The Observer.

MORO, OREGON,

FRIDAY..... ...FEB. 26, 1909

Personal Talk With You.

If you do not read The Observer *Why Not?*

We should like to have you take it, and we know it would be profitable to you to become a subscriber. We send it two years for $2.50; one year $1.50; 12½cts a month is n't much. Try it. Order by Postal Card, and pay for it when you can.

At any time when requested to do so, the paper will be discontinued. But we expect that all arrears will be paid before such request is made. It is easy to ask us for a statement, which will be cheerfully rendered at any time.

Abraham Lincoln The Politician

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

By JAMES A. EDGERTON

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

THAT ONE WORD WAS "UNION."

BECAUSE it has been associated with unscrupulous and selfish men—the term "politician" has come into undeserved contempt. As used originally it meant simply a political tactician, a good general in the battles of the ballots. Since graft, bosses and ballot box stuffing have come into vogue they have all been ascribed to the politician, when, as a matter of fact, they should have been charged to criminals who pretended to be politicians. We do not sufficiently discriminate. We are too sweeping in our denunciations. Because some religionists are hypocrites is no reason we should abuse religion. We might as well refuse to accept money because there are counterfeits in circulation or resolve never to sit again if one chair happens to break under us. Some of the best and most public spirited men in our history have been politicians. They have not been the criminal variety of politician, however. They have been the sort of politicians that are wise generals in political campaigns.

To this class belonged Lincoln. Make no mistake about his shrewdness, farsightedness and ability as a tactician. In the struggle with Douglas he not only got the better of his opponent in debate, but outgeneraled him. He was playing to beat Douglas for the presidency. He did not count on getting the senatorship for himself or on gaining anything for himself. Lincoln was a politician, but not a selfish one. He looked the situation squarely in the face, decided what was best for his party and the country and fought for that, regardless of the effects on his own fortunes. The difference between Lincoln and other politicians of his time, or of any time, for the matter of that, is that he saw further ahead, cared more for principle and would not allow private gain to stand in the way of public good. His associates looked only to the election immediately involved. He gazed beyond that to future elections. They desired only to win the nearby victory. He kept his eye on the faroff greater victory. They dealt with the ordinary campaign methods. While not neglectful of these, he measured the effects of principles and used his unerring logical faculty in determining the working of cause and effect in the political world.

One other thing should be borne in mind. In his political capacity Abraham Lincoln was essentially a Republican. His great fight was made to maintain the power of the general government over the subject of slavery in the territories. His whole attitude during the war was for nationality. Whatever may be our own views on the subject of state and nation, if we have failed to see this side of Lincoln we have failed to see him at all. His struggle against Douglas was to maintain the traditions and powers of the nation against any vaguely phrased popular sovereignty that was not properly safeguarded by law and order. After becoming president his insistence was that self preservation and continuity is the basic law of any nation's existence. Therefore no state could withdraw from the Union without the consent of all the other states. His cry was for saving the nation in the form in which it was turned over to him. When he met Alexander H. Stephens at the Hampton Roads conference, he told Stephens that he would write only one word and the south might have everything else. That one word was "Union." He expressed the same sentiment to Horace Greeley and others. To Abraham Lincoln the United States of America was distinctly and eternally a nation, not a confederation of states. I feel bound to say this, because I am trying to give a whole and truthful view of the man. He was constructive, always and everywhere constructive. He was in favor of public improvements and public improvements made by the state. He was in favor of a tariff. He was for government issue of money—a government man all through.

People who looked only at the surface of things accused President Lincoln of lacking a policy. They were mistaken. He had a policy, a very large but a very definite policy. He never shrank from carrying it out. He was no stickler on small things, but none could be firmer on great things. His faculty of going to the fundamentals of every question made him settle on one thing at the beginning of his administration. It was that the nation must be preserved intact. This was his pole star. He steered by it without varying. When Seward and others would have temporized he kept steadfast to that one fundamental idea.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

Lincoln as Legislator

Not a "Political Failure." The Common People Voted For Him—Lifelong Contest With Douglas

By James A. Edgerton

Copyright, 1909, by the American Press Association

WHEN Lincoln was nominated for the presidency his foes objected that he was almost without official experience, that he had served only a few terms in the Illinois legislature and one term in congress and that he was practically a failure in politics, his course in congress having driven him into private life for many years and his radical sentiments in the debate with Douglas having defeated him for the senatorship. They also urged against him the fact that he had been beaten for senator on a previous occasion, making two defeats for one office. Many other things did they allege which seemed like very large obstacles then and look like very small ones now.

