The Observer.

MORO, OREGON :

FRIDAY.....SEPT. 11, 1908

Personal Talk With You.

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The Shoplifter.

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Inspector Hammond's particular line was the capture of shoplifters, male and female, but especially the latter. He was a man that never forgot a face. He also had a large stock of intuition. This last often aided him in spotting guilty parties and bringing them to justice. In England shoplifting means certain imprisonment when detected and an arrest made by a regular police officer.

Inspector Hammond had the run of twenty large retail establishments, but was known only to the managers. All complaints came directly to him, and at any hour in the day convenient to him he was at liberty to stroll through the stores and mingle with the customers. Sometimes a salesman could give him a description of the suspected party, but oftener than not he had only his intuition to guide him. In time he came to be so dreaded that shoplifting bade fair to be a lost art, but there was always a daring man or woman ready to pit wits against his. After making hundreds of arrests and winning fame for himself he met his Waterloo.

In one of the big London department stores, after a period of ninety days in which not a case of thievery had been reported, a shoplifter suddenly began plying her art. It was judged from the first that she was a woman. She "lifted" cloaks, furs, untrimmed hats, gloves, petticoats, handkerchiefs and other things of female wear, and she did it so deftly that the inspector had an admiration for her. Her shoplifting extended to other stores and to jewelry establishments. She went the rounds of ten or twelve of them.

The first description of the suspected party was that of a good looking, middle aged woman, well dressed and seeming to have plenty of money. The second was that of a woman fifty years old and dressed in mourning. The third was that of a young woman of thirty, evidently living in some suburban town. There were three or four other descriptions, and none of them exactly agreed as to color of hair and eyes. The inspector smiled over them and made up his mind that he had got hold of a cute thief. He believed that all the descriptions applied to the one woman. That they varied so much was owing to the fact that she was so good at disguise. He believed the first description to be a correct one and that the woman must return to it sooner or later.

The Inspector owed much of his success to his disguise. He never visited an establishment twice in the same makeup. If he was a man about town one day, he was a farmer the next. If he was a mechanic asking for a pound of nails one day, he was an old woman looking for cheap handkerchiefs the next. It was these disguises that struck terror to the hearts of the average shoplifters. They never could tell that the person at their elbow, a man or woman, was not the dreaded Hammond.

He expected trouble from the woman of disguises, and he had it in plenty. She plied her trade right under his nose. She got the goods and got away time after time. In one store she was credited with forty acts of thievery. Hammond gave up all other cases to follow her trail. For three long months she succeeded in evading him. One of her disguises during that interval was the habiliments of a man. She was a youngish man, a middle aged man and an old man by turns.

A French detective came over on an old case that Hammond had followed unsuccessfully. He had the records of it in an old notebook in a trunk in the garret in Kensington... He had a wife, but no children, and lived in a moderate, modest way. His natural disposition was secretive, and it was seldom that even his wife could draw anything out of him about his cases. She had to go to the newspapers for most of her information. The doings of the crafty shoplifter and Hammond's ill success in making an arrest had been duly chronicled, but very little talk had passed at home.

The Frenchman called at the yard and let it be known who he wanted, and the inspector went home in the middle of the afternoon to get the notebook. He found his wife absent and let himself in with his latchkey. In the garret of the house were three or four old chests and trunks, together with other rubbish, and none of the receptacles was locked. The man drew one of the trunks to the middle of the floor and began his search. After a quarter of an hour he discovered that he had got hold of the wrong trunk and therefore dragged out another. The first thing his eyes rested on after lifting the cover was a lot of the stuff he knew had been stolen. He at once examined the two other boxes and found them literally jammed full of plunder.

No man can tell what his feelings were. It was as plain to him as daylight. His wife was the shoplifter. He never came home in the afternoon, and she thus had the whole day to herself. She knew of all his disguises, and she had taken lessons from him. Even as he sat there, stunned and all a-tremble, she entered the house with her key and came up to the garret with more plunder to hide away. Within the next three days all the victims received back the goods stolen from them. The woman had neither made use of personally nor sold a single article out of hundreds. On the fourth day there was no longer an Inspector Hammond. He had resigned. M. QUAD.

