

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to the Electors of the City of Forest Grove

Chapter 823, of the General Laws of the State of Oregon for 1913, provide for a system of registration of electors of the State, and the Act provides for registration in municipalities similar to the City of Forest Grove, as follows:

"In all municipal corporations of this State, whose boundaries are not co-terminus with an election precinct or group of precincts, electors shall be registered for elections therein in the manner required by this Act for non-municipal elections, but the duties required by this Act to be performed by county clerks shall in that case be performed by the clerks or city recorders or other officers performing the duties usually performed by such officers, and all electors within any such municipal corporation shall register for municipal elections before such officer. Registration of electors in such last mentioned municipalities for municipal elections shall be distinct from registration for other elections and in addition thereto."

It will therefore be necessary for all electors of the City of Forest Grove to register before the Recorder for the coming city elections. Registration books will be open at the office of the City Recorder on Monday, October 27th, and will remain open until Saturday, December 27th, at five o'clock P. M. of said day.

City Recorder, M. R. MARKHAM, [SEAL]

Notice of Chief of Police Sale of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a warrant issued by the City Recorder of the City of Forest Grove, and to me directed, dated on the 18th day of November, 1913, against George F. Naylor, Edward L. Naylor, and heirs at law of Catherine S. Naylor, commanding me to collect the assessment due on the following described lots or parts of lots and tract of land in the City of Forest Grove as herein after set forth, for the improvement of Main Street from the south line of Second Avenue North to the north line of Third Avenue North, a more particular description of the lot or parcel thereof or tract of land, together with the delinquent assessment assessed thereon, being as follows, to-wit:

Name of Description of Amount of Owner. Property. Assessment. George F. Naylor Edward L. Naylor Heirs at law of Catherine S. Naylor Lot One in Block Eight, Walker's Addition to the City of Forest Grove, Washington Co., Oregon. \$1,037.00 That on the 27th day of December, 1913, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Hillsboro, Washington County, and State of Oregon, I will sell said piece of property above described to the highest and best bidder therefor, for cash sufficient to pay said assessment, together with the interest thereon and the costs and expenses of advertising, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

P. W. WATKINS, Chief of Police of the City of Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. 1915

Notice of Chief of Police Sale of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a warrant issued by the City Recorder of the City of Forest Grove, and to me directed, dated on the 18th day of November, 1913, against Edward Naylor, George O. Sloan and Martha Traver, commanding me to collect the assessment due on the following described lots or parts of lots and tract of land in the City of Forest Grove as hereinafter set forth, for the improvement of Pacific Avenue from the west side of the pavement on A Street to its intersection with the western limits of the City of Forest Grove, Oregon, a more particular description of the lot or parcel thereof or tract of land, together with the delinquent assessment assessed thereon being as follows, to-wit:

Name of Description of Amount of owner. Property. Assessment. Naylor, Edward Beginning at a point 3 feet north of the northwest corner of Block 10, Naylor's Addition to the City of Forest Grove, running thence north 84° 24' west 2.0 feet; thence south 1° west 201.75 feet; thence south 84° 24' east 200 feet; thence north 201.75 feet to the place of beginning.....\$649.56 Sloan, George O. Traver, Martha

Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 4, in Block 9, Naylor's Addition to the City of Forest Grove, running thence north 201.3 feet to center line of said block; thence east 100 feet; thence south 201.3 feet; thence west 100 feet to the place of beginning.....\$324.78

That on the 27th day of December, 1913, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Hillsboro, County of Washington and State of Oregon, I will sell said piece of property as above described, to the highest and best bidder therefor, for cash sufficient to pay said assessment, together with the interest thereon and the costs and expenses of advertising, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

P. W. WATKINS, Chief of Police of the City of Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. 1915

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

VINES GROWING OVER FENCES LEND BEAUTY.

Evergreens Good Substitute For the Many Unsightly Posters.

Many an unsightly fence in every town and city may be vastly improved by the planting of vines. There are many kinds of vines, some of which remain green throughout the entire year, and in place of the giddy advertising sign and ghastly posters one may easily have a beautiful hedge.

In many towns such fences are common, all covered with various kinds



BEAUTIFUL HEDGE ALONG FENCE.

of evergreens. It lends a harmonious appearance, especially if there are numerous shade trees along the street.

One of the best kinds of vines for such purposes is known as the kudzu vine, which has been successfully grown in many sections of the United States. It usually requires from two to three years to have a heavy growth of such a vine, but in the end the results are well worth the effort.

