

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County Cressie O. Taylor, Plaintiff, vs. Cyrus W. Taylor, Defendant. To Cyrus W. Taylor, Defendant above named: In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause within six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons; and if you fail to so appear and answer plaintiff's complaint, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint; to-wit: For a Decree of divorce from you and upon the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and wilful desertion.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 23rd day of March, 1922 and the time prescribed therein for you to appear and answer plaintiff's complaint is six weeks, from the date of the first publication of said summons; the first publication being on the 30th day of March, 1922, and the last being on the 11th day of May, 1922.

GEO. A. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 422 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon. 3-30-7L

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final report in the estate of Ella Skeen, deceased, and the Court has set Monday the 22nd day of May, 1922, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. on said day in the County Court Room in the County Court House in Oregon City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said final report, and the discharge of said executor.

Date of first publication April 20th, 1922. Date of final publication May 18th, 1922.

W. L. MULVEY, Executor of the last will and testament of Ella Skeen, deceased. G. B. DIMICK, Attorney for executor.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Hannah Llewellyn, deceased, has filed his final account in the office of the County Clerk of Clackamas County, Oregon, and that Friday, the 12th day of May 1922, at the hour of 10 A. M. of said day, in the County Court Room of said Court has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published April 13, 1922. Last publication May 11, 1922. C. W. HAYHURST, Administrator of the estate of Hannah Llewellyn, deceased. (4-13-5L)

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County Lauretta F. Ferguson, Plaintiff, vs. Robert J. Ferguson, Defendant.

To Robert J. Ferguson, the above named defendant. In the Name of the State of Oregon; You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, which date of expiration is fixed by order of the above entitled Court as June 1, 1922; if you fail to so appear and answer plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: for a decree of absolute divorce and for the care and custody of the minor child named in the complaint and for general relief.

This summons is published by order of J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court. The order is dated April 15, 1922. Date of first publication April 20, 1922. Date of last publication June 1, 1922.

J. NAT HUDSON, Address 209 McKay Bldg., Portland, Oregon, Attorney for plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final report in the estate of Philip J. Ott, deceased, and the Court has set Monday the 15th day of May, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on said day in the County Court Room in the County Court House in Oregon City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said final report, and the discharge of said administrator.

Dated 13th day of April, 1922. ISAAC OTT, Administrator of the estate of Philip J. Ott, deceased. G. B. DIMICK & W. L. MULVEY, Attorneys for administrator. (4-13-5L)

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County Ralph Bush, Plaintiff, vs. Pansy Bush, Defendant. To Pansy Bush, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1922, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint,

for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint on file in said cause, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the marriage contract heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to this Court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, and the first publication thereof to be Thursday the 30th day of March, 1922, and the date of the last publication hereof to be Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1922.

G. B. DIMICK & W. L. MULVEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Oregon City Oregon. 3-30-7L

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATOR

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph W. Farrar, Deceased: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Farrar, deceased, has filed his final account in said estate in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County, and that the Judge of said court has appointed Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1922, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement thereof. All heirs, creditors or other persons interested in said estate are hereby notified and required to file their objections to said final account in said court and estate on or before said date appointed for the hearing of the same.

Dated at Oregon City, Oregon, April 10th, 1922. LORING K. ADAMS, Administrator. Date of first publication April 13, 1922. Date of last publication May 11, 1922. (4-13-5L)

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL Health is Worth Saving, and Some Oregon City People Know How to Save It Many Oregon City people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidney sufferers. Here is an Oregon City citizen's recommendation: Mrs. H. Moynagh, 1201 John Adams St., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills when my kidneys were out of order and when I had severe backaches that made it hard for me to do my housework. My kidneys were irregular in action too when I read of Doan's and began using them. Doan's soon rid me of the backache and put my kidneys in good working order." Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Moynagh had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. —Adv.

REMINDERS OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT BY FRANK MOORE The following very interesting and instructive address was given by Comrade Moore, Meade Post, G. A. R. at the Grant Centennial Exercises at the Eastham school on Thursday last. "If you ask from whence he came, my sole reply will be, He came from Appamattox and the famous apple trees." These lines were quoted by Roscoe Conkling in a great speech at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880 nominating Gen. Grant for president for a third term. That Gen. Grant was not nominated was not because he had lost prestige in the hearts of the American people, but of a belief in the minds of the people in the principal established by Washington that no one should fill the office of president for more than two terms. Gen. Grant first came into prominence by his brilliant victory at Fort Donelson, where he captured the fort and took 15,000 rebel prisoners. His laconic message to Gen. Buckner, the rebel commander, demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort else he would move immediately on his works, electrified the nation. After the battle at Fort Donelson his superior officers did everything in their power to belittle his reputation as a military man, and were very envious of his popularity. He was even ordered arrested on some trivial pretext by Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan, but the order was revoked by the War Department, Gen.

