

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, Department No. 1.

Stewart Dawson
Plaintiff

vs.
Edna Dawson
Defendant

SUMMONS

To EDNA DAWSON, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled court now on file with the Clerk of said Court, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: On or before the 26th day of January, 1917, and you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree of this honorable court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for such other and further order as to the Court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made and of record in the above entitled cause and court, by the Honorable D. B. McKnight, County Judge of Linn County, Oregon, which said order is dated December 7, 1916, and provides that said Summons be published for six consecutive weeks in the Scio Tribune, printed and published at Scio, Oregon, and you are further notified that the date of the first publication thereof is Thursday, December 14, 1916.

Weatherford & Weatherford
and E. F. Bailey
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn.

Ruth Gleek Ford
Plaintiff

vs.
Earl Ford
Defendant

SUMMONS

To EARL FORD, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled court, now on file with the Clerk of said Court, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for a divorce, and that plaintiff be given the care, custody and control of the minor child Barbara Ford, and for such other and further order as to the Court may seem just and proper.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made by Wm. Galloway, Judge of the Circuit Court of Linn County, Oregon, duly made and entered of record in the above entitled court and cause on the 18th day of December, 1916, which order specifies that Summons shall be published for six consecutive weeks in the Scio Tribune; that the date of the first publication shall be December 21, 1916, and the date of the last publication shall be February 1, 1917.

Weatherford & Weatherford
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MADE HIS WORKMEN RIVALS.

How Charles M. Schwab Spurred Them on to Greater Efforts.

In telling how he increased the efficiency of one of his departments Charles M. Schwab, the famous steel man, says in the American Magazine:

"It was near the end of the day; in a few minutes the night force would come on duty. I turned to a workman who was standing beside one of the red mouthed furnaces and asked him for a piece of chalk."

"How many heats has your shift made today?" I queried.

"Six," he replied.

"I chalked a big 6 on the floor and passed along without another word. When the night shift came in they saw the 6 and asked about it."

"The big boss was in here today," said the day men. "He asked us how many heats we had made, and we told him six. He chalked it down."

"The next morning I passed through the same mill. I saw that the 6 had been rubbed out and a big 7 written instead. The night shift had announced itself. That night I went back. The 7 had been erased, and a 10 swung in its place. The day force recognized no superior. Thus a fine competition was started, and it went on until this mill, formerly the poorest producer, was turning out more than any other mill in the plant."

Frohman's Little Safe.

When Charles Frohman was treasurer with Haverly's minstrels he conceived a novel stunt of arousing curiosity in small towns. He bought a small iron safe, about three feet high, and on it had painted in big letters, "Treasurer, Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels." Now actually there was little need for this safe, but it was always carried on the first load of baggage that went to a hotel. It would be placed in a conspicuous place, and then Frohman, waiting until the proper moment, would bustle up to it with an air of great importance, open it, put in two or three \$100 bills, close it and go away. When the crowd had gone he would slip back and get the money out again. It proved a good advertising stunt.—"Charles Frohman, Manager and Mau."

The White House.

A prize of \$500 was offered in Washington's administration for the best design for a house to serve as a home for the president in Washington. James Hoban, an Irishman from South Carolina, was the successful competitor. His sketch contained so many wings and colonnades that the public was horrified, and frills and gingerbread decorations were eliminated. The result was the two story White House as we know it now. Washington laid the cornerstone of the building in 1792. It was completed in 1799, the year of Washington's death.

Liberty and Equality.

Liberty is never the fruit of philosophical deductions, but rather of everyday experience and of the simple ideas arising from facts.—Mirabeau.

Liberty—I say it with a sigh, men are perhaps not worthy of thee. Equality—they desire thee, but they cannot attain thee.—Turgot.

John O'Grat's to Land's End.

The distance in English miles between John O'Grat's, at the extreme north of England, to Land's End, in the farthest south, is about 480 miles as the crow flies, though by the ordinary lines of travel, of course, the distance is something more than that.

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ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Power of Congress to Deal With Electoral College Returns.

The electoral commission established the precedent that congress should not seek to go behind certificates regularly submitted by recognized state governments. That principle is also embodied in the Edmunds law of 1887, which defined and enlarged the power of congress to deal with electoral college returns.

This act directs that if any state shall have provided by law before the selection of electors for the final determination of contests regarding their appointment the state's decision shall be final unless the regularity of the state's action is questioned by both houses of congress.

If two or more returns are received these rules govern.

First.—If the state shall have determined that the votes forwarded in one of the returns were given regularly those votes shall be counted.

Second.—If two authorities, each claiming regularity, shall both have determined that the different sets of voters were regularly cast then congress must decide which set shall be accepted.

Third.—If the state shall have made no determination, then congress shall be free to determine. But if the houses cannot agree the votes of those electors whose appointment is certified by the governor shall be counted.

The general purport of the act is to recognize the right of congress to decide all disputed questions in regard to the counting of electoral votes which the state has not decided or has decided irregularly.—New York Tribune.

BUILDING A BOOK.

Cases Where the Ending Was Written Before the Beginning.

There has been more than one instance in the history of literature of a book being written upside down—that is, its end becoming its beginning or its beginning becoming its end.

