

Legal Advertisements.

Summons.

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

Della Nunan, plaintiff, vs. Frank R. Neil as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of William N. Ballard, and of John O. Green, and of T. B. or Titus B. Willard, each deceased, Elizabeth J. Wright, Mary Mings, W. N. or William N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright, his wife, I. J. or Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson, his wife, Carrie M. Hurd, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Jones, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Hanson, Reuben F. Maury, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right title, estate, lien, or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, defendants.

To the following of the above-named and designated defendants, the unknown heirs of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of William N. Ballard, and of John O. Green, and of T. B. or Titus B. Willard, each deceased, Mary Mings, W. N. or William N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright, his wife, I. J. or Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson, his wife, Carrie M. Hurd, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Jones, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Hanson, Reuben F. Maury, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear in the above-entitled court and cause and answer the complaint therein filed against you by the above-named plaintiff on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, namely, on or before March 2, 1918. If you fail to so appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree decreeing plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of the following described property situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Thomas Wright's farm on what is designated on the land office plats, as the Ballard Donation Claim in the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 37, South of Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, (and which corner is 10.78 chains east of the southeast corner of D. L. C. No. 47), thence west 9.43 chains, thence north 29.68 chains, thence east 9.43 chains, thence south 29.68 chains to the place of beginning, containing 28 acres, more or less; also a certain right of way as described in Deed Records Vol. 36 at page 453 of Jackson County, Oregon;

Also for a decree reforming the description in the following instruments so as to include and correctly describe the property herein above described and quieting plaintiff's title thereon, namely: Deed of Thomas Wright and Elizabeth J. Wright to Israel J. Hanson, recorded Vol. 15, pg. 189, Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon; Deed of W. N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright to J. A. Krewson, recorded Vol. 55, pg. 217 of aforesaid records; Mortgage of J. A. Krewson to plaintiff, recorded Vol. 26, pg. 367 of Mortgage Records of Jackson County Oregon, and the decree of the above-entitled court foreclosing said mortgage, and all proceedings of said suit upon which said decree is based, said decree being recorded in Vol. 24, pg. 72 of the journal of said court; Deed of Ralph G. Jennings as Sheriff of Jackson Co., Oregon to plaintiff, recorded in Vol. 114, pg. 613 of Deed Records of said county and state, and all the proceedings upon which said deed is based.

Also for a decree decreeing that William N. Ballard at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed recorded in Vol. 2, pg. 112 of aforesaid deed records, and Titus B. Willard at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed recorded in Vol. 4, pg. 28 of aforesaid records, and Israel J. Hanson at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed, recorded Vol. 32, pg. 120 of aforesaid records, were each unmarried men at the respective times of their respective execution and delivery of said deeds, and that the cloud upon plaintiff's title caused by the failure of said deeds to so recite be removed;

Also for a decree decreeing the mortgage of T. B. Willard to John O. Green, recorded Vol. 1, pg. 552 Jackson Co., Oregon Mortgage Records, to be paid and satisfied and removing the cloud upon plaintiff's title by the failure of said records to show that the said mortgage is paid and satisfied;

Also for a decree cancelling the deed of Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson to C. M. Jones, recorded Vol. 36, pg. 562 Jackson Co., Oregon Deed Records, in so far as same attempts to convey any part of the above-described property, and removing the cloud upon plaintiff's title caused thereby.

For a decree quieting plaintiff's title to said above described property and

decreeing that the above-named and designated defendants have no right, title, estate lien or interest therein and forever enjoining them from asserting any right, title, estate, lien or interest therein, and for such further relief as may seem equitable to the court.

This summons is served upon you by publication once a week for 6 consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Post, pursuant to an order of the Hon. F. M. Calvin, Judge of the above entitled court, which order is of date January 19, 1918 and requires you to appear and answer as above set forth. The date of the first publication of this summons is January 19, 1918.

H. K. HANNA, Attorney for plaintiff, P. O. and Residence address, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Notice For Publication. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 4, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Claudius M. Van Cleave, of Ruch, Oregon, who, on February 14, 1912, made Section Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07819, for the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and Lots 2 and 3, of Section 30, Township 35 S., Range 3 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on the 18th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses, John N. Matney, of Ruch, Oregon, John Offenbacher, of Ruch, Oregon, Marshall Baldwin, of Applegate, Ore., William H. McDaniel, of Ruch, Ore., W. H. CANON, Register.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution in force to wit, and order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson County, dated February, 16th, 1918 in a certain suit therein, wherein Sherman Morehouse and Carrie Morehouse as Plaintiffs, recovered judgment and decree against Clarence A. Baker and Mintie L. Baker, his wife, Defendants, for the sum of \$898.15 and \$75.00 Attorney's fees and \$17.00 costs which judgment was enrolled and docketed in said Court February 9th, 1918;