NOTIFYING THE CANDIDATES

BALCONY OF CAPITOL AT LINCOLN DURING BRYAN NOTIFICATION

THE ceremonies connected with notifying candidates for president and vice president of their nomination for these offices have led to a good many jokes and funny paragraphs on the subject. Why such elaborate preparations to inform a candidate for high office of a fact of which he is already well aware? Why go through the form of telling a man in sonorous sentences and long winded speeches weeks after it happened something which he got news of by telephone or telegraph wire the moment after it transpired?

Judge Taft traveled hundreds of

SENATOR BURROWS NOTIFYING SHERMAN OF HIS NOMINATION.

miles, from Hot Springs, Va., to Cincinnati, to be notified that he had been nominated for president by the Republican party. He did not make such a long trip to learn what had occurred in the Coliseum at Chicago a month before, but, rather, to meet in a suitable place the official bearers of the intelligence and take advantage of the occasion to make a speech of acceptance expressing his views on the issues of the campaign. Congressman James S. Sherman was nominated for vice president by the Republicans on June 19, but he did not learn of it officially until Aug. 18, nearly two months later. Mr. Bryan was notified on Aug. 12, over a month after his nomination occurred, and Aug. 25 was set as the date for informing John W. Kern of the honors awarded him early in July when he was given second place on the ticket. Messrs. Sherman and Kern were both present as delegates at the conventions which nominated them for the vice presidential office, and it did not bother either to wait a few weeks before receiving official intelligence of the action of his fellow partisans.

Of course the notification custom finds its origin in days when there

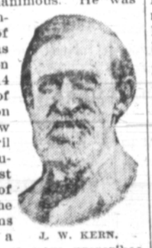
MR. BRYAN AND NORMAN E. MACK AT THE NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES AT LINCOLN.

were no telegraphs or telephones or even railroads to convey important intelligence with speed and acquaint the public with all happenings of note on the very day of their occurrence. Originally there was sense in supposing that a candidate might receive the first news of his nomination from the committee appointed to convey to him the information. Those days passed long ago, but customs often survive years after the conditions which brought them into existence have changed. Originally the candidate made only a brief and perhaps informal speech in acceptance of the honor. Abraham Lincoln spoke only 139 words to the committee that notified him at Springfield in 1860 of his nomination for president. Four years later, when he was renominated, it required but 196 words for him to assure the committee of his acceptance of the honor and responsibilities of office once more. But since then it has become customary for a candidate for president to make a speech of considerable length in accepting his nomination, going into the issues of the campaign in some detail. Judge Taft intended at first to compress his speech of acceptance into about 3,000 words, but he found it necessary in the end to take about 12,000 to cover all the subjects he desired to touch upon and do so in a satisfactory manner. As one comment on the speech put it, "The judge had several jobs to do and apparently made up his mind that he might as well bunch his hits." Mr. Bryan in his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for president delivered a speech which when converted into type filled about six average newspaper columns, yet even this was too small space for the Democratic leader to express himself as fully as he desired, and he intimated his intention to take up other matters on subsequent occasions.

The delivery of long speeches at such functions means their preparation some time in advance, so that they may be handed to the press in time for mailing copies to distant parts of the country and setting the type. Judge Taft's speech of acceptance was completed on Friday, July 24, and it was delivered to press associations on the afternoon of the same day under a pledge that it would not be released for publication until the afternoon of the following Tuesday, the day of its delivery. At the Bryan notification in Lincoln Mr. Kern was present, although he had not then been told in a formal manner that he was to run on the same ticket, and the circumstance served to emphasize the fact that such ceremonies are now a mere form so far as conveying the intelligence to the candidate is concerned.

Washington and Grant were not speechmakers, and both were more afraid of delivering addresses than a leveled cannon or pointed gun. Even in reading an address Washington often trembled and showed signs of emotion. As a rule, he never delivered a long speech.

After the adoption of the constitution the election of a president was held under its provisions on the first Wednesday of January, 1789, and early in the following April the ballots of the electors were counted in the presence of congress, the choice of Washington for president being unanimous. He was immediately informed of the result of the ballot and was at Mount Vernon when on April 14 he was notified of his election. He soon started for New York, where on April 30 he was inaugurated as the first chief magistrate of the republic. The change in customs since that time is a striking one. Usage now prescribes very different procedure. In Washington's time, at least during his first term, there were no well defined parties. He endeavored to prevent their growth and had both Federalists and anti-Federalists in his cabinet, with Jefferson as secretary of state and Hamilton as secretary of the treasury. The rise of the party system has brought in new conditions, and customs have conformed themselves to them.