As for the charge that he was a political failure, a close examination reveals the fact that it was Lincoln's honesty alone which caused his reverses. In congress he was too honest to approve all the administration's policy regarding the Mexican war. When he ran for senator the first time he lacked a few votes of having enough to elect him and magnanimously threw his strength to Lyman Trumbull in order that a man at least part way right might be elected. When running against Douglas, Lincoln had the bravery to declare "the nation could not endure half slave and half free." This and other bold utterances lost him the senatorship, but gained him the presidency. Indeed, investigation reveals the unusual fact that each of Mr. Lincoln's defeats left him stronger, not weaker. He was building his political house on the rock of principle, not on the sands of temporary success.

The common people believed in Lincoln.

For this reason the charge of official inexperience did not hurt him. It is all right to hold office if one at the same time can hold his self respect, but when he has to barter the one for the other he is not apt to go higher. Long fealty to a cause is a greater recommendation to the people than long tenure of place.

Lincoln was twenty-three when he first ran for the legislature and twenty-five when he was first elected. That initial defeat, he often said afterward, was the only one he ever suffered in a direct appeal to the people. So much for the charge that he was "a political failure."

The common people believed in Lincoln. They voted for him at every opportunity. In this first race he got practically all the votes in New Salem, where he lived, although it was Democratic while he was a Whig.

Lincoln was only beaten that time by people who did not know him. Never again was he defeated by popular vote. The only thing that enabled Douglas to win in the contest for the senatorship was a gerrymander in the legislature. Had direct election of senators then obtained Abraham Lincoln would have been United States senator from Illinois and not Stephen A. Douglas, for Lincoln beat Douglas about 4,000.

When Lincoln was in the legislature, however, the senatorial contest was nearly a quarter of a century away. He served in the body eight years. A supreme mark of his greatness is that he retained his honesty all that time. A man who can go through eight years of an average legislature and keep honest is worthy of higher things. Another remarkable thing about Lincoln's legislative career is that he introduced few bills. The business of the average legislator is to introduce a whole grist of bills he knows cannot pass, just as the business of the average legislature is to enact a grist of laws that cannot be enforced. The fact that Lincoln kept free from the creation of surplus rubbage of this sort is another mark of his unusual quality.

Outside of keeping his character and rising above the deadly bill introducing habit Lincoln's most conspicuous service in the legislature was in getting the capital removed to Springfield. When he entered the body it met at Vandalia. The removal struggle came a few years later, and Lincoln led the Springfield forces. Any one who has ever been through a county seat fight can arrive at some idea of a state capital war by multiplying one county by all the counties in the state. Nearly every city and budding hamlet in Illinois wanted that plum, and it took hard work and generalship to land it. Springfield then consisted of a few houses and a large number of ambitions. For such a town to ask for the state capital exhibited gall of a high quality, but to capture it away from all the other competitors took executive ability and sleepless endeavor. The credit for the achievement was chiefly given to Lincoln.

One of the places in the race was Jacksonville, with the redoubtable Stephen A. Douglas as its champion. Poor Douglas! He was unquestionably an adroit politician and a man of unusual ability. Among the ordinary run of horse trading politicians he would have been pre-eminent. The only trouble with him was that he was pitted against a man. His was the fate of the imitation when it meets the real thing. Lincoln beat Douglas in the race for a wife, in the contest for the state capital, in the campaign for the presidency and really in the canvas for the senatorship, for, while Douglas received the empty honor Lincoln had the glory and the popular vote. The "Little Giant" had the shell of the cocoanut, but the big giant had the meat and the milk.

During Lincoln's legislative service Illinois was on the boom. The internal improvement mania was in full force. There was little or no money in sight, but the legislature capitalized the great expectations of the future and appropriated millions. The world has never seen such exuberant financiers as the legislators of a new state. Ordinarily they have not enough real money among them to start a small country newspaper, yet the large and generous way they mortgage the future and give away the people's substance makes Wall street look small and conservative in comparison.

