

Summons

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

Stowell Dawson
Plaintiff
vs.
Edna Dawson
Defendant

SUMMONS

To EDNA DAWSON, the above named defendant.

NOTE:
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 25th 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 Gleck 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 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 16th 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.

OUR SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Only a Few of Them Had Any Practical Military Experience.

The first secretary of war of the United States was Henry Knox, who was born in Boston July 26, 1750, of Scotch Irish parentage. Knox was the chief commander of the artillery throughout the Revolution and was secretary of war both before and after Washington assumed the presidency, being one of the few soldiers appointed to that position.

His successor, Timothy Pickens, had also seen active service, and James McHenry, the third to hold the post, had been a surgeon in the Revolution. Samuel Dexter, the next in line, was a lawyer, but Henry Dearborn, Jefferson's secretary of war, had had much military experience. William Eustis, appointed by Madison, was a physician and gave way to a military man, John Armstrong. James Monroe and William H. Crawford were lawyers, and since their time most presidents have apparently considered a legal education the best qualification for a head of the war department.

U. S. Grant, who held the war portfolio for a brief period in 1907, and William T. Sherman, whose tenure of office was a daily story, were the only distinguished military men to hold the post within the last half century.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

STORY OF THE PENNY GIRL.

Likeness on the Old Cent Was That of Sarah Longacre.

In 1835 the government of the United States made an offer of \$1,000 for the most acceptable design to be placed upon the new one-cent coin soon to be issued. Some Indian chiefs traveled from the northwest to Philadelphia to inspect the mint, whose chief engraver was James Barton Longacre, who invited them to his house.

The engraver's daughter, Sarah, ten years old, greatly enjoyed the visit of her father's guests, and during the evening, to please her, one of the chiefs took his feathered helmet and war bonnet and placed it on her head. In the company was an artist, who immediately sketched her and handed the picture to her father. Mr. Longacre, knowing of the competition for a likeness to go upon the cent, resolved to enter the sketch for the prize offered by the government. To his delight, the officials accepted it, and the face of his daughter appeared upon the coin.

The face of Sarah Longacre has gone into more hands, more pockets, more homes, more stores—yes, more churches—than any other coin in the United States, if not in the world.—Pittsburgh Leader.

He Got the Job.

"I understand that you told my clerk you were seeking employment?"
"Your clerk misinformed you. I told him I was looking for work."
"Take off your coat."—Houston Post.

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THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Fill Whatever Job You Hold to the Best of Your Ability.

"In climbing the ladder of success what have you learned that you could pass on as aid to other struggling young men?" I asked H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. "Did you counsel any shining goal and bend everything to getting there?"

"No," he replied emphatically. "Whatever job I had was to me always the very best job in the world, and I tried to fill it. I made no elaborate plans for the future. If I had any system in my labor it was first to do my own work; second, to teach the fellow below me how to take my place; third, to learn how to fill the position ahead of me."

"Boys and young men should not imagine that their work is so unimportant that nobody takes note of how they do it. It does not take long to find out whether a boy is on his toes watching how he can best be of help in a situation or whether he merely sits down and waits to be told what to do. The simple virtues of willingness, readiness, alertness and courtesy will carry a boy farther than mere smartness."

"Perhaps it will not be out of place for me to describe an incident which may carry a lesson for the young men you are anxious to help. One day when I was taller a customer offered me a very fine gold pen. I went right into the office and asked if this man had any loan from the bank. I explained that he had asked me to accept the gift. The bank promptly acted, and it was not long before the fellow was in bankruptcy. The simple course I took saved the bank a good deal of money."—B. C. Forbes in Leslie's.

EQUINE ARTFUL DODGERS.

Deafness and Lameness That Were Just Pure Bluff.

We all know, of course, the livery nag who pretends to be deaf. You tell him to "get up," and he getteth not up; you cluck to him, and he accelerateth not his pace. Is he deaf? Not he. You know, by a certain rolling of his eye and wiggling of his ears, that he hears you perfectly well. His deafness is pure bluff. It is like the lameness which some shrewd old nags sometimes put on.

Will a horse pretend to be lame when he is not? Some horses certainly will. Two or three years ago the Nomad was driving a livery nag on a road in Vermont, when the animal suddenly began to limp terribly; couldn't go off a slow walk. It was pretty serious, for a journey of about twenty miles had just been begun. Knowing a man on the road who was a practical horseman, the Nomad drove up to his door and submitted the animal to the expert's examination. The man looked at the horse's feet, examined his legs—looked him over thoroughly. "Did the horse go all right when you started out?" he asked. Yes; the horse had gone all right for three or four miles. "Well," said the expert, "this horse is shamming; there is nothing the matter with him."

Then he addressed some plain language to Dobbin, advising him with some sharpness to cut it all out and go along as he ought to. The Nomad touched the horse with the whip, and he trotted on to the end of the journey without the slightest limp.—Nomad in Boston Transcript.