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of said execution, I will on March 25th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, with the costs of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest that Clarence A. Baker and Mintie L. Baker, his wife, jointly or individually, had on January 20th, 1914, or have since acquired, or now have in and to the following described property, situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of Lot No. Ten (10) in Block No. Three (3) in the Pierce Sub-division in Township Thirty-seven South of Range One (1) West of the Willamette Meridian, and containing four (4) acres of land, more or less, according to the plat thereof now of record.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, February 19th, 1918. RALPH G. JENNINGS, Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon. By LESLIE W. STANSELL, Deputy.

His Great Generosity. "We are getting up a subscription," began the lady who was carrying around the paper. Her voice trembled as she spoke, for the person she was now bracing happened to be the richest fellow in the community. She hoped against hope that she would get some thing out of him.

"You are getting up a subscription?" echoed the millionaire, with a sweet smile. "I'm sure you'll be very successful. And what can I do?"

"Would you—could you?" she nearly fainted at her assurance—"would you please put your name down on this paper for a hundred dollars?"

"There—it was done. He wouldn't have missed a thousand, but she was pretty courageous to ask for as much as she did. His gentle smile reassured her.

"Will I put my name down for a hundred dollars?" said he. "Why, my dear young lady, I don't charge that amount for the use of my name when charity is the cause. I will put my name down, of course, but not for a hundred dollars. I won't charge you a cent for it. It is a slight service"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Smallest Farms in the World. On the islands of Re and Oleron, near La Rochelle, France, according to Popular Science Monthly, are found the smallest farms in the world. Some of them are only one or two square yards in area, yet these tiny domains are carefully planted with a variety of crops, even including vineyards. The soil is extremely fertile. The repeated subdivision of estates among heirs and the dense population of the islands explain the existence of these Lilliputian properties.

WASHINGTON IN PRIVATE LIFE

Was Typical Country Gentleman on His Superb Estate of Mount Vernon.

DIRECTED WORK OF SLAVES

Father of His Country Actively Supervised All Farm Labor—Open-Handed Hospitality a Feature of the Daily Life.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S home life at Mount Vernon was divided into three periods: (1) From 1752, when as a youth of twenty he inherited the family estate, to 1775, when he left to take command of the Revolutionary army; (2) from Christmas eve, 1783, when he returned home after peace had been made, until 1789, when he became president; (3) from 1797, when he retired from the presidency, to 1799, when he died. During the war and during his presidency he visited the place occasionally, but only for a few days at a time.

Some delightful glimpses into this happy home life are given by Paul Wiltstach in "Mount Vernon," published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

WHEN George Washington became master of the Virginia manor it was not nearly so large as it is today, for he built the banquet hall on the north, the library on the south, the third story, the verandas, colonnades, piazza and tower, the great barn and many of the other outbuildings, besides laying out and planting the gardens.

It was not until after his marriage to "the charming widow," Martha Dandridge Custis, in 1759, that the family life really began.

With Mrs. Washington came the two children of her former marriage, Martha and John Parker Custis.

"These four were the nucleus of a busy and extensive life on the estate. The gradual accumulation of shoemakers, tailors, smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, charcoal burners, farmers, millers, hostlers, house and



"After Breakfast He Rode Out to Overlook the Laborers."

outside servants, and overseers, all with their families, constituted an army of several hundred. Everything and everybody that had no relation to the 'big house,' as the master's dwelling on a Virginia estate has always been called, fell under the direct jurisdiction of Colonel Washington. . . . The house servants and all those connected with the domestic side of life in the big house were the responsibility of Mrs. Washington.

AFTER the fashion of most old Virginia homes, the kitchen was in a detached house next to the big house, and processions of pickaninies carried the heaped dishes across the lawn into the family dining room. The modern or even the now old-fashioned cookstove was unknown. The altar of this temple was a great fireplace with an opening which would accommodate half a dozen grown persons. Here andirons held wood cut to cord size, and often oak logs which strained a brace of black backs to lift into place. Cranes of iron, wrought in the blacksmith shop over the hill, swung steaming kettles above the glowing coals. Quarters of beef, young suckling pigs, and rows of fowl, game and domestic, were roasted on spits. Corn pone and sweet potatoes nestled in the ashes."