It must be admitted that Lincoln was about the leader of this sort of boom legislation in Illinois. He wanted to be known as the De Witt Clinton of the new commonwealth. Some unkind critics have said that he came nearer to being its John Law, but that is not fair. True, that early extravagance did almost bankrupt the state. But who could have foreseen the panic of 1837? The people demanded these internal improvements, elected their representatives on that sort of platform, and in the legislature itself there was practical unanimity in pushing these bills. The purpose was good. It grew out of the right spirit—that of optimism and construction. The only trouble was that the Illinois legislators of that early day were not high financiers and had not learned how to water stock. Lincoln never did know anything about finance, either public or private. But he always belonged to the constructive side and placed the nation above self, and that is more than most financial experts can boast.

In his last two legislatures Lincoln was the Whig candidate for speaker, which made him the minority leader of the house. He was on important committees and was regarded not only as one of the most convincing debaters of the body, but, better still, as one of its most effective working members.

His service in congress did not begin till 1847, six years after he left the legislature. That it was so long delayed was not his fault. He tried to get in earlier, but there were too many other able and ambitious men in his district. As a result three or four of them had to take "turn about," and Lincoln's turn came last.

If Abraham Lincoln had remained in congress more than one term he would have become a leader, just as he had been in the legislature. It requires long service to gain prominence in either house in Washington. Mr. Lincoln was much more to the front than the average new member. He gained fame as a debater and a wit, his speeches were made campaign documents, he was soon known as the best story teller in congress, and he was winning his way in more solid and substantial things. Like most of the conscientious Whigs of his day, however, he was not in full accord with the Mexican war. Several great and good American statesmen have committed political harakiri by opposing some of Uncle Sam's wars. In this very struggle Thomas Corwin, one of the greatest stump orators in American history, prepared the oven for his political cremation. Nor was he the only one. Lincoln himself was forced out of public life for practically ten years. That he survived and was able to re-enter at all showed his hold on the people of Illinois. His district, which had been Whig, was changed permanently to Democratic. We preach and practice free speech in this country—except in wartime. This is one reason why the sooner war is ended forever the better. Anything that prevents liberty of thought and expression is a false thing.

Lincoln's chief sin against the genius of the Mexican war was in the introduction of what were known as the "spot" resolutions. The reason he could not be forgiven for them was that they could not be answered. They put the administration in a hole, a situation in which no administration likes to be. The Mexican war is a period in our national history concerning which most patriotic students do not care to be too inquisitive. I generally try to skip it myself—not the fighting, I mean, but the causes that led up to it. The fighting was rather one sided, but was glorious from our viewpoint. But as for the things that produced it—well, why not talk about something else?

One of Lincoln's most famous speeches in congress was that in which he exploited General Cass as a military hero. It belonged to the order of campaign stump speeches, but was good of its kind. The relation of campaign speeches to real oratory is about the same as that of campaign songs to real poetry. In fact, the average campaign as it has been conducted is a peculiar combination of mendacity, pettifogging and barroom wit. This is its public aspect. The inside part of it would usually put somebody into the penitentiary if it were public. Cheap adulation of our candidate and cheap abuse of the other have been the rule. Fortunately we are beginning to escape from the crassest features of the thing. In Lincoln's day they were at their height. That was not his fault. The tool of campaign oratory he took as he found it and used it effectually.

In this particular General Cass speech Lincoln recounted his own exploits in the Black Hawk war. His manner of handling the subject showed a great and redeeming virtue—he did not take himself too seriously.

To understand Mr. Lincoln both in this earlier part of his career and at a later period it must be borne in mind that in the best sense of the term he was a politician. This was true of him as a Whig and later as a Republican.

Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Lincoln was a party man. He insisted on organization and on strengthening the party at every possible point. One of his reasons for opposing any alliance with Judge Douglas at the time Mr. Greeley and other influential Republicans were urging such a union was that it would disintegrate the party. In his candidacy for the senatorship and in both campaigns for the presidency he announced his fealty to the party platforms. In fact, he gave a very short letter of acceptance, pointing to the platform as a sufficient declaration of his principles. When a candidate for president he not only made his letters of acceptance short, but refrained almost wholly from speechmaking or from giving other political expressions. Thus he eliminated his personal views as far as possible from the canvass and put the party's views into the foreground.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician, one of the greatest we have seen, but he was a politician for country and not for self.

