique was known then and also "young men of the town" who took a malicious delight in hissing a play off the stage. Theophrastus, who died in 288 B. C., sketches among his "Characters" the man of superior taste, whose pride it was to hiss when everybody else applauded and to clap when the rest were silent, and the annoying person who would hum or whistle an accompaniment to every tune that pleased him. And Aristotle himself refers to spectators who brought out provisions during the dull parts of the performance.

A Left Handed One.

He—a handsome woman smiled at me yesterday. She—Well, it is possible for even a handsome woman to have a sense of the ridiculous.—Scranton, Tribune-Republican.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed. Addison.

The Youths Companion in 1914

Seven college presidents and a number of college instructors, including ex-President Taft, will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1914.

Then there is Gene Stratton Porter whose stories of Indiana woods swamps have made her famous, and Kate Douglas Wiggin, who never wrote a dull line in her life, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who remembers when conversation was really an art as practised in Washington and in the manor houses of Virginia. And this is just a beginning of the list.

If you know The Companion, you have a pretty clear idea of what is in store for next year's readers. If you do not know, ask us to send you sample copies—for instance, those containing the opening chapters of Arthur Stanwood Pier's fine serial—"His Father's Son." Full announcement for 1914 will be sent with the sample copies.

For the year's subscription of \$2.00 there is included The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914, and all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1913, dating from the time the subscription is received. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

Weather Report.

Following is the report of U. S. Volunteer Cooperative Observer, E. Britt, Jacksonville, for month of October, Latitude 42 deg. 18. min. north; longitude 123 deg. 5 min. west.

DATE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	PRECIPITATION	CHARACTER OF DAY
1	82	41		clear
2	81	46		clear
3	66	40		clear
4	55	34		part cloudy
5	60	31		clear
6	51	37		cloudy
7	56	41		clear
8	55	45	.11	part cloudy
9	58	37		clear
10	64	33		clear
11	72	38		clear
12	77	41		clear
13	67	40		cloudy
14	53	37		part cloudy
15	50	30		cloudy
16	59	43		part cloudy
17	68	45		clear
18	70	40		clear
19	78	42		clear
20	79	42		clear
21	71	42		clear
22	73	42		clear
23	74	44		clear
24	71	44		clear
25	71	35		clear
26	69	39		clear
27	71	42		clear
28	73	37		clear
29	72	39		clear
30	67	39	.02	clear
31	62	47		cloudy

Temperature—mean max. 66.48; min. 40.06; mean 53.27. Max. 82 on 1. Minimum, 30, on 15th. Greatest daily range, 41. Total precipitation, .90 inches. Greatest in 24 hours, .54 in., on 7th. Number of days with .01 inch or more precipitation, 4, clear, 20; partly cloudy, 5; cloudy, 6.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.
Bertha S. Barnum, Plaintiff.
vs.
Joseph Dame and Annie E. Dame, Defendants.
Suit in Equity to Quiet Title.
To Joseph Dame and Annie E. Dame his wife, the above named defendants:
You and each of you are hereby required to ap-

pear in the above entitled Court and cause and there answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file therein against you within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served within Jackson County, Oregon, or if served within any other County of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served by publication then on or before the last day prescribed in the order for the publication of the said summons, which last day is the 21st day of December, 1913, and you will take notice that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint plaintiff will apply to the Court above named for a decree in favor of plaintiff deeming that she is the owner of lots seventeen and eighteen in block twenty-three in the City of Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, and that said defendants and each of them be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatsoever in or to any of the said property so owned by plaintiff or any part thereof adversely to plaintiff and for such other and further relief as to the Court shall seem just and equitable.

This summons is published in the Jacksonville Post, a weekly newspaper published and of general circulation in Jackson County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. F. M. Calkins, Judge of the above entitled Court, dated November 2nd, 1913, which order directs this summons to be served upon you by publication thereof in said newspaper once a week for six consecutive weeks from and after the date of the first publication, which first date of publication is the 8th day of November, 1913, said last date of publication being the 20th day of December, 1913. And said order requires you and each of you to answer on or before the last day prescribed in the order for the publication of said summons and that in default thereof a decree will be entered as prayed for.