J. W. KERN.

Answered.

Being of an inquiring turn of mind, five-year-old Bobby one day managed to turn on both faucets in the bathtub to see what would happen. It chanced that the stopper was in place, and the tub, being a small one, rapidly filled up, to the great delight of Bobby. Finally, however, the tub became so full that it threatened to overflow on to the floor, and Bobby, having a proper respect for the maternal slipper, became frightened and tried vainly to turn off the water. Being unable to for some reason, he gazed tearfully at the ever rising flood, and then, mindful both of his religious training and the occasional visits of the plumber, he plunged down on his knees, and his elder sister, who happened to be passing at the moment, heard him exclaim fervently:

"O Lord, please stop this water running! And, O Lord, if you can't do it please send somebody that can!"

His prayer was answered, for his sister rose to the occasion and turned off the water and temporarily saved Bobby from the much feared slipper.—St. Louis Republic.

From Welsh to Spanish.

A very long time ago the British government ordered that English should be taught in Welsh schools. As a result, a colony of persecuted Welsh miners fled from the British tyranny and settled in the deserts of Patagonia. These men were heroes, and with most magnificent courage they dared to live in a desert where not a plant would grow, where the water was brackish and the heat intolerable. They were surrounded by wild tribes of hostile savages and made them warm friends; they were ruled by a foreign government and became loyal citizens.

Through long years of want and famine they never despaired. They have turned the desert into a beautiful fertile country, have become rich, number 3,000 people, have extended their string of settlements right across South America, own a paying railway and ship large crops of wheat, wool, ostrich feathers and quanaco skins.

They left Wales to escape the tyranny of the English language and now, rather than talk Welsh, they converse largely of their freedom in excellent Spanish.

About Surnames.

A curious custom which was prevalent in England, even as late as the seventeenth century, gave rise to a number of surnames. It was the custom of wearing patches on the face which originated with the ladies of the court, who wore plasters cut in the shape of crescents, stars, circles, diamonds, hearts, crosses, etc.; hence the word "court plaster." Some went so far as to patch their faces with a coach and four, a ship in full sail, a chateau and many such things. From this curious circumstance came the names Cross, Ship, Coulter, Castle, Trump, Shear, Cloak, Sickles, Vane, Flagg, Crow and Crabbe and many others of equal significance.

WINNING THE MARATHON RACE.

John Hayes Tells How It Was Run and Won.

"A CASE OF USING BRAINS."

Plucky Athlete Who Carried Stars and Stripes to Victory In Olympic Classic Ran Course Without Tiring—Pays Tribute to Gameness of Dorando and Hefferon.

Without a word of boasting John J. Hayes of New York, winner of the Marathon race, who recently returned from London, told how he ran and won the classic event of the Olympic games.

"It isn't anything wonderful that so many Americans finished up in front," said Hayes when questioned by Robert Edgren for the New York Evening World. "It was just a case of using our brains. I don't suppose we are so much faster than the English, but we go at things with our heads instead of our legs. We make a careful study of the art of getting out the best that's in us. That's all."

"And you?" I asked.

"Oh, I've studied Marathon running for four years," Hayes admitted. "I've run three at Boston and one at Yonkers, besides the Canadian round the bay race, which is only nineteen miles. I ought to be a good judge of pace. I always study the other fellows carefully, and I come pretty near telling what they can do and regulating my own pace to fit.

"We studied all the conditions in England. We did our training very carefully and lost no sleep over the stories about the terrible pace the English distance runners would cut out. Mike Murphy was with us, and we knew we had the best advice anyway. There's a man who's entitled to a lot of credit.

"Mike let us run in a trial race of about fifteen miles. The Indian, Tewanima, won that. I was a minute or two behind. I used my natural pace, and I felt sure that the Indian ran too fast to keep it up over the long course. If he could have kept it up I would have been glad, at that, because he carried the flag too.

"One thing that gave us a lot of confidence before the race was a trial the English had. Duncan, the best of the Englishmen, ran ten miles with the harriers. They have some good men, but Duncan went out of sight ahead of the bunch between eight and nine miles. As soon as I heard that I felt sure we had them. Duncan's pace was too fast for a man training for a Marathon. I knew he'd try the same pace in the big race, and I knew that no living man could stick it out and finish well going like that. So we kept plugging on with our work.