Mixed Berries.

A young tailor named Berry, who had succeeded to his father's business, once sent in his account to Charles Matthews somewhat ahead of time, whereupon Matthews, with virtuous rage, wrote him the following note:

"You must be a goose—Berry to send me your bill—Berry, before it is due—Berry. Your father, the elder—Berry, would have had more sense. You may look very black—Berry and feel very blue—Berry, but I don't care a straw—Berry for you and your bill—Berry."

She Knew Them.

Miss Dubley—She was bragging about how successful her dinner party was. She said it wound up "with great eclaw." What's "eclaw" anyway? Miss Mugley—Why, I guess that was the dessert. Didn't you never eat a chocolate eclaw?—Catholic Standard.

French Peas Made In America.

A bright little housekeeper who does her own cooking was asked by a neighbor who happened to be her guest how she could afford to have such delicious French peas so often when they were so expensive.

"I'll tell you my secret," said the hostess, "and that is that they aren't French peas at all. They are just the common American canned variety. But to give them the delicate French taste you must put about a teaspoonful of sugar with them while they are cooking, after you have seasoned them with the usual amount of salt, pepper and butter. Don't make the mistake of using too much sugar, though. A level spoonful to a can of peas is sufficient. A rather celebrated chef told my mother that long ago.

"He must have been a descendant of one of those devoted chefs of the 'terror' in France, when a cook was expected to make an entree out of a slipper if nothing else offered.

"He had a way of making indifferent coffee taste delicious, too, that I follow, and bless his memory for it. That is to pour the ground coffee into a tin, place this over the fire and wait till a rich aroma arises, but don't let there be any suspicion of burning. Then make your coffee in any one of the hundred correct ways you happen to have been taught and observe the improvement."—New York Post.

Bostonese Idiom.

Mrs. Putton-Ayres—Walter, you may bring me a culinary mosaic, slightly umberated. Walter (at the slide)—Hash, and have it brown.—Boston Transcript.

"As a Man Thinketh."

By JENNIE LUDLUM LEE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by the Associated Literary Press.

Carlisle Anderson pushed his way through the crowd and picked up the dog. The little creature had been run over by a passing automobile, and a crowd had gathered, but no one had offered to help the animal in its suffering. Carlisle was very big, and the onlookers seemed to give way to him without argument. One man suggested that the dog might bite.

"Poor little brute!" mused Carlisle as he started to the corner drug store with the dog in his arms. A clerk telephoned for the animal ambulance, and Carlisle still patted the dog.

The frightened animal looked up at him and, failing to recognize the friendly face, snapped at him. Carlisle drew back quickly, but not until the dog had bitten his hand. A cry made him turn quickly.

"Did he bite you?" asked a tall girl who had been buying some drugs at the counter.

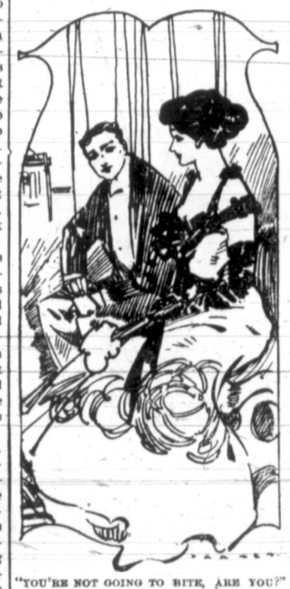
"Yes, a bit of a scratch," acknowledged Carlisle. "It doesn't amount to much." But at the same time he mopped the blood from the hand.

"Won't you come around the corner with me to father?" pleaded the girl. "You see, father's a doctor, and he will cauterize the wound for you."

Before he knew it Carlisle was walking beside the girl, and together they entered the handsome residence of Dr. Theodore Standing.

"This doesn't amount to anything, sir," assured Dr. Standing.

"Oh, I don't think the little beast has given me hydrophobia," replied



"YOU'RE NOT GOING TO BITE, ARE YOU?" ASKED LUCY.

Carlisle. "You know, I believe you can think yourself into such things. I'll never give it another thought." And he laughed his merriest laugh.

Before leaving the house Carlisle looked around to see if he could catch a second glance of the doctor's daughter, but evidently she had gone upstairs.