Probably the most outstanding instance of the topsy turvydom is "The Idylls of the King," Tennyson's great masterpiece. As every poetry lover knows, this great series of poems ends with "The Passing of Arthur," and there can be no doubt that this is the proper and inevitable close of the wonderful poem of the king's life. But Tennyson wrote that closing passage when he was a youth of twenty, and it was not until, forty years later, the whole series was finished and published in one book that the old poem of his boyhood was found to fit into its place as naturally as the broken arm or foot of a classical statue fits the place from which it has been removed. Thus the first became last.

A case of double change is presented by the novel "David Harum." The first part of that book to be written by the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author had practically finished his book, he found that two of his main characters were not introduced to the reader at all until he was halfway through the work. He therefore wrote last of all the two opening chapters for the express purpose of introducing these two essential personages to the reader. This is probably a record case of topsy turvy authorship.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Larch in Labrador.

The soil and atmosphere are so cold and dry in Labrador that scarcely any vegetation thrives at all. The larch is a species of pine tree which is found in all northern countries, but its growth is so stunted in Labrador that a specimen found on the most southern part of that dreary land was but nine inches in height and the trunk was but three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A careful examination of the miniature tree revealed its age to be at least thirty-two years, for there were that number of ring growths shown in its small trunk. The very cold currents pouring down from the north and the fact that Labrador has less sunshine than Alaska, together with several inland climatic conditions, make the summer seasons shorter and colder than are those of Alaska.—Exchange.

Cause of the Trouble.

Specialist—Your heart is acting rather irregularly. Is there anything worrying you? Patient—Not particularly. Only just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought for a moment you were going to give me your bill.—Puck.

When He Remembers.

"Willie, don't you know that it is wrong to fight?"
"Yes, ma. I know it's wrong, but I never think of it that way unless the fellow who tackles me is one I'm sure I can't lick."—Detroit Free Press.

Must Have Been In the Dark Ago.
"How many years ago did he live?"
"Who?"
"The man who said that two could live as cheaply as one?"—Detroit Free Press.

He who is firm and resolute in will molds the world to himself.—Goethe

GETTING A HOMESTEAD.

How Government Land Open to Settlers May Be Acquired.

Prospective homesteaders are compelled by the federal government to take oath that they have informed themselves of the character and quality of the lands they desire to enter. Ordinarily the law limits homestead entries to 160 acres, but this may be slightly exceeded under some circumstances. Settlement is initiated through the personal act of the settler in placing improvements upon the land or establishing residence thereon.

Those prohibited from homestead entries are persons who have already made entries, except under special conditions—foreign born who have not declared their intentions to become naturalized; those owning more than 160 acres in the United States and, in general, persons under twenty-one who are not heads of families. A person serving in the army or the navy may make a homestead entry if some other member of his family is residing on the land applied for.

Homestead entries are made by presenting to the land office of the district in which the lands are situated an application properly prepared on the prescribed blank forms, which must be executed not more than ten days before its filing. Residence must be established upon the tract within six months after the date of entry, unless an extension of time is allowed, and must be maintained for three years, although absence for a portion or portions of each year is allowable for not more than two periods, aggregating as much as five months, upon proper notice to the land office of departure and return.

Cultivation of the land is required for three years. During the second year not less than one-sixteenth of the area must be actually cultivated, which increases afterward until final proof to one-eighth.

There are at present more than 254,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved lands in the United States subject to entry, exclusive of the territory of Alaska, which has 15,000,000 acres.—Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's.

STING OF THE HONEYBEE.

About the Most Effective Internal Machine in Existence.

In proportion to its size, the sting of the honeybee is probably the most effective internal machine in existence.

The stinging apparatus is smaller than that of a rattlesnake, yet a single sting has been known to kill a man. When we realize that it is almost invisible and consider what it can do we cannot fail to be astounded. It seems the very quintessence of devilishness.

The honeybee's sting is complicated—so complicated that many words and much ink have been used in discussing its construction and use.

It is generally conceded that the sting consists of a shaft of three parts, the principal one being a sheath within which move two barbed lancets. Like the barbs of a fishhook, the lancets are not easily extracted from the flesh into which they have been driven. The sheath and the lancets combined form a hollow tube through which the poison flows from the poison sac.

Two hairy, soft projections, evidently very sensitive, inform the bee when she is in contact with a stinging object.—Popular Science Monthly.

Durable.

"I want a slogan," said the manufacturer of phonograph records, "something that will convey the idea that our records never wear out."

The advertising man lit a fresh cigarette and thought for eight seconds by the clock.

"How will this do?" he asked. "One of our dance records will outlast the best hardwood dancing floors ever built."—New York World.

Raw Food Must Be Washed.

"Gritting of sand between the teeth while eating vegetables raw is a certain sign that they have been cleaned improperly. If at all," says the New York Medical Journal and adds that because of improper washing it is often not safe to eat raw vegetables, salads or fruits.

Never Again.

"Does your wife ever make you exchange goods she buys and doesn't like?"

"She tried that once, and only once. I exchanged a silk dress for a meerschaum pipe."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Scared Him Into It.

Young Widow—Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose? Girl Friend—No, dear; I told him you were after him.—Boston Transcript.

His Selfish State.

"I live in a state where there are absolutely no divorces."
"Indeed! What state is that?"
"The state of single blessedness."—Boston Transcript.

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