CHARLES FRIM,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 6th day of September, 1913, in a suit wherein A. L. Vroman is plaintiff and Della C. Clement is defendant, in favor of the plaintiff and against the said defendant, Della C. Clement for the sum of One Hundred Forty-three and 10/100 Dollars (\$143.90) with interest thereon from said 6th day of March, 1913, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and the further sum of Eleven (\$11.00) Dollars costs. Which said execution is dated October 16th, 1913, and was directed and delivered to me as sheriff of the above named County and State. I have levied upon and am directed to sell by virtue of such execution and judgment of the Court the following described property to-wit:

All of Block Five (5) of the Highland Park Addition to the City of Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, also Lot Four (4) of Block Seventy-three (73), of the original townsite of Medford, Jackson County, Oregon.

Now therefore, by virtue of said execution and decree, I will on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 24th, 1913,
at the hour of 9:30 o'clock A.M., at the front door of the Court House in Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption to the highest bidder, for cash in hand all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant and to the real property above described, to satisfy the judgment contained in said decree, together with all costs that have or may accrue.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, this 17th day of October, 1913.
W. H. SINGLER,
Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon
By E. W. WILSON, Deputy.

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.
Geo. W. Stevens, Plaintiff.
vs.
D. R. Hunt, Defendant.

To D. R. Hunt, the above named defendant: In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified that Geo. W. Stevens, the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 134, issued on the second day of November, 1910, by the Tax Collector of the County of Jackson State of Oregon, for the amount of Four and 13/100 Dollars, the same being the amount thereof and delinquent for taxes for the year 1909, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: 33½ acres in north-west quarter of north-east quarter of Section 7 in Township 35 south of Range 1 east of the Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon.

You are further notified that said Geo. W. Stevens has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the promise of interest on said amounts as follows:

Year's	Date	No.	Amount	Rate of Interest
1910	Nov. 1, 1911	168	\$1.57	15 per ct.
1911	Oct. 14, 1911	640	\$1.25	15 per ct.
1912	Oct. 18, 1913	1355	\$4.54	15 per ct.

Said D. R. Hunt as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby notified that Geo. W. Stevens will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate, and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable F. M. Calkins, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson, and said order was made and dated this 20th day of October, 1913, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 25th day of October, 1913.

All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned.

M. PURDIN,
Address Medford, Ore. Attorney for Plaintiff

PATENTS
B. SWIFT & CO.
PRACTICE LAWYERS,
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

State of Oregon, Plaintiff.

vs.

F. A. Hyde and A. S. Baldwin, defendants.

To F. A. Hyde and A. S. Baldwin, above named defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 29th day of November, A. D. 1913, and if you or either of you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: a decree cancelling and annulling certain deeds of the State of Oregon to A. S. Baldwin of date May 19th, 1899; a certain deed of the State of Oregon to F. A. Hyde dated July 10th, 1899; certain deeds of A. S. Baldwin and Emma C. his wife to F. A. Hyde dated June 17th, 1898, and certain deeds of F. A. Hyde and Filega T., his wife to United States of America dated June 14th, 1899, June 22nd, 1899 and July 26th, 1899, each pretending to convey certain lands situate in Township 31 South, Range 2 East, Township 32 South, Range 4 East, and Township 35 South, Range 4 East of Willamette Meridian, all in Jackson County, Oregon, and to cancel and annul all other contracts, certificates of sale, applications, etc., mentioned in the complaint relating to said lands described therein or any part thereof, and for costs and disbursements, and such other and further relief as may to the court seem equitable in the premises.

This summons is published in pursuance of an order of the Honorable F. M. Calkins, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 15th day of October, 1913, directing this summons to be published for six consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Post, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon. Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 15th day of October, 1913. Date of first publication Oct. 18, 1913. Date of final publication Nov. 29, 1913. A. M. CRAWFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.

[Effective November 13, 1913.]

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

14 Portland Passenger.....8:27 A.M.
24 Grants Pass Motor.....10:22 A.M.
32 Grants Pass Motor.....4:27 P.M.
16 Oregon Express.....5:20 P.M.
12 Shasta Limited (Mail only) 2:44 A.M. Extra fare train.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

23 Ashland Motor.....8:35 A.M.
13 California Express.....10:52 A.M.
31 Ashland Motor.....2:24 P.M.
15 San Francisco Express...4:00 P.M.
11 Shasta Limited (Mail only) 5:22 A.M. Extra fare train.

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