Grant did not know that orders for arrest had ever been issued until after he became president when the full correspondence between Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan and the war department was unearthed by Gen. Horace Porter in the archives of the war department when in search of material for a life of the President. Gen. Grant pronounced the charges as absurd.

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing Gen. Grant was relieved of his command by Gen. Halleck and he then would have resigned from the army and returned to his home at Galena but for the earnest entreaties of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Halleck was shortly after ordered to Washington and Gen. Grant was restored to his command, and from that time his career was upward and onward until he had command of more than a million of men.

When the Civil War broke out Gen. Winfield Scott was commander-in-chief of the American Army. The army at that time numbered about ten thousand men, and we had no navy worth mentioning, and what few ships we did have had been ordered into foreign waters by a traitorous secretary of the Navy so that they would not be available in case of hostilities. When volunteers were called for Gen. Scott was considered too old for active command of the forces in the field and Gen. McDowell was named commander of the army of the Potomac. After the disaster at Bull Run Gen. McClellan was placed in command and for about a year he was the idol of the army, and of the whole country also. Gen. McClellan's failure on the peninsula rendered it necessary to supersede him and Gen. Burnside was made commander. Gen. Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg resulted in the appointment of Fighting Joe Hooker. He was soon supplanted by Gen. Mead. Gen. Mead's failure to follow up his victory at Gettysburg was a sore disappointment to President Lincoln, who thought he should have destroyed Lee's army before it could recross the Potomac; and he then sought another commander. Fresh from a series of unbroken victories in the middle west Gen. Grant was summoned to Washington and placed in command of all our armies, both East and West. Gen. Grant was not content to take supreme command unless he could be assured that he would not be interfered with by the war department or Congress. The president gave him unlimited authority and he never abused it. Many congressmen remonstrated with the president against placing so much authority in the hands of Gen. Grant. President Lincoln told them that all his other generals when they got into a tight place, appealed to him for advice, and if his advice worked

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL

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out all right they took the credit, but that if it did not he had to shoulder the responsibility. Gen. Grant, he never asked his advice but went ahead on his own initiative and worked out his own salvation, and he always came out all right. When Gen. Grant arrived in Washington he had never met President Lincoln and the first meeting between these two most notable men formed a very pleasant epoch in the history of the great war. The army of the Potomac never moved backward after Gen. Grant assumed supreme command.

Perhaps Gen. Grant was not as skillful on the field of battle as many of his other generals, but his imperturbability and dogged determination always crowned his efforts with success. Gen. Grant has been charged by his enemies as being a butcher and having no regard for human life. This is far from being true. It is most always necessary during a great battle to order men into hazardous positions and whenever it was necessary he did not shrink the responsibility. At the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Hancock sacrificed the First Minnesota in order to save the army of the Potomac from utter annihilation, and he received

the thanks of Congress for his prompt and heroic action. Gen. Robert E. Lee more than met his equal when he was confronted by Gen. Grant. General Grant was modest and unassuming and the surrender of Lee at Appamattox was a fitting climax to his long and successful military career.

No one can read his wonderful autobiography, dictated mostly on his death bed, without being fully convinced that it is a straightforward and impartial narrative of the many exciting events that came under his observation during the long war. He never says I did so and so but that we did so and so, or that it was deemed expedient to do so and so. He does not claim to have been the whole thing in putting down the rebellion but gives full credit to all officers and men under his command who assisted him in his strenuous task and whose loyal services were indispensable to success.

In 1868 General Grant was elected President of the United States and again in 1872. In 1877 he made a trip around the world and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm as the heroic and accredited representative

of a successful republican form of government.

In 1854 General Grant was stationed at Vancouver, Washington, and there is now living at West Linn, Comrade John Kelly, who was a member of his company at that time.

The mighty pen of Abraham Lincoln lifted the shackles from the limbs of four million black people; the mighty sword of Ulysses S. Grant guaranteed their freedom. His name will ever be recorded in history as the greatest captain of his time.

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