That night in his room Carlisle thought very little about his bandaged hand, but somehow as he sat smoking his cigar and trying to read the evening paper a girl's face constantly appeared before him.

He did not think he was in danger of hydrophobia, but he did think he wanted to see that girl again. But how to do it? What excuse had he to offer? In the morning the hand was practically well, but Carlisle had his man tie it in clean bandages, and instead of scowling at the pain he actually smiled during the process.

An hour later found him in the doctor's office.

"My dear fellow, the hand is perfectly healed—it was nothing but a scratch." The doctor looked over the rim of his glasses in amazement.

"Think I needn't come again, then, do you?" inquired Carlisle.

"Certainly not," assured the doctor.

"Your daughter—er—she never helps you in the office, does she?" stammered Carlisle.

"Heavens, no!" declared the doctor. "I don't think she's even in the house."

Carlisle's face had lost a great deal of its animation when he walked down the stoop. His ruse had failed. He did not grudge the $5 he had paid the doctor. He would willingly pay five times that amount to see the girl again. But how?

A week later Mrs. Scott-Burden gave a small dinner, and Carlisle was among the last guests to arrive. In the dressing room he met Billy Brewster.

"Have you set your lamps on the Standing girl, Carlisle?" asked Billy. "Talk about your peaches!" he continued. "She's just out—the daughter of old Dr. Standing, you know, the old fellow that"—

He got no further. Carlisle walked up to him and took him by the shoulder.

"Is that girl here tonight?" he demanded.

"She certainly is," assured Billy, searching Carlisle's face to make sure he was entirely harmless. "But what's that to you?" he added.

"Help me to bind up this hand, will you?" asked Carlisle, ignoring the question.

"Well, I'll be hanged! What's the matter with you, anyway?" said Billy.

"A dog bit me," informed Carlisle as the task was completed and they started for the drawing room.

Mrs. Scott-Burden gave delightful dinners, and this one was no exception. Carlisle Anderson was seated beside the "peachy Standing girl." Billy Brewster leaned over toward his hostess.

"Did you ever hear that Carlisle Anderson had fighty spells?" he asked with some concern.

"All men do at times," answered Mrs. Scott-Burden. "At present he seems to be soaring with Lucy Standing. But why do you ask?"

"He did such a queer thing tonight about that perfectly good left hand of his." Then, directing his conversation to Carlisle, he sang out. "How's your hand, old man?"

"Better, thanks, better," Carlisle answered shortly and turned immediately to Miss Standing.

"Do you believe in this new thought fad, Miss Standing," asked Carlisle—"all this rot about thinking yourself into a lot of things and out of a lot more?"

"Don't be silly, Mr. Anderson," began Lucy in soothing tones. "You won't have hydrophobia; that little dog only scratched you."

"I'm not thinking about hydrophobia. It's an entirely different kind of disease."

"Incurable?" inquired Lucy.

"Can't say, never having had it before," said Carlisle as he laughed.

"Is it catching?" persisted Lucy.

"Can't say as to that either, but I hope so," announced Carlisle.

Lucy laughed, and the other guests wanted to know what the joke was.

"We were just discussing the new thought movement," interrupted Carlisle, in fear of Lucy telling the truth.

Later in the evening Carlisle and Lucy found themselves alone in a cozy nook in the library.

"Do you feel better?" asked Lucy as she poked her tiny feet close to the burning coals.

"Nope—getting worse every minute," announced Carlisle cheerfully as he pulled his chair a bit closer.

"You're not going to bite, are you?" asked Lucy, turning her head to a most tantalizing angle.

"This bandage of mine is getting very loose," began Carlisle. "Would you mind tying it up tighter for me?"

Lucy drew the knot in the large handkerchief a bit tighter, and as she touched the hand her face flushed. She glanced up into Carlisle's face and blushed again.

"Funny about that hand of yours," Lucy announced. "Father told me it was nothing but a scratch, and here you are nursing it for a week. Men are such babies. They think they are sick when really"—

"I am sick—in my heart," said Carlisle in a low voice.

"Mr. Carlisle!"

"What's that these new thought people keep saying, 'As a man thinketh, so in his heart is he?' And Miss Standing—Lucy—I can think of nothing but you. It's a new thought all right, and it's the best thought I ever had in my life. This hand with its hydrophobia symptoms" (here he ripped off the improvised bandage) "was used to stir up your sympathy. I kept thinking about that and decided it was not your sympathy, but you love, that I wanted."