"The day of the big race was pretty hot. We had formed in four lines in the grounds of Windsor castle. There were about sixty of us starting, men from all over the world. The Princess of Wales fired the starting pistol. No, she didn't hold it. She pressed a button, they told me. I was in the third line from the front. Of course it didn't make any difference about that. We were close enough together for such a long race.

"The road for a mile or so was all cobbles—rough going, but a fellow doesn't give a whoop about that when he's fit. I didn't care how rough it was so long as the others had to cover the same ground. It was hot, too, but it was just as hot for the others as it was for me. Everything was for a fair field and no favors in that race.

"The Englishmen started off at a terrible clip. That was just what I expected, and it didn't worry me at all. I set my pace and paid no attention to anybody else. It wouldn't have made me change a step if they had all run away from me at first. I had it all scientifically figured out. You've got to be scientific in a Marathon. You have just so much power and endurance to spend in a little over twenty-six miles, and you've got to fix your own pace so that you get out the best average speed for the entire distance. You must have just enough left at the finish to make a spurt if it is close. A man in good condition can run indefinitely at a certain clip without feeling any strain at all, but if he exceeds that speed midway he'll break down. You run at that pace until you reach twenty-two miles. If there aren't any kinks in you then you can gallop the rest of the way.

"The Marathon road went over all sorts of ground. It was a winding road—part of it fine, smooth surface like a carriage drive. Five miles out from the start Cameron, our bicycle man, met me with his wheel. I didn't need an attendant for the first five miles. There were about twenty ahead of me, Cameron figured, perhaps a few more. We didn't count very carefully. After awhile I began to overhaul and pass them. They came back one by one. Some were staggering along and some had dropped beside the road. I didn't turn my head to look at them—just kept plugging along and keeping my pace as smooth as a machine.

"At about twenty-two miles I was still fresh and strong, and I began to make my effort. Cameron had ridden on to get the news and, coming back, told me there were only two more ahead of me. They had passed six minutes before, he said. I cut loose now for all I had in me. I was never in better condition. I wasn't even tired.

"As we neared the stadium the crowds grew thicker and thicker. The last mile was through a sort of meadow, and here the English jammed in close to the course, leaving just room enough for our elbows to swing without hitting on either side. There were stacks of police detailed to keep the road clear.

"No—not a sign of trouble anywhere along the line. There was just one solid roar of cheering. Of course they were cheering just as hard up ahead, where Hefferon, the South African, and Dorando, the Italian, were going. Perhaps they were cheering harder for the first man than they were when I came along, but I don't see how in blazes they could. It sounded like Niagara falls and a million Dutch bands trying to drown each other out. I could see the solid ranks along at my elbows on both sides, every man with his mouth open like the hole in the end of a trombone, but I couldn't hear any single voice in the racket. They gave me as good as the next man. The crowd in front leaned back hard against the ranks behind to give me room. My being an American didn't cut any ice. It was getting near the finish of the Marathon, and everybody was just about crazy with excitement.

"I kept looking ahead and wondering why the other two didn't come back to me. I was running strong and increasing the pace with every mile, and I knew the others must be failing. Yet I ran and ran without getting a sight of anything but waving arms and flags and surging crowds that closed in ahead of me and then opened as I came to give me a fair lane. Those other two fellows were surely game. I heard afterward that after Dorando made his great effort outside a mile or so and got by Hefferon he began falling down and staggering on again when they helped him up. Talk about gameness! What I did was nothing to that, for I didn't feel distressed at all. It didn't hurt me to run. I had saved myself for this, and I was going at a mile run clip now without wracking.

"At last I got Hefferon. The poor fellow was staggering. His legs were pumping up and down mechanically, but he was hardly getting out of his own tracks. I didn't turn my head as I went by at full speed, but I saw that he was too far in to make any effort to fall on to the procession—too bad, too, for it was only about 125 yards outside the stadium gates.

"Dorando was nowhere in sight. I felt for a moment that the race was lost—that he had finished ahead of me after all. But I never let up. I tore on into the stadium. I'll never forget that sight, for I was still fresh enough to take it all in. About 90,000 people (looked like two or three million to me) were jumping up and down in the grand stands and yelling their heads off. They were turned away from me toward the other man at the track. All of a sudden the yelling almost stopped. I ran across the cycle path and turned to the left to make the last 300 yards on the running track. Ahead of me there was a crowd on the track. The crowd was bunched up. First they'd stand still, then all push ahead for a few yards and stop again. Cameron, who came in with me, yelled: "Run! Run! He hasn't finished! Run like h—! You can get him! Run! Run!"