Swearing on the Bible.

The method of swearing by the Bible came into use at a very early period, practically with the establishment of courts of law in Christian countries. It was the ordinary method of swearing when America was settled by Europeans and was naturally adopted here. Oaths were common before the Christian era, and any form may be used that conforms to the religious belief of the person to be sworn. Hebrews are often sworn on the Pentateuch, keeping on their hats, and their oath ends with the words, "So help me, Jehovah." A Mohammedan is sworn on the Koran.—Philadelphia Press.

His Day Off.

"Who is that gentleman staring with such keen delight to a ragtime selection by the band?"
"That's Mr. Dufferin. His wife and daughters are very musical. If they were present they would clap their hands to their ears and pretend to be suffering."—Spokane Review.

Departed Warmth.

"What have you there?"
"A package of old love letters."
"Going to burn them?"
"Yes. When I wrote these missives they were so fervent I had an idea they might be ignited by spontaneous combustion, but I guess I'll have to use a match after all."—Spokane Review.

Car on the Brain.

"Do you know how to handle an emergency?"
"Is that going to be one of the new makes?"—Baltimore American.

The feeble howl with the wolves, bray with the asses and bleat with the sheep.—Roland.

GOOD AND BAD MANNERS.

And the Brand Used in the Privacy of the Home Circle.

There are three sorts of manners—good, bad and the sort that are used in the privacy of the home circle. The last named sort are usually the worst.

Good manners seldom come naturally to any male. This is proved by the fact that they must generally be hammered into small boys with a large, robust cane, the flat of the hand or the rear side of a hairbrush. As the boy grows to manhood he displays his native bad manners by telling his wife what he'd like to say to the tiresome folk who come to call and the people who give parties which he is expected to attend. His early training, however, prevents him from exhibiting his bad manners in public. Occasionally a male child is blessed with good manners from birth, but he usually expresses with exceptional thoroughness shortly before or immediately after his fifth birthday.

Men with bad manners are generally very successful in life because their competitors and opponents lose their tempers, thus making it easy for the persons with the bad manners to defeat them. Before a bad-mannered person becomes wealthy he is known as a selfish boor. Afterward he is said to be eccentric.

There is grave danger that while a bad-mannered person is still in the boor class some strong minded and strong muscled individual may resent his bad manners and spread his features hither and yon over his face with a few brisk and well directed blows of a pair of No. 11 fists. If one cares to run the risk, bad manners are great things on which to gamble.—Kenneth L. Roberts in Life.

HIS SMUGGLING TRICK.

A Mexican Trader's Way of Evading the Customs Inspectors.

There are ways of evading duty down on the Rio Grande impossible to the port of New York. The Mexican found a way. He was a merchant just on the other side of the Mexican border. He had two vases which had caught the fancy of an American customer, but they were dear, and with the duty added—not to be thought of. The customer told the Mexican so. The Mexican fell \$5. But the price was still too dear. The Mexican fell again. But still there was the duty staring the customer in the face. Then suddenly, without explaining how, the Mexican guaranteed that the vases should be delivered free of duty on the other side of the Rio Grande—next morning at breakfast time.

"And," the Mexican add in a characteristic manner, "I will be there to collect."

At breakfast next morning, as the customer was eating leisurely, the Mexican appeared.

"Where are the vases?" the customer inquired.

"In the next room, señor," replied the Mexican, smiling blandly.

"And the duty?"

"There is no duty, señor."

"How in thunder did you manage it?" asked the American, amazed.

"I paid a greaser a dollar, señor. With the vases strapped to his back, he swam the Rio Grande. See, señor"—hurrying to bring in a vase from the next room and touching it gently with his fingers—"they are whole, perfect."—New York Post.

Courtesy and Work.

When I want to find fault with my men I say nothing when I go through their departments. If I were satisfied I would praise them. My silence hurts them more than anything else in the world, and it doesn't give offense. It makes them think and work harder.

Many men fail because they do not see the importance of being kind and courteous to the men under them. Kindness to everybody always pays for itself. And, besides, it is a pleasure to be kind. I have seen men lose important positions, or their reputations—which are more important than any position—by little careless discourtesies to men whom they did not think it was worth while to be kind to.—Charles M. Schwab in American Magazine.

The Land of the Kurds.

Kurdistan appeals to the archaeologist. It was ruled successively by the Persians, Macedonians, Parthians, Sassanians and Romans and is exceedingly rich in antiquarian remains, most of which are still unexamined. The Kurds are a wild, pastoral, partly nomadic people, are mostly Mohammedans and are very hostile to Christians, their cruel massacre of the Armenians being only too well known. Kurdistan belongs to both the Turkish and the Persian monarchies, though chiefly to the former.—London Chronicle.

Object of the Visit.

"Did the titled foreigner call on you to ask your consent to his marriage with your daughter?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Cum-poz. "My impression is that he came to look me over and decide whether I was sufficiently good form to be invited to the wedding."—Washington Star.

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