

WEEKLY STATESMAN

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The signs are plentiful that the Chinese government is about to end all controversy over the migration of its laboring people to the United States. It will, beyond a doubt, supplement our refusal to let them come by forbidding their coming. The two Governments will be found to be in complete accord, and California will have upon her hands only the problem raised by the presence of those already here. As for that, it will logically follow that China will compel them to stay home when they go back, so that the return certificate business will cease.

SOME time ago Commissioner Sparks attempted to get even with the woman of the west for his grievance against Jim Laird, and decided that when a woman had taken up for herself as the head of a family a homestead on the public lands, happened to marry before the six years ran out and she had received her patent, she was a fraudulent claimant and should be fired from her farm.

The STATESMAN said that it was not any better law than the rest of Sparks's decisions and that it would be overruled as soon as a good lawyer had a chance at it. It has taken Mr. Lamar some time to get around to it, but he has at last reversed it with the rest, and there isn't anything left of any of Sparks's decisions except an ancient smell. The women who have homesteaded in this state during the past five or six years, will now marry as soon as they like and send their cards up to Sparks with their compliments.

We offer our sincere condolences to the ladies who want to vote next Tuesday, but who apparently can't. Doubtless they would vote with intelligence and discrimination, and certainly there isn't an inspector of elections in this town with soul so dead that he wouldn't like to receive and record their votes, if he only thought the law was with them. Still, from the point of view of a woman suffrage advocate, this present inability is a good thing. So long as women are not allowed to vote it is certain that there will be some of them who want to vote.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 26.

We will soon go to work on the holiday edition of the STATESMAN. Among other special features, this edition will contain a large and fine lithograph picture of Salem's new bridge, suitable to be preserved. The picture will go with the regular edition as a supplement. It will also contain an annual review of matters, especially those of a local nature, and will be a suitable present to friends abroad. We propose to make it a credit to Salem, and a good advertisement of her resources and interests.

CALIFORNIA is now afraid that the pork men of Chicago and other cities will try to make terms with France to admit the American hog into French society, on condition that we admit the wines of France duty free into our own country. This would go hard with California wine growers. California produces much more than half of the wine of the United States—12,500,000 out of 23,500,000 gallons.

It is easier to buy a book of a female book agent than to be talked to death. There is no intimation in this regard to Salem milk vendors. They never put any water in their milk. Oh, no! But their cows drink a great deal of water.

THERE is a man in London who hangs out a sign, "Pump-maker to Her Majesty, the Queen." This is the first intimation we have had that the queen was in the milk business.

SENATOR SHERMAN expressed the true American idea in his speech at Philadelphia. He said on the immigration question, that "honest laborers are welcomed here, but not contract laborers, paupers and lunatics."

The president has issued his proclamation fixing Thursday Nov. 25th, as a day of general thanksgiving. Christmas will come just one month later, on December 25th, as usual.

The oleomargarine law went into effect on the first of the month, and you will now know "bull butter" when you meet it face to face.

MITCHELL AND MITCHELL.

The Oregonian of yesterday introduces its editorial leader with the following paragraph.

"A Mitchell organ says that in the municipal election at Gervais, Marion county, on Monday, 'there were two tickets—Mitchell and anti-Mitchell,' and it boasts that 'the Mitchell ticket was victorious by two to one.' This sort of thing may be an excellent method of establishing harmony in the republican party of Oregon; but its continuing result will be as heretofore for many years—a select party of Mitchellites instead of republicans, whom the democrats will have no trouble in beating in general elections."

After the above introduction the Oregonian builds a long article on the evils of this thing of mixing Mitchellism up in republicanism, and carrying it clear down to municipal politics.

There is just one circumstance in connection with this thing that makes the article of the Oregonian amusing, and that is the fact that the Mitchell faction in the Gervais election was the McKinley Mitchell faction, and not the John H. Mitchell faction. McKinley Mitchell is a merchant of Gervais, and is a quiet, straightforward, unassuming and good-looking gentleman, and he has no such record as the Oregonian frequently tells us John H. Mitchell has. He has never written any letters to his wife's sister, for he has no wife. He takes a good deal of interest in politics, and has many political enemies in the little city of Gervais, but the result of the election referred to proves also that he has more political friends. This mistaken attack of the Oregonian upon our friend McKinley is, to say the least, uncalled for and unjust, and we feel confident that that able and usually reliable paper will hasten to correct its mistake, and again set McKinley Mitchell right before the people.