"With 300 yards to go I spurted for my life. I saw the little crowd on the track push ahead rapidly, stop, gather together and push ahead again just like a football rush line shoving the ball over for a touchdown. When I came in Dorando was down about 125 yards from the finish. He was doctored and revived and pulled up to his feet and shoved along by the officials. They got him to the line just ahead of me and dropped him across it.

"As Dorando finished they had a stretcher ready to carry him off the field. I was so close to him that they were still busy unstrapping and opening the stretcher when I went by. I was going so fast that I went over the line thirty or forty yards before I could stop. Then I turned and walked back. Matty Halpin and my attendant, Cameron, ran up to me and asked me if I needed help. 'Let me alone,' I said. 'I'm all right.'

"I was almost sorry to see Dorando unable to finish after running the game race he did. They told me afterward that the Italian was all in after the twentieth mile from the terrible pace, but he stuck it out until he fell unconscious and couldn't get up again. He would have stayed down after the first fall inside the stadium but for the stimulants and the assistance given him by the officials there. He could never have finished alone. That is what made his disqualification necessary under the rules of the game. The English rules distinctly stated that no assistance of any kind could be given a runner after entering the stadium and that any runner who collapsed from exhaustion and was unable to continue without assistance must be removed from the course.

"I don't know whether I shall ever run another Marathon in my life or not. They call this the greatest athletic honor in the world. I've done my share. There'll always be plenty of good men in America to win for us."

The story was all told. An enthusiastic party of Hayes' friends seized him at this moment and hustled him away in a taxicab to show him New York.

Mutual Salute by Airships.

The people of Berlin, Germany, witnessed a novel spectacle the other morning when two airships belonging to Major Gross maneuvered simultaneously over their heads. One was the Parseval and the other a smaller dirigible. They ascended from different points and when they met exchanged greetings. The graceful pirouettes of the smaller machine contrasted strikingly with the heavier flight of the Parseval.

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for *free* booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and, through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Odd Use For Bread.

Perhaps the most novel use to which bread is put may be seen in one of our great watch factories, where more than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day. An official of the watch factory is quoted as saying

"There is no secret regarding the use of bread in this factory, and I am willing to tell all I can concerning it. From the earliest times in the history of watchmaking it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough. This is done by steaming and kneading. They then use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere in course of manufacture to pieces as small as a part of a watch. There are many parts of a watch, by the way, that are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. The oil is absorbed by this dough and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some of its particles attached to the thing wiped. This accounts for the continued use of bread dough in the watchmaking industry."—American Food Journal.

In 1920.

Hubby—This pie, my love, is just the kind that mother used to buy at her bakery—Leslie's Weekly.

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RY.

Southbound passengr daily	Distance fr Biggs	Tme tble No12 March 8, 1908 STATIONS	Northbnd passe nger daily
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For rates and information apply to

F. CRABTREE, Agent,
Moro, Or

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman county.

Bertha M Winton, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles B Winton, Defendant.

To Charles B Winton, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit, on or before the 23d day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you; to-wit, for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion ..... and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 10th day of Sept., 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 11th day of Sept., 1908.

JEFFERY & LESON,
7ta11-c3-30 8] Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Sherman.

Doris B Ruggles, Plaintiff,
vs.
Thomas D Ruggles, Defendant

To Thomas D Ruggles, 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 last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 16th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of desertion; and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six successive weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to the order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 26th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

Jay H Upton,
7ta28o9-306] Attorney for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman county:

Harlan P Hatch, Plaintiff,
vs.
Eldora P Hatch, Defendant.

To Eldora P Hatch, the above named defendant—

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled court and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit: on or before the 9th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication there f for the period of six successive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 4th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

CARTER & DUFUR,
7ta28o9-306] Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman county.

Emma J Ameli, Plaintiff,
vs.
Francis D. Ameli, Defendant.

To Francis D Ameli, 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, or or before the last day of publication, to-wit: on or before the 9th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and your-self, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and fu-ther relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication there f for the period of six successive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 2d day of August, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you; to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 14th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

WM. B. DAGGETT, Attorney
7ta21o2-305] for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman county.

Frances Beylund, Plaintiff.
vs.
Gus E Beylund, Defendant.