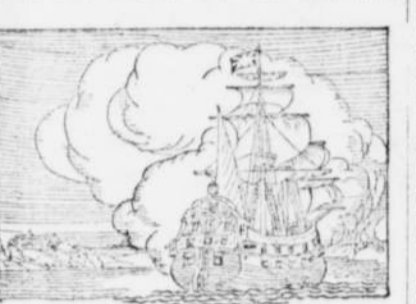
They returned the house almost throughout, ordering the goods from London, where the Virginia colonial dames did most of their shopping, though it was then more distant than is Japan today.

THEY both were early risers. Though breakfast was not early for all the household, Washington in winter often made his own fire in his library, and there, over his correspondence and accounts, did an immense amount of work in a few hours. Mrs. Washington rose when he did and directed the beginning of the day's domestic duties into easy and ordered channels. After breakfast he rode out on one of his horses to overlook the laborers on the various farms into which he divided Mount Vernon estate, and returned, according to Custis, "punctual as the hand of a clock, at a quarter to three . . . and retired to his room to dress, as was his custom." Mrs. Washington chose the first hour for religious devotion in her own room, an unassuming custom her life long. Dinner was a mid-afternoon meal after the Southern tradition. Washington rarely ate any supper, though it was always spread for his household and guests. When at Mount Vernon it was his habit to retire at nine o'clock."

BEFORE the Revolution Mount Vernon bore its share of the open-handed hospitality which distinguished Virginia colonial life. The brief call of visitors, whose home base

is near by, was practically unknown. Distances were great, travelers came with their own coach and horses and servants, and an arrival meant additional places at the master's table and in the servants' hall, additional beds, and stabling and feed for from six to twelve horses. It was part of the flexible, cordial social system, and the hospitality and provision was on a large scale. Everyone was welcome: brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, and cousins to remote degrees, friends passing north and south, crossing from Maryland to lower Virginia or only on their way to the plantation next beyond. Not least welcome were strangers, with and often without letters.

"Rainy days, or the early winter evenings, were devoted to cards. Washington's account books indicate that playing cards were quickly used up. The profit and loss columns record his winnings and losses, which at times mounted to nine pounds at a sitting. It was a liberal age. Not only was



In 1814, When the British Fleet Sailed Up the Potomac, They Saluted Mount Vernon Instead of Destroying It.

gambling on a moderate scale considered a fashionable diversion, but the family at Mount Vernon patronized the lotteries on various occasions."

HERE are some extracts from the diary of John Hunter, a London merchant, who spent a day and a night at Mount Vernon in 1785:

"The general came in again, with his hair neatly powdered, a clean shirt on, a new plain drab coat, white waistcoat and white silk stockings. At three dinner was on the table, and we were shown by the general into another room, where everything was set off with a peculiar taste, and at the same time very neat and plain. The general sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner, and gave success to the navigation of the Potomac for his toasts, which he has very much at heart. . . ."

"We had a very elegant supper about that time. The general with a few glasses of champagne got quite merry, and being with his intimate friends, laughed and talked a good deal. Before strangers he is generally very reserved, and seldom says a word. . . . At twelve I had the honor of being lighted up to my bedroom by the general himself. . . ."

"When the general takes his coach out he always drives six horses; . . . I fancy he is worth 100,000 pounds sterling and lives at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a year. . . ."

IN the final period the life at Mount Vernon was livelier than ever—the good, old-fashioned life of a Virginia country gentleman; open house to all; many guests, both American and foreign, but both George and Martha Washington restricted certain time for their own.

"After dinner he spent an interval talking with them, with a glass of Madeira by his side, and then withdrew to his library again, where he made a hasty survey of the newspapers, of which he received a great many, and retired for the night at nine o'clock, if possible without appearing at supper."

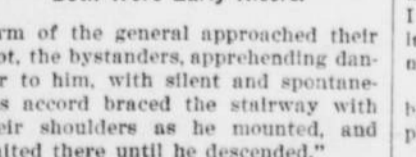
"When the gentlemen of the Alexandria assemblies sent their polite invitation to the general and his wife for their winter dances he replied that his dancing days were over. But he drove up to town frequently for visits that included a duck dinner at Mine Host Gadsby's City hotel, a review of Captain Piercy's Independent Blues, and the casting of his last vote. The polling place was up a flight of outside steps, so rickety that when the huge

form of the general approached their foot, the bystanders, apprehending danger to him, with silent and spontaneous accord braced the stairway with their shoulders as he mounted, and waited there until he descended."

"In 1814, when the British fleet sailed up the Potomac, they saluted Mount Vernon instead of destroying it. The place was bought in 1859 by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. At that time the only objects in the house that had been associated with its immortal owner's life were the key of the Bastille, the clay bust which Houdon modeled, a plaster bust of Lafayette, the old globe in the library and some camp equipment."