We presume that the STATESMAN is the "organ" referred to by our esteemed contemporary. We will forgive the Oregonian for this slander upon our good name if it will just get McKinley once more before the people in his true light. He belongs to a different family of Mitchellites from John H. He has borne this name all his life, and he is entitled to be protected in his right to it.

GOVERNMENT BY THE AVERAGE CITIZEN.

Gen. Hawley seems to be a little irritable because Mr. Matthew Arnold, in an address upon popular education in Europe, saw fit to refer in what might be construed to be an unfavorable manner to a statement made by the former that this was a government of, on, by, and for the average citizen. Gen. Hawley's assertion was in certain ways a copy of the well known statement of Abraham Lincoln; but none the less, it was a statement with the difference. The term people is a comprehensive one, and includes the average, but the extreme of ability and the extreme of incapacity. A government of the people might imply a government in which the people were so sagacious as to choose for their legislators the wisest men in their midst; but a government of average men would seem to preclude any such selection on the part of the people, necessarily confining those chosen as legislators to the mean grade of excellence.

We are disposed to believe that there is a good deal of truth in Gen. Hawley's statement, but we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that this is of advantage to the country. In the earlier days of this republic, the people delighted to honor those of their number who were most deserving of this tribute. It was not because they were average men that John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and a long list of departed worthies, whose names will readily suggest themselves to our readers, were chosen to represent the state of Massachusetts in the national councils. They were of the people, but they were certainly far above the average in all that applies to true statesmanship. They did not voice the average thought of the people, as a mere echo of the popular sentiment current among their constituents. On the contrary, they led public thought, and, by their vigor, industry, and knowledge, impressed their personal convictions upon all who were brought within the circumference of their influence.

Now, the defect with not a few of our public men of the present day is that they think they must demonstrate, by word and act, that they are merely average citizens. They make no attempt to educate the people; their mission is not to instruct, but to obtain the votes of their fellow-citizens; and following out Senator Hawley's theory of a government by the average, it is vastly easier to drift with the current of public sentiment than to attempt either to breast the current or to divert it. But it can hardly be said that this is an exalted idea of government. Certainly, if these notions of public service had always prevailed in this country, we should be to-day the humble colonists of Great Britain; for the revolution was the work of men who led public thought. If the same doctrine had controlled our actions at all times during the last half century, slavery would never have been abolished; for in this, as in all other countries, every great reform that the world has ever known has been brought about by the initiation, not of the average, but of the exceptional, citizen.

To-day will decide New York's city election and the state election in nearly all the states in the union.

THE MORAL OF THE WAISTBAND.

The policy adopted by the secretary of the treasury in the matter of reducing the surplus which is girded by the waistband, it is stated, so meets with the approval of the president that the latter will immediately apply it to his own person. The problem which these two high officials are wrestling with, in a certain sense, is a national one, for all over the country there are individuals whom it confronts. Without entering into an inquiry as to the specific causes which led to adiposity in the two cases mentioned, for possibly they were of an 'unavoidable' character, it is perfectly safe to say that in the great majority of cases it arises from an undue fondness for the pleasure of the table and an indisposition to take a proper amount of physical exercise.

There are thousands of prosperous men in this city and many other thousands elsewhere who are permitting their predilection for ease and for what are called the good things of life to shorten their span of existence. As their forms expand under the influence of too much eating and drinking and too little exercise they are laying the seeds of internal troubles which will make their last years miserable and carry them off before their time. This is especially the case with men who have worked hard in their earlier manhood and feel that they have earned the right to enjoy themselves. But when the sidewalk is exchanged for the carriage and everything requiring physical energy is done by paid servants the process of deterioration begins. The system receives a greater amount of supplies than it can work off and gradually the clogging tells in the disarrangement of the vital functions. Physicians then commence and continue to tinker until the breaks are too serious for repairs.