MISSION OF THE VINE.

Care Should Be Exercised in Selecting What Vines to Use.

In nature the mission of the vine is to cover either for obscurity or for protection or shelter, and in the garden it is often put to similar uses. But the vine has other and nobler uses. Its delicate tracery upon classic or other pretentious architecture is a thing of extreme beauty and should be kept with this end in view, under complete control.

It is sometimes permissible to hide, or at least to soften, the more harsh and monotonous lines of architecture by the judicious use of delicate vines, not of the kinds, however, used to obscure unsightly objects or cover arbors. Not all vines were intended for the same mission in life, and man should choose, with judgment born of experience and based on observation, where each should go or what vines to use for specific purposes.

CONTROL OF STREET TREES.

Advantages of Municipal Ownership and Supervision Are Many.

No one who has given the subject any thought can have any doubt as to the value and advantages of municipal ownership and control of street trees. It is the only means through which cities or towns may obtain systematic, uniform street planting in a practical, economical way. In fact, it is the only means through which a large city may obtain any degree of success for several obvious reasons. While all this is not only plainly but painfully apparent, is it not strange that we are individually and collectively so apathetic on this important question?

Ratio of Trees to People.

A publication devoted to landscape gardening, arboriculture and kindred subjects has been giving attention to a free census and to the ratio of trees to inhabitants in several eastern cities. It reaches the conclusion that "any self respecting American city ought to be commensurate to the extent of one live shade tree to every five living human inhabitants." Springfield, Mass., is given a ratio of one tree to every five inhabitants; Worcester, Mass., one to eight, and Hartford, Conn., one to ten. In Washington the ratio of trees to population is very high.

Eugenias For Street Planting.

There are some splendid specimens of Eugenia myrtifolia in old time gardens, old and grand and of large size, in all ways a desirable tree for street

planting. These range from thirty to fifty feet high, and one at Santa Barbara, Cal., is said to be eighty feet. The tree is native to Australia and is well adapted by nativity for growth in semiarid climates. Its small glassy leaves do not catch dust, and the tree is in every way a very clean and bright one throughout the year.

PROPER METHODS TO CARE FOR LAWNS AND GARDENS.

Terraces Are Not Desirable, but Gravel Walks Add Beauty.

The edges of the greensward should be carried to the edge of the gutter or walk with a gentle roll rather than with an abrupt bank. Banks or terraces are not desirable. Gentle, sloping surfaces are more easily kept in position, more easily grassed and present a more pleasing appearance than abrupt banks. The gentle roll, when properly made, will serve the same purpose in edging the walk or drive as the abrupt bank.

In general, walks and drives through areas in which lawns predominate should be made of harmonizing material—that is, gravel or dirt roads are to be preferred to any form of pavement. The walks, if made of gravel, are more in keeping with the general character and aspect of the place than if made of asphalt or either natural or artificial stone.

Trees and shrubs upon small places should occupy subordinate positions. They should not be scattered promiscuously over the surface of the lawn, but should be used in groups about the border of the grounds, in the bays or walks and drives and about the foundation of the architectural features of the place.

Street trees of necessity must be planted in rows, but all other adornments in the form of trees and shrubs should be used in a free rather than in a formal fashion. Sheared hedges of box or privet along the front of a place or upon the borders of the walks and drives are seldom or never desirable features unless the whole treatment of the place is formal.

A specimen tree or shrub, if properly located upon the lawn so as to break up the barrenness of a corner or to limit the vision in any direction, is an appropriate object.

Oftentimes trees and shrubs can be used to good effect in the immediate vicinity of buildings for softening or relieving staring architectural lines.

PRUNING STREET TREES.

Stimulates Active Growth and Always Improves Appearance.

Pruning of large trees is often too long deferred. Cases are known where city governments have assumed control after pepper trees have grown, unpruned, for a score of years. Naturally the officials look askance at the proposal to prune, yet sooner or later such work must be done, and the sooner the better.

First dead wood should be removed, and next all superfluous branches having abnormal positions or crossing others at unusual and undesirable angles. When this has been done each tree is in a condition where one can intelligently judge of the individual needs of each tree, for no two trees should have precisely similar treatment. Judicious pruning often stimulates to active growth and improved appearance of seemingly infirm old trees.

A Novel Will.