"You want me," echoed Lucy slowly, as if in great wonderment.

"As I never wanted anything in my life," he affirmed. "Let me prove it to you, little girl, won't you?"

Footsteps were heard coming up the hall. There was no mistaking Carlisle's earnestness as he continued:

"At least don't say 'No' to me. Let me come and see you and maybe in time"—

The curtains parted, and Mrs. Scott-Burden entered to hear Lucy reply in a somewhat shaky voice:

"Well, you had better come around and see father—you know, he's the doctor."

A Common Cold

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided some of the most dangerous and fatal diseases would never be heard of. A cold often forms a culture bed for germs of infectious diseases. Consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and scarlet fever, four of the most dangerous and fatal diseases, are of this class. The culture bed formed by the cold favors the development of the germs of these diseases, that would not otherwise find lodgment. There is little danger however of any of these diseases being contracted when a good expectorant cough medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It cleans out these culture beds that favor the development of the germs of the diseases. This is why this remedy has proven so universally successful in preventing pneumonia. It not only cures your cold quickly but minimizes all risk of contracting these dangerous diseases. For sale by Moro Pharmacy.

A Doctor's Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a simple cough syrup. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. It cures hard cases, severe and desperate cases, chronic cases of asthma, pleurisy, bronchitis, consumption. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR-VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

Eureka Lodge No. 121.

A. F. & A. M., Moro, Or.

Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M.

J. M. Parry, Secretary.

Bethlehem Chapter

No 78 O.E.S.

Regular communication each 2d and 4th Thursday evenings monthly. By order W. M.

Mrs Helen Parry, Secy

Moro Lodge, No. 113,

I. O. O. F. Moro, Oregon.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited. Members are expected to be present.

J. O Elliott, N. G.

Robert M. Brash, Secretary.

HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE

WASHINGTON AND TENTH STS. PORTLAND, OREGON

WRITE FOR CATALOG

The School that Places You in a Good Position

Real Estate Snaps

145 acres, joining Moro, a snap at $5,000.

620 acres 2½ miles from Moro, 400 acres farm land; plenty of water, very good improvements. Can give a buyer good terms on this tract.

320 acres east of Monkland; will take part trade, will take $20. pr acre

640 acres, the best improved farm in the county; house cost $2,500, barn and water works cost $2,500; nice lawn and good outhouses of all kinds, for $28 per acre. Only one mile to haul grain to market; $4,000 down, the balance on good terms.

I have a farm in Morrow county consisting of 727½ acres; good wheat land plenty of water; 1½ mile from post office. $20 per acre. Would entertain an exchange proposition.

486 acres at $30 per acre, plenty of water, good house and barn, is in one of the best localities in Sherman county This is one of the best bargains I have.

320 Acres, as good farm land as there is in Sherman county, for $11,200 on easy terms; 1½ miles from station, good well of water, fair house and barn.

320 Acre farm, one of the best in the county, good house and barn, well of water, nice orchard; $2,800 down, the balance on easy terms at 6 percent, interest.

160 Acres, two good wells, about 90 acres good farm land, a snap at $12.00 per acre.

$550 will buy a 5-room cottage in the city of Kent. Will take a good team in part payment.

House and lot in the city of Grass Valley; good well of water; known as the old Holder place; $300 will buy it.

Moro Property.

$900 00 will buy a 9-room house and lot; house fitted with electric lights and patent closet, good location. Will take good team as part payment.

$550 buys a 5-room 1½ story house and 2 lots; call for terms.

$500 will buy 2-story building with basement, in good location for business. Only half what the lumber cost that is in the building.

I also have two houses and lots in Mowfy's Addition to Moro; will sell cheap. Call for terms.

$500 buys house and two lots opposite Moro M. E. Church. Easy terms.

$1,600 buys 5-room house with bath room. Good well of water and 12 lots; will take part trade.

For Particulars ask

W. B. McCoy,

Moro, Oregon.

POLK'S GAZETTEER

A Business Directory of each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of each place, Location, Shipping Facilities and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.

R. L. POLK & CO., Inc. Seattle, Wash.

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

Rachel E Rynbergen, Plaintiff, vs. H O Rynbergen, Defendant.