There is a certain healthy lengthening of the waistband as men approach middle age, but it is not of the overfed and emaciating kind. It is not this natural growth which is to be deplored and guarded against, but the deleterious expansion which everybody can look around among his acquaintances and find instances of. Do we strive to be prosperous for this fate? The procession that is marching straight on to Bright's disease, diabetes and other preventable ills is very large. And how few will heed the warning!

CITY POLITICS.

There is now a disposition on the part of independent republicans to go to the primaries and convention and work with the other members of the party for the nomination of a good city ticket. This is the proper thing to do. This is what the STATESMAN has advocated all along. If the machine politicians succeed in carrying their point at the primaries and sending men to the convention who will put up a ticket in the interest of the hoodlums, or in the interests of any other class of persons, then will be the time to bolt, and there will be consistency in putting up an independent ticket in that case. Let the republican ticket be put up early, so that only good and decent and competent men will be put on it, only men whose characters, records and abilities will stand investigation. No man who is afraid to have his record examined should be put on the ticket. We want honesty, competency and economy first, and then republicanism. A man who has only the latter qualification to recommend him to the suffrage of Salem's voters need not complain if he does not receive a great deal of consideration at their hands, if he is presumptuous enough to get on the ticket, for he may consider this fair warning from the people, the taxpayers of the city, to stay off of it. An honest democrat is better than a dishonest republican, every time, and competency does not go with political faith or inclination. We hope we may not be misunderstood.

THE REAL WAR TAXES.

Commenting upon the observation that John F. Andrew, the mungump candidate for governor of Massachusetts, is "the friend of a peace tariff," the Sun remarks: "This means, of course, that he wants the internal revenue taxes kept up to the highest war footing."

Nothing of that sort. The internal revenue taxes "on the highest war footing" produced in one year \$300,000,000. Last year they yielded but \$112,000,000, almost wholly from spirits, beer and tobacco. The articles and occupations formerly taxed under this system, but now exempt, yielded \$230,230,037 of revenue at the maximum point of war taxation in 1866. This marks a great and widespread reduction of the internal war taxes.

The tariff taxes, on the contrary, yielded \$179,046,652 in 1866, and \$181,471,939 last year—an actual increase of over \$2,400,000. The number of articles on the tariff schedules has not been substantially diminished, and the average duty is but 2½ per cent. below the "highest war footing."

The tariff can be reduced to a peace basis sufficient for revenue and still leave the average duty higher and the amount of protection greater than were deemed necessary by the champions of our "infant industries" twenty-five years ago.—N. Y. World.

"DEAD MEN throw no bombs," is the epitaph we respectfully submit to the Chicago authorities.—[Ex.]

THE ONLY DANGER.

The ghost of the French Revolution need have no terrors for an American citizen. There is no relevancy in the sinister suggestions of imported Socialists that such a revolution may become necessary in this country. Neither do we share in the fears of conservative citizens that there is danger of the wild scenes of a hundred years ago being repeated here.

Social and political conditions which caused the French Revolution do not exist here, and can have no counterpart in a government that has a hundred years of "Liberty, Equality and Property" back of it. That terrible outbreak was the result of long years of oppression. Property and privilege were alike monopolized by the few. A profligate, heartless and odious aristocracy trampled upon the rights of the people. But here there is no oppression, for the people govern. The "rulers" this year may be private citizens next year, and are the servants, not the masters, of the people. Property and privilege are more widely diffused and equally shared than in the case anywhere else in the world. America has made Presidents of rail-splitters, tailors and canal boys; millionaires of ferry-men, peddlers and day laborers, and aristocrats (such as they are) of cod-fishers, traders and everybody else who chose to order a crest of his carriage painter or jeweler. Not one of the animating causes of the French Revolution exists here.

But the Anarchist turbulence in Chicago, culminating in violence and murder, indicates a source of danger in our great cities that thoughtful citizens may well consider. It is due wholly to alien influence in these cities—not alien in the sense of foreign, because some of the most intense Americans in love and gratitude for our institutions, are adopted citizens; but alien in the sense of being unassimilated, strange to a Republic. These elements may create a disturbance, but it would be more in the spirit of the Paris Commune—merely destructive and murderous—than of the French Revolution. No such outbreak could last in any American city for more than a day or a week. If the police did not quell it instantly, as they did in Chicago, the militia—which with us is simply citizens in arms—would make short work with it, as they did in Milwaukee. But remote and transient as this danger is, that man incurs a serious responsibility who heedlessly throws the firebrand of demagogic words into this ignitable mass. Playing with fire is reckless politics. The country is in no danger of a revolution, but it should be careful not to encourage ideas whose logical outcome would be sporadic attempts to inaugurate anarchy.

ANOTHER GREAT OCEAN LINE.

A dispatch from Philadelphia to the Tacoma Ledger, dated Oct. 27th, says that the commercial papers of that city of that date gives the information that the growth and importance of Alaska and the oriental trade has caused negotiations which are now pending between the International Navigation company, which recently purchased the celebrated Inman line of steamships, and the Northern Pacific Railroad company for a line of steamships to ply between Tacoma and Sitka, and Yokohama, Japan, and ports in China. These negotiations have been quietly discussed in commercial circles for some time past, but it was not expected that matters would be consummated until the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad was completed. It was foreseen that the completion of the main line of the railroad to Puget Sound would bring to Tacoma direct the products of the wheat fields of eastern Oregon and Washington and the contiguous deposits of mineral and coal from whence they could be shipped to Asia in exchange for tea and other oriental products.

The steamers of Inman line are the City of Berlin, Chester, Richmond, Chicago and the Baltic. They are among the fastest and largest steamships in the world, and are famous for the regularity and rapidity of their passages across the Atlantic.

HOUSE WILL BE DEMOCRATIC.

A telegram from Washington says: If the republicans secure a majority in the next house of representatives it will be as much of a surprise to the managers of the republican congressional campaign here as to their democratic opponents. Both parties concede, however, that the democratic majority in the present congress will be reduced. The democrats now have forty-one actual majority, and vacancies exist in two democratic districts, making forty-three to be overcome. Senator Kenna, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, estimates a majority of between twenty and thirty in the next congress. Secretary McPherson, of the republican congressional committee, thinks the democratic majority cannot exceed ten or twelve. Journal clerk Smith of the house, who is an expert on the subject, thinks the democratic majority will be between seven and ten, while Gen. Clark, clerk of the house, puts it at twenty-five. None of these predictions assume that the republicans will capture the house.

It is getting rather cold—the weather—and it will be a cold day for machine politicians and strikers in the coming city election.

The democrats have carried Texas and the Carolinas, and the Dutch are preparing to take Holland.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The article signed reform in Sunday's STATESMAN places me in such an unfair light before the people that I hasten to correct "Reform" and give a statement of what I said on the occasion referred to. I said that there was more lawlessness and lawbreaking in Salem than any city I ever saw of like population and parallel location, and not as "Reform" would have me say, that the citizens of Salem were the most immoral of any city in the United States. I believe the Salem citizens individually as a society and morally would compare favorably with those of any city, yet the statement I made at that meeting I believe to be true, and I am prepared to give the proofs. Here they are.

In the laws of the city of Salem page 53, section 2, reads:

"It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or in any wise dispose of within the limits of the city of Salem any spirituous or malt liquors to any person intoxicated, to keep open any place where spirituous or malt liquors are sold or at such place to give, sell or in wise dispose of such liquors on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday; provided that this section shall not be construed so as to prevent apothecaries from selling liquors for medicinal purposes."

Sec. 1, page 57, is to the effect that no person shall be guilty of any brawl or tumult or draw any dirke knife or deadly weapon or resist any peace officer.

Sec. 2, page 58: Must not insult any person, impede the passage of any person through the streets, sing or repeat any lewd or obscene words or write in any manner any obscene words in a public place, shall not deface tree or property of any sort.