A unique form of will was that of Samuel G. Chestnut, a farmer of Porter, N. Y., recently admitted to probate. The will provides, among other things, that the children, three sons and a daughter, must remain on the farm and work it. Salaries for all are fixed in the will. William Chestnut is to have \$35 a month and 30 per cent of the farm profits each year. Albert J. Chestnut will get \$25 a month and 20 per cent of the profits each year. Samuel Chestnut, a minor, will receive \$15 a month and 10 per cent of the farm profits, but when he reaches the age of twenty-one his salary and percentage of profits will be the same as his brother Albert's. Marion Chestnut, a daughter, is given \$10 a month and 7 per cent of the profits. At the death of the widow the entire estate is to be equally divided among the children.

Pennsylvania Farm Bureau.

Pennsylvania has a somewhat different system of conducting farm bureaus from most states. The secretary of agriculture appoints ten experts, who are to give advice to farmers on soils and methods of farming under the terms of the North act. These experts are to cover the entire state, responding to requests for advice on problems of practical farming and aiding in agricultural development. They are to be paid \$1,500 a year, with expenses. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made for the purpose. Several of the appointees are members of the grange.

TWO NEW ROADS FOR CALIFORNIA

Each Extends Entire Length of That State.

SMALL TOWNS CONNECTED.

Highways Being Constructed at Cost of \$18,000,000—How Economy is Practiced and the Shortest Possible Routes Are Followed.

California wants and is going to have two trunk roads, north and south, and its well defined plan presents an object lesson to other state of great distances and emphasizes the fact that the through road is a modern necessity in a general system.

The California law requires roads to be built the length of the state along the most direct and practicable routes, one along the coast and another traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, with lateral roads to such county seats as may not be on the main lines. For constructing these roads \$18,000,000 was voted two years ago. The automobilists naturally worked for this legislation, and it is worth noting that California has more motorcars than France, in excess of 75,000.

In the eastern and central states not only are conditions different, but the topography of the country is less severe and lends itself more readily to the building of roads that will best serve the interests of the people. The great bulk of travel on the through roads of the east is not from one terminal to the other, but between the important cities along the route and between them and either terminal. Consequently it is more expedient to build main roads so as to reach all the important points along or near the route, even to the extent of sacrificing a part of the directness and adding some mileage.

That the comparatively few people who travel the whole length of a road should go a few additional miles rather than compel a large number of short distance travelers to go additional distances is self evident. For every ten persons who travel across a state there are probably ninety who travel from one point to another within the state, so that as a matter of convenience to the great majority a route across a state should touch all of the important cities within reasonable reach.

With the amount of money provided the utmost economy must be practiced and shortest possible routes followed to comply with the law. To build roads that will stand the strain of much motor travel the state highway commission has adopted concrete for almost the entire system. In building the road the grade is prepared and drained so as to leave the subgrade dry that it will not freeze and heave with frost.

It is then thoroughly rolled. On this is placed four inches of rich concrete, which is surfaced with a coat of heavy asphaltic oil and sand about three-eighths of an inch thick. This surfacing, according to the commission, costs 5 cents per square yard and can, if necessary, be renewed every year or two under the head of maintenance.

FOUR STATES BUILD ROAD.

Highway to Connect Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri.

For the purpose of building 150 miles of improved automobile roads, connecting more than 400 towns and 5,000,000 people, the Ozark Trails association was organized at Montone, Ark., by 300 delegates from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas.

The association plans to raise \$5,000 annually through dues paid by members. This will be used in the promotion of good roads and their upkeep after they are built. The association will not contribute financially to the actual building of the roads, but will offer \$2,000 in prizes yearly for the best pieces of road built.

The territory to be embraced by the association consists of from ten to twelve divisions, each division having a road to be marked every half mile with a white marker bearing the words "Ozark Trails." The route runs at far north as St. Louis, west as far as Oklahoma City, Kansas City and Wichita, Kan., south as far as Rogers and east at Montone.

The New Hydrangeas.

No flowers have of late years been more highly improved than the hortensis type of hydrangeas. New colors and forms with immense flowers are the distinguishing features of the new types. The individual flowers are rather less than the common type unless it be true that the flower trusses and foliage have so much increased in size as to reduce the single flowers to a minimum. The foliage is also vastly larger than in older types. One new white sort has the petals frilled and fringed, and all are now in bloom.

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H. B. GLAISYER, C. E. Deputy County Surveyor

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