To H O Rynbergen, 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 26th day of February, 1909, 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, towit: 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 E. V. Littlefield, Judge of the above entitled court, duly made on the 13th day of January, 1909, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 15th day of January, 1909.

CARTER & DUFUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff

7tj15f26-322]

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

Belle Roberts, Plaintiff, vs. Edgar Roberts, Defendant.

To Edgar Roberts, 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 26th day of February, 1909, 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 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 E. V. Littlefield, Judge of the above entitled court, duly made on the 13th day of January, 1909, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 15th day of January, 1909.

S. K. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff

7tj15f26-322]

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

Konstantyn Swierzbinskey, Plaintiff, vs. Emmila Swierzbinskey, Defendant. } Summons.

To Emmila Swierzbinskey, 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 5th day of March, 1909, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer or otherwise plead within said time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint on file herein, to-wit, for a decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable in the premises.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Moro, Sherman county Oregon, for six weeks, seven issues, by order of the Honorable E. V. Littlefield, Circuit Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, duly made and entered in this cause on the 19th day of January, 1909. The date of the first publication is January 22d, 1909. The date of the last publication is March 5th, 1909.

COLLIER & COLLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff

7tj22m5-323]

O.R.&N.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

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.	2.15 p.m.

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.

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RY.

Southbound passenger daily	Distance to Biggs	Time table No 12 March 8, 1908 STATIONS	Northbound passenger daily
12.35pm	0	.....Biggs.....	11.05 arve
12.55	5.4	...Gibbons....	10.35
1.00	7.0	.....Sinks.....	10.25
1.15	9.8	.....Wasco.....	10.15
1.30	14.1	..Klondyke..	10.00
1.40	16.1	...Sandon...	9.55
....	19.2	Hay Canon Jct	....
1.55	19.9	..McDonalds..	9.35
2.10	23.9	...DeMoss...	9.20
2.25	27.0	.....Moro.....	9.10
2.40	30.4	..Erskinville..	8.55
3.10	38.5	.Grass Valley.	8.35
3.35	45.8	...Bourbon...	8.10
4.00	52.5	.....Kent.....	7.55
4.20	57.3	.....Wilcox.....	7.45
5.00 arv	70.0	...Shaniko...	7.15 a m

For rates and information apply to

F. CRABTREE, Agent, Moro, Or.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., Sunset, Ocean and Shasta Route

EAST via SOUTH

Overland Express trains for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Stockton Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East. Leaves Portland Union Depot, 8.45 p. m. Arrives 7.25 a.m., daily.

Morning train connects at Woodburn daily except Sunday with trains for Mt. Angel, Silverton Brownsville, Springfield, Wendling and Natron. Leaves Portland Union Depot 8.30 a.m. arrives 5.55 p. m.

Eugene passenger connects at Woodburn with Mt. Angel and Silverton local. Leaves Portland Union Depot 4.15 p. m., returns 10.35 a.m., daily.

Corvallis passenger leaves Portland Union Depot 7.30 a.m., arrives 5.50 p.m. Daily.

Sheridan passenger leaves Portland Union Depot 4.50 p.m., arrives 8.25 a.m. Daily.

Forest Grove passenger leaves Portland Union Depot 10.40 p.m., arrives 1.50 p.m. Daily except Sunday.

PORTLAND OSWEGO SUBURBAN SERVICE AND YAMHILL DIVISION.

Depot, Foot of Jefferson Street.

Leaves from Jefferson street depot for Dallas and intermediate points daily, 4.15 p.m. Arrive Portland, 10.15 a.m.

The Independence-Monmouth Motor Line operates daily to Monmouth and Airlie, connecting with S. P. Co's trains at Dallas and Independence.

Tickets to Eastern points and Europe, also Japan, China, Honolulu and Australia.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, Corner Third and Washington. Phone Main 721. Portland, Or.

C. W. STINGER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Wm. McMURRAY, City Ticket Agent.

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

G. Lewis Case, Plaintiff, vs. Florence Case, Defendant.

To Florence Case, 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 26th day of February 1909, 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. E. V. Littlefield, Judge of the above entitled court, duly made on the 13th day of January, A.D. 1909, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 15th day of January, 1909.

A. HANSEN, Attorney for Plaintiff

7t-322-j15f26]