Sec. 3: Shall not discharge gun, cannon or fire works, make any bonfire without consent of the mayor.

Sec. 4: Shall not obstruct sidewalk by stopping team or wagon thereon.

Sec. 5, page 59: Shall not obstruct streets or alleys with fuel, lumber or building material without consent of marshal or mayor.

Sec. 7: Shall not lead, drive animals or ride animals upon any sidewalk or public grounds.

Sec. 8: Shall not put any timber, brush or rubbish on public ground.

Sec. 13, page 60: Shall not be guilty of riotous, drunken or disorderly conduct.

Sec. 15: Shall not expose for sale goods of any sort which shall occupy a frontage of over twelve inches from adjacent buildings on or over the sidewalk.

Sec. 17, page 62: Persons having no visible means of living, occupation or employment by which to earn a living, all healthy persons found begging, all persons who habitually roam about the streets, all idle or dissolute persons who live in or about tipping houses or houses of ill fame, all persons under the age of twenty years who shall be found walking the streets after ten o'clock, shall be deemed vagrant.

Sec. 19: All gaming with cards or gambling device of whatsoever kind is hereby prohibited from being set up or used in this city.

Sec. 20, page 63: All persons gambling in any kind of game shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred.

Sec. 22: Must not drive vehicle over unprotected fire hose.

Sec. 2, page 64: Must remove dead animals within twenty-four hours.

Sec. 3: Must not offer any tainted fish, fruits or vegetables for sale.

Sec. 6: Must not cast in alley any dead animal, unwholesome substance or stable manure or refuse matter of any sort, must not convey by sewer or otherwise kitchen or other slops into any such street or alley.

Sec. 7: Must not have any privy vault or cesspool that emits an offensive smell.

Sec. 2, page 67: Shall not erect wooden buildings inside fire limits, except permission is given by two-thirds vote of council.

Sec. 4: Must not change or repair wooden building without permission.

Sec. 5, page 77, and secs. 6, 7, 8, page 78, 79: Sidewalk ordinance, too lengthy to quote.

Last of all comes the cow ordinance, which is the only one of all contained in the book of laws enforced.

The laws are treated with contempt by all and broken continually, I do not claim I am an exception to the rule, yet "Reform" tells us that this is a law abiding city. As far as I can see we would be just as well off if our laws were burned up and we run the city without any law. No, my dear "Reform," things are not so bad in Chicago nor St. Louis nor Detroit or Buffalo or New York or any other place I ever saw. If you my dear sir, feel like going as a missionary to Chicago to preach your reform racket on cigarette smoking I will head the list with a handsome donation to send you off.

As to the merits of Salem and Chicago on the abandoned woman question, "Reform" probably speaks from personal observation, hence I will not dispute his conclusions. I defy him or any one else to point to a single city, great or small, east of the Rocky mountains and name a time and place where such a scene of gambling and drunkenness was ever equalled as we had on our streets tournament day and during the fair week, or a county or state fair where pool selling is licensed, and now, my dear "Reform," let me part with a word of advice. A man who throws anonymous mud generally has dirty hands, it would look better to sign your name to such articles.

This article of "Reform" and others are probably aimed at me because I was connected with the citizen's movement to get better officers in our city government. We demand that every law on the books shall be enforced, and if any of them are poor laws repeal them. We, the member of the Republican party who took part in that movement, did not believe we could accomplish this end through the party, but we have been assured by other influential members of the party whose attachments to party are very strong and who do not wish to bolt the regular ticket except as a last resource, that if we attend the primaries and work with them and cannot get a good ticket, they will join us in the citizens' movement and that is, as I understand it, the position of affairs at present, and let every republican go to the primaries, and try

their best for a law and order ticket. I don't believe a saloon keeper or gambler is any better other people and we don't want a ticket put up in their interest. It is equally true of every other business. The grocer, drygoods men, blacksmith, butcher, lawyer, and baker must be treated impartially and made to respect the laws.

R. S. WALLACE.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The New York Tribune estimates that the next senate of the United States will contain forty-two republicans and thirty-four democrats, a republican gain of one; and that the house of representatives will consist of 155 republicans and 170 democrats, a republican gain of thirty.

We must admit one good thing the independent movement has accomplished, and that is it has put the republicans on their guard, and good nominations are likely to be made by that party for city officers.

NOTICE.

I HAVE REMOVED FROM THE THOMPSON house, and may be found at Mr. Bridges', No. 392, Trade street, corner of Church. HENRY OLSCHLAGER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE County court of the state of Oregon for Marion county, duly made and entered of record on the 1st day of November, 1886, I will sell on the premises on Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right and interest which Andrew Kelly had at the time of his death in the following described premises, to-wit: The north half of the north-east-quarter of section No. six (6), in block No. thirty-three (33) in the city of Salem, Marion county, Oregon, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, or if a credit is given for any part of the purchase money, said credit not to exceed six months, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Dated this 23d day of November, 1886.

GEO. WILLIAMS, Executor of the estate of A. Kelly dec'd.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S

FINE PERFUMERY, SACHET POWDERS, Etc., Are WORLD RENOWNED

Sold only to the retail drug trade at schedule prices.

C. W. COBURN & CO., Sole Agents.

312-15 Front St., 11-4-3m-dw San Francisco

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrators of the estate of I. R. Moores, late of Marion county, Oregon, (deceased) will, on

Friday, December 3d, 1886,

At 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described real estate belonging to said deceased, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) and the north half of lot six (6) of block fifty-nine (59) in the city of Salem, Oregon, also an undivided one-half interest in the following described premises, to-wit: Lot four (4) of block forty-eight (48) of the city of Salem, Oregon, saving and excepting a strip 17½ feet wide, running easterly and westerly along the entire north side of said lot. Said sale is made in pursuance of an order issuing out of the county court of the state of Oregon, in and for the county of Marion, sitting in public under date of May 2d, 1886. Terms of sale cash.

ROSS E. MOORES, Administrators of the estate of I. R. Moores, deceased.

John G. Wright, DEALER

Garden and Field Seeds,

—Union sets, etc. General agent for—

WALLA WALLA GARDEN SEEDS

For western Oregon and western Washington Territory.

227 and 229 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Circuit court of the state of Oregon for Marion county, and to me directed on the 2d day of November, 1886, wherein Wesley Graves and Rebecca Graves, plaintiffs, recovered a judgment and decree against Geo. W. Harper, defendant, said judgment being for the sum of \$27.15-00 with interest on \$14.50-00 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 15th day of October, 1886, and interest on \$90 from the 27th day of October, 1886, together with attorneys fees, costs, and disbursements and expenses, I will sell at public auction on

Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1886,

At the court house door in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, at two o'clock p. m. of said day to the highest bidder in cash, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Geo. W. Harper, had on or after the 27th day of October, 1886, (the date of said mortgage) in or to the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the N.E. corner of James Cooper and wife's donation land claim in T-8 of R-1 east of the Williamson meridian, in Marion county, state of Oregon, running thence south 70 rods, thence west 95 rods, thence north 73 rods, thence east 95 rods to the place of beginning, containing 441-32 acres of land, more or less.

Dated at Salem this November 2d, 1886.

JNO. W. MINTO, Sheriff Marion County, Oregon.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court of the State of Oregon for Marion County.

Azabella A. Irwin, Plaintiff,

vs.

John H. Irwin, Defendant.

To John H. Irwin, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint existing between you and the above entitled suit, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served in this county; or, if served in any other county in this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and you are hereby notified that unless you fail to so appear and answer, on or before the first day of the regular term of the above entitled court, you be begun and held on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1887, for want of such answer plaintiff will take the decree of said court against you, dissolving the marriage relation and contract existing between you and plaintiff, and giving to plaintiff the care, custody and control of Frank Herbert Irwin, the minor son of plaintiff and defendant, the issue of said marriage, and for costs and disbursements.

This summons is published in pursuance of an order made by the Honorable B. Boies, judge of said court, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1886, directing service of summons to be made by publication in this suit.

W. H. WALLEY, BROCKWAY, NORTHUP, Attorneys for Plaintiff