During the Civil war Mount Vernon was by spontaneous consent of both sides the only neutral ground in the country. Soldiers left their arms outside the gates and men in blue and men in gray fraternized before the tomb of the father of their divided country."

Both Were Early Risers.



Love's Sacrifice By ELIZABETH SCHOEN COBS

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

Being the elder son of the family, Percival Allen, after idly wandering about the country for a year, returned home to find his father absent, and at once assumed the charge of affairs, with due pride and dignity.

John Allen, the head of the family, was a contractor, and had not been home for over six months. He had a large contract for the construction of a dam in Minnesota, which would mean his permanent enrichment if he carried it through. At an important stage of the work, however, the temporary dam broke away, causing him tremendous loss, and Mrs. Allen was aware that her husband was now struggling against fearful odds to secure the capital to continue his work and finish it by the time agreed upon.

Percival Allen did not know this, and had he done so it would have made little impression upon his shallow mind. John Allen was a generous provider for his family, they lived well; he always looked first to their welfare. He had a pride in concealing his financial affairs from his townsmen, and Percival found money in the bank, household bills provided for, and proceeded to manage affairs as though there was an unending source of revenue to draw from. He was meddling, dictatorial, and to the limit exercised his assumption of brief authority. In a week he had his indulgent mother anxious, his sister Barbara troubled and the servants by the ears.

"I wish you would not tease Barbara about Nellis Wayne," his mother said to him one day.

"Oh, Wayne will do," responded Percival in his lordly way. "I understand his old man is about ready to pass in his checks and will leave Nellis a big fortune. Oh, yes, Wayne will do."

"Then don't interfere or comment, Barbara is very sensitive, and is by no means as yet engaged to Mr. Wayne, and she resents any allusion to her association with him."

"Just tell her that I approve the match, and to look Wayne before some one else gets the prize," observed Percival coarsely.

Nellis Wayne was a most estimable young man, and had been paying attention to Barbara for nearly a year just.

The father of Nellis Wayne died, and he was the sole heir to the estate. The family lawyer called Nellis into his office a week later.

"Nellis," he said, "I was instructed to make a disclosure to you by your father, in the event of his death. He was, as you know, a close friend of John Allen. During the past year he advanced fifty thousand dollars to Allen to try and save his contract. In return, Allen made over to him as security all his property. Outside of his notes, your father's estate comprises only a few hundred dollars in cash and the little hardware store he hires a man to operate."

"Then if Allen fails and we take his property away from him, he and his family are beggars?"

"That's about it," the lawyer answered.

"It shall never be!" declared Nellis Wayne, and the day he received the Allen notes he burned them up. Their former existence was a secret, so far as the public was concerned. Nellis thought of Barbara, was glad of his sacrifice and started in life all over again at the little hardware store.

Percival Allen heard of this, ordered Barbara to cut the acquaintance of Nellis, and wrote a letter to the latter, informing him that his calls at the Allen home would be no longer agreeable to the family.

"Run after him, and let the people chuckle over your chasing down a man who has never spoken a word of love to you!" he subdued poor Barbara by sneering.

One day John Allen was brought home by train in a raging fever. His partner sent word that Allen had collapsed from hard work and anxiety, but assured Mrs. Allen that the contract would be finished in time. Barbara nursed her father. She was terrified when, in his ravings, he revealed the fact that he had borrowed fifty thousand dollars from the father of Nellis Wayne. She went at once to the hardware store.

"Mr. Wayne," she said clearly, "I have come to tell you of a discovery I have made. My father owes you a large sum of money. Why were we not advised of the fact?"

"Because I have canceled the debt by burning up your father's notes," replied Nellis.

"You did that?" cried Barbara. "Could I see the family of the woman I loved beggared?" spoke Nellis in a rare excess of emotion.

"Then you did it because—"

"Because I loved you. Oh, Barbara, is there any hope?"

She placed her hand in his. "Ask me that when your noble sacrifice is atoned for," she said simply.

At the end of that week there came the glad news that the contract was finished ahead of time. John Allen sent for Nellis, for there was enough now to repay him the fifty thousand dollars, besides further enriching Mr. Allen.

"Is there any hope?" asked Nellis of Barbara, after that. "There was hope all along!" whispered Barbara, placing both of her hands in his own this time.

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THIS PAPER REPRESENTED FOR FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION GENERAL OFFICES NEW YORK AND CHICAGO BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.

Effective Nov. 13, 1916.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes NORTH BOUND TRAINS and SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.