

SEAL OF OUR UNION

Uncle Sam's Mark When He Stamps Official Documents.

HISTORY OF ITS ADOPTION.

Franklin, Adams and Jefferson Were the Men Appointed by John Hancock to Prepare the Device For the Great Seal of the United States.

The founders of our government did nothing without careful deliberation, and we are told that the adoption of a seal for the United States was as carefully considered as the framing of the Declaration of Independence.

On the 4th of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been finally acted upon, John Hancock, president of the congress, appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States of America."

Each of the members of the committee had some ideas of his own, and they called in an artist of Philadelphia to help them formulate a design.

The Swiss drew a design, which was discussed by the committee, after which each member suggested additions or changes, which were incorporated by Jefferson in a report made to congress on Aug. 10, 1776.

The great seal should on one side have the arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The shield has six quarters—the first an enameled rose, for England; the second a thistle proper, for Scotland; the third a harp, for Ireland; the fourth a fleur-de-lis, for France; the fifth the imperial eagle, for Germany; the sixth the crowned lion, for Holland—pointing out the countries from which the colonies have been peopled.

After describing other details, as the Goddess of Liberty, the initial letters of the colonies, etc., the report said, "Crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory extends over the shield and beyond the figures; motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

For some reason or other congress referred this device back to the committee for further report. Franklin had proposed for a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God." Adams proposed Hercules leaning on a club, while all the virtues and nearly all the vices grouped about him in different attitudes.

This was in August, 1776. The war soon absorbed the attention and nothing further was done about the seal until March, 1779, when a committee of three was appointed to consider and report on the subject. This committee reported in favor of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternately red and white, a constellation of thirteen stars, a figure of Liberty and the motto "Bello ve Pace Paratus" ("Ready for war or for peace").

This report also was recommended, and it was nearly a year before the matter came up again. Not to follow through repeated discussions and rejections of several designs, the present seal was not adopted till June 20, 1782.

It was the work of a young American artist, William Barton by name, who followed in many respects the design submitted by Jefferson six years before, but simplified it. He retained the eagle, a bundle of arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other; the helmet with six bars or quarterings, signifying the six nationalities from which the country had been mainly peopled, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which survived all the discussions.

The designer said, "The motto alludes to the Union." He added in his explanation, "The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues." The different executive departments of the government have each their own seal, but every commission signed by the president is stamped with the great seal of the United States, which is kept in the state department.—Washington Post.

Changing It a Bit. "Are you going to Mrs. Tyresum Clymer's dinner?" "No, I have a subsequent engagement."

Troubles. Billy—In days of old the gallant used to kiss his lady's hand. Milly—What a bother to have to take off one's glove!—Philadelphia Record.

Fear is conquered not by fleeing, but by boldly facing every danger and fighting.

BEDS IN COLONIAL DAYS.

The Settee, a Link Between Settle and Sofa, Was Sometimes Used.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century the bed increased in importance. A list of the household furnishings of a Salem merchant in 1690 included "1 great oaken bed, 1 truckle bed, 6 Camblett bed curtains, 2 calico bed curtains, 8 blanket sheets, 1 pair silk bed curtains."

The settee, which was a link between the settle and the sofa, was sometimes used as a bed. This piece of furniture was both of imported and domestic make. The back and seat were usually incased in turnkey work. With the exception of the arms and braces the entire frame was concealed.

The construction of the colonial settee was identical with one type of the renaissance seat. From Italy it passed into France and from France to England. Holland had no part in its development.

THE OLD HURDY GURDY.

Crude Musical Instrument That Led Up to the Hand Organ.

The early type of hurdy gurdy originated in Germany during the thirteenth century and under the name of baren leyer (peasant's lyre) attained great popularity throughout Europe, falling into a decline only at the beginning of the last century.

The instrument consisted of a violin-like frame and sounding board, provided with from three to six strings. The music was produced by a small crank actuated wooden wheel, whose resined edge bore against the strings. The two outer strings were keyed in unison and when the wheel was revolved gave forth a bass note which served as a musical background.

Needless to say, the hurdy gurdy was suited only to the most elementary of selections. While originally much used at fetes and celebrations, it later was used only by itinerant street musicians, a position now occupied by its successor—the hand organ.—Pittsburgh Times.

Earliest Cold Storage.

In Macaulay's essay on "Lord Bacon" he points out that in 1626 the subject of his memoir tried the experiment of stuffing a fowl with snow to prevent it from putrefying and in carrying out the work caught cold, from which he died. Macaulay adds: "In the last letter that he ever wrote, with fingers which, as he said, could not steadily hold a pen, he did not omit to mention that the experiment of the snow had succeeded excellently well."

Fat Men Popular in Japan.

In this country when a man of average height takes on girth until his weight runs up to 300 pounds or so his friends have grave doubts about his condition and advise him to diet in order to bring back a slim elegance of figure. In Japan the contrary is true. If a man can carry 300 pounds of flesh with any agility he is of the material from which heroes are manufactured, and if he can work up to the 400 or 475 pound notch and become a wrestler he is in the running for the championship.

Willing to Be an Ex-Convict.

An attorney and a judge were discussing the apparent lack of ambition on the part of some of the young men of today. "Why, I know a man," declared the justice, "whose greatest ambition in life is to be an ex-convict."

A Famous Cemetery.

Greenwood cemetery, in Brooklyn, noted the world over for its beauty and the magnificence of its monuments, shafts and mausoleums, contains more than 320,000 bodies. It has an area of 474 acres and about fifteen miles of walks.

Defining a Crank.

"What's your idea of a crank?" "A crank is a fellow who insists on trying to convince me instead of letting me convince him."—Boston Transcript.

Old Time.

"Time flies." "Yep. And it never has to stop for rudder trouble or lack of gasoline."—Detroit Free Press.

CADDIES OF THE LINKS.

Their Originals Were Messenger Boys in Old Edinburgh.

Originally the caddy of the present day golf links appears to have been quite another individual, engaged in another line of activity. Caddies in the remote past were messenger boys in old Edinburgh. Gathered around the famous Edinburgh cross, where all important messages were read and many public ceremonies were held—the cross which was the very center of the old city—the caddies in their ragged clothes waited to be employed.

The chief merchants of the city, the leading official persons, the men of learning and of talent, the nobles, the lairds, the clergymen—all clustered about the cross during certain hours of the day, and very often some one wished to send a parcel or message to another part of the town, or a stranger to Edinburgh wanted to be directed.

Here was where the caddies were appealed to. These boys might be trusted with any duty with which they were charged. They were veritable street directories. A visitor to the town would often engage a caddy to be wholly at his bidding, as the boy's knowledge of the place was invaluable.

But, unless this visitor were most cautious, he would suddenly discover that his caddy, in addition to his vast knowledge of Edinburgh, knew also all about his employer—where he came from, what was his business in Edinburgh, his family connections, his tastes and preferences.—Exchange.

LIVING AEROPLANES.

Wherein Birds Differ From Flying Machines Made by Man.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the bird's wings enable it to fly. If wings spilled flying any of us could attach a pair and soar into the air.

The hollow bones of the birds make light bodies, but they are attached to a rigid backbone, which forms the main feature of the bird's body. This gives the central firmness, and the muscles do the rest. The wings balance their owners, and the tail acts as a rudder for steering. Often enough the bird seems to use its tail as a sort of brake.

It is interesting to compare the bird with the product of man's skill—the aeroplane. To begin with, there is no aeroplane made which copies the up and down motion of the bird's wings, all our machines having fixed wings, or planes.

But naturally man tried to copy the living fliers around him. He made wings of feathers, etc., connected them with his shoulders and legs and found that his muscles could not raise him an inch.

The muscles, or motors, which now drive him through the air are as strong as 200 horses, so no wonder he failed at first. Even the bird, with a body so perfectly formed for flight, has flying muscles equal in weight to all its other muscles put together.—Pearson's Weekly.

Dean Swift and the Cook.

There is a good story about Dean Swift apropos of the value of never overdoing anything. The dean's cook one day overroasted the leg of mutton for dinner, and in consequence she was summoned to the dining-room. "Cook," said the dean in a pleasant voice, "this leg of mutton is overdone. Take it back and do it less."

"Impossible, your reverence!" exclaimed the cook. "Well," replied her master, "supposing it had been underdone, you could easily have done it more."

Rainbows.

The time of day or the state of weather when a rainbow appears is believed by many people to be an indication of future weather conditions. According to an old time, a rainbow in the morning warns the shepherds to be prepared for rain shortly; an evening rainbow points to fine weather the next day. Sailors believe that a rainbow in the wind is a sure sign of continued wet. If it comes in the opposite quarter the rain will soon stop. Again, if in fair weather a rainbow be seen foul weather will speedily set in, but if the bow appear in foul weather fair weather will be at hand.

On the Contrary.

"What a lot of mail you've got this morning!" exclaimed the poet's wife. "But then, of course, this is your birthday, and those are 'Many happy returns of the day' from all your friends."

Not Much.

"There should be a national holiday called junk day, when every house, barn, shed, garage, etc., should be relieved of all its junk."

Between Girls.

"She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her."

Only Deeds Give Strength to Ife.

Only deeds give strength to Ife; only moderation gives it charm.—Jean Paul Richter.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale, and execution thereon issued out of the Circuit Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, in the case wherein Tillamook County Bank is plaintiff and Red Marich is defendant, said decree being dated the 18th day of August, 1916, I have levied upon and will, on Friday, the 22nd day of September, 1916, at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lots 6, 7, 20, and 21, in Block 13, of Ocean View as the same is marked and described on the plat thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of said County. The amount for which said property is to be sold is \$319.11, with 8 per cent interest, \$75.00 attorney's fees, \$36.20 costs, and the cost of sale.

Dated this August 24th, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the estate of Mattie E. Oliver, deceased.

To Ella B. Thayer, Eliza Dean, Amy Searles, George Dean and Julia L. White, and all other persons interested in said estate:

Whereas, application having been made in due form to the above named court on the 17th day of August, 1916, by Herbert V. Alley, executor of said estate, for an order licensing and directing him to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 8 of Block 12, Necarney City, Lot 4 of Block 7 and Lots 4 and 5 of Block 8, in Tohl's Addition to Nehalem City, all in Tillamook County, Oregon, and

Whereas, said Court has fixed the 3rd day of October, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the court room of this Court in the court house, at Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order licensing the sale.

Therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon,

You and each of you are hereby cited, directed and required to appear at said time and place then and there to show cause, if any you have or if any exists, why an order of sale should not be made as in the petition prayed for, and why said order should not be granted and said license issued.

Dated this 17th day of Aug, 1916. Witness the Honorable A. M. Harle, Judge of said Court, with the seal of said Court affixed.

J. C. Holden, County Clerk First publication Aug. 17, 1916. Last publication Sept. 14, 1916.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale dated the 29th day of August, 1916, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, upon a judgment and decree rendered and docketed in the records of said court on the 19th day of August, 1916, in the cause wherein Albert Marolf and Katie Marolf were plaintiffs and Ernest W. Knight, Nellie E. Knight, R. B. Kennedy, Malphus Johnson, Edward Stakef, F. R. Beals, Webster Holmes, E. J. Claussen, administrator of the estate of Jasper W. Buckles, deceased; Francis Buckles, Dolly Buckles, Hetty Buckles, Daisy Smith, Alden Buckles, Clyde Buckles, Iris Buckles; J. C. Holden, guardian-ad-litem of Hetty Buckles, Alden Buckles, Clyde Buckles and Iris Buckles, minors; Frank Allender, Frank Illingworth; James Withycombe, Governor, Thomas B. Kay, Treasurer, and Ben W. Olcott, Secretary of State, respectively, of the State of Oregon, constituting and comprising the State Land Board of the State of Oregon, were defendants, and commanding me as Sheriff to sell the hereinafter described real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy the several sums due under said judgment and decree, as follows, to-wit:

a. To the defendant State Land Board of the State of Oregon, the sum of \$1,000.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 8th day of April, 1915, and the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

b. To the plaintiffs, Albert Marolf and Katie Marolf, the sum of \$1,423.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1914; the further sum of \$1,000.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 30th day of May, 1914; the further sum of \$500.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 25th day of March, 1914; the further sum of \$234.77, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 25th day of September, 1915; the further sum of \$250.00 attorney's fees, and their costs and disbursements taxed at \$21.00.

c. To the defendant F. R. Beals, the sum of \$237.34, together with \$50.00 attorney's fees.

d. To the defendant Tillamook County Bank, the sum of \$925.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 21st day of September, 1915; the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

e. To the defendant E. J. Claussen, as administrator of the estate of Jasper Buckles, deceased, the sum of \$1060.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April, 1916, the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said several sums due under said judgment and decree, as above men-

tioned, I will, on the 30th day of September, 1916, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the county court house, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

1st. 47 acres of bottom land out of the north part of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, in Township 1 North of Range 10 West of Willamette Meridian, together with the hill land lying between said 47 acres of bottom land and the north line of said west half of northeast quarter of said Section 11, except 2 acres conveyed to Erick Peterson by deed recorded in Book "P", page 568 of the Records of Deeds, of said County. The whole tract of land conveyed containing 50 acres more or less. The south line thereof being parallel with the north line of said Section 11, and one-half of the road running along a portion of said lands and a tract occupied by the school district for school purposes to be considered as a part of the lands conveyed. The same being conveyed subject to said road and to the rights of the school district in said portions.

2nd. Also lot 4 of Section 30, in township 2 North of Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon.

3rd. Also the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, in Township 3 South of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon.

Or as much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the said sums due and the costs and expenses upon said execution and said sale.

Dated August 31st, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Notice of Intention to Improve Street in Tillamook City.

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the Common Council, of Tillamook City, Oregon, deeming it expedient to improve the street hereinafter described, did, on the 25th day of August, 1916, adopt a resolution therefor, in words, letters and figures as follows, to-wit:

Resolution and Notice of Intention to Improve certain street in Tillamook City, Oregon.

Be it resolved, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deems it expedient, and hereby declares its intention to improve the following street in said city, to-wit:

All that portion of Second Avenue East extending from the north abutment of Hoquarton Slough bridge Northerly to the North boundary of Tillamook City, by establishing the grade of said street, by grading the same to proper sub-grade, by rolling the roadway thereof, by laying thereon a concrete roadway 18 feet in width and 7 inches in thickness, and constructing the necessary wing walls and appurtenances.

All of said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter, resolutions and ordinances of Tillamook City and in accordance with the plans and specifications and estimates of work therefor, and the probable cost thereof, made and prepared by the City Engineer of Tillamook City, Oregon, filed in the office of the City Recorder of said Tillamook City. All of said improvements to be made at the expense of the property and all thereof adjacent thereto and specially benefited by said improvements within the limits of the district established and defined by this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the plans, specifications and estimates for the proposed improvements so made and prepared by the City Engineer as aforesaid, the estimate of the probable total cost thereof being the sum of \$2938.03, be and the same are hereby approved.

That the boundaries of the assessment district to be benefited by said improvements and assessed therefor are hereby established as follows: Beginning at a point on the North boundary of Tillamook City 105 