To Gus E Beylund, 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 last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit: on or before the 18th day of September, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six successive weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 26th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

Jay H Upton,
7ta28o9-306] Attorney for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman county:

William A Fox, Plaintiff,
vs.
Arabella Fox, Defendant.

To Arabella Fox, 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 last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, towit, on or before the 9th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six successive weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 28th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

CARTER & DUFUR,
7ta28o9-306] Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County.

Frank Richeson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Richeson, Defendant.

To Mary Richeson, 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 last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit: On or before the 11th day September, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six successive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 20th day of July, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 31st day of July, 1908.

ELLA CRIM LYNCH,
7tjy31s11-302] Attorney for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.

Robert M Adison, Plaintiff,
vs.
Harriet Adison, Defendant.

To Harriet Adison, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon.

You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit, on or before the 2d day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you; to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 16th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

CARTER & DUFUR,
7ta28o9-306] Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUMMONS—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County.

George Robert Game, Plaintiff,
vs.
Zernene Game, Defendant

To Zernene Game, 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 last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, to-wit: on or before the 18th day of September, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself on the grounds of desertion; and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication there f for a period of six successive weeks in The Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman county, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon Wm Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman county, duly made on the 26th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908.

SENECA FOURS, Attorney
7ta7s18 303] for Plaintiff

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Not coal land.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
August 8th, 1908

Notice is hereby given that Nelson Dade of Moro, Oregon, who, on November 20th, 1905, made homestead entry (Serial No. 0550) for the E½NE¼, E½SE¼, section 29, township 1 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, of the United States Land office, at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 18th day of September, 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses, N F Peetz, Harry Kunsman Sam Brisbine, Hayden Brisbine, all of Moro, Oregon.

5ta14s11-304] C. W MOORE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Not Coal Land.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
Sept. 1, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Noah H Stanley, of Ajax, Oregon, who, on December 14, 1903, made Homestead Entry (serial No. 0817) No. 13121, for SE¼ NW¼ S½ NE¼ section 28, and SW¼ NW¼ section 27, township 1 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Charles H Burnett, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A K York of Ajax, Oregon.

8ta11o9] C. W. MOORE, Register

NORTH BEACH

INVITES—
INVIGORATES—
INFATUATES—

Nature's lavish hand endowed North Beach with every attraction as a place of rest, rejuvination and recreation.

North Beach is a stretch of beautiful woodland dropping gently into the "Pacific" and skirted by 20 miles of smooth, sandy beach—delightful for bathing.

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The O. R. & N.

Taking The Steamer

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down the river from Portland.

Mingle with the gay care-free throng, whilst sweet nature rebuilds worn tissues and renews life, energy, and vitality.

The round trip season rate

From Moro is

$9.75.

"Outings in Oregon" contains the story of "North Beach," including hotels, rates, etc. Ask F. CRAMER, Local Agent, Moro.

OR WRITE

Wm. McMurray,

Gen'l Pass. Agent,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

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3 Trains to The East Daily

Through Pullman standards and tourist sleeping-cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist sleeping-car daily to Kansas City. Reclining chair-cars (seats free) to the East daily.

PORTLAND DEPOT.	Lv. Daily.	Ar. Daily.
CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL, for the East via Huntington.	8.30 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Passes Biggs, (stops)	12.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.
SPOKANE FLYER.	7.00 p.m. flag	8.00 a.m. no stop.
Passes Biggs	11.29p.m	3.45 a.m.

For Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene and Great Northern points.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS for the East via Huntington.	7.40 p m no stop.	9.45 a.m. flag
Passes Biggs	11 39 pm.	4.51 a.m.
PORTLAND-BIGGS LOCAL, for all local points between Biggs and Portland.	8.00 a.m.	6.00 p. m.
Arrives at Biggs	12.05 a.m.	Lv. 12.15 pm.

Columbia and Willamette River.

For Astoria and way points, connecting with steamer for Ilwaco and North Beach. Steamer Hassalo, Ash street dock. Leaves 8.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 10 00 p. m. Arrives 5 00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Dayton, Oregon City and Yamhill River points, Ash street dock. Leaves 7.00 a. m daily except Sunday. Arrives 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For Lewiston, Idaho, and way points from Riparia, Wash. Leave Riparia 5.40 a. m., or upon arrival train No. 4, daily except Saturday. Arrive Riparia 4 p. m. daily except Friday.

For full information call on or address

Wm. McMURRAY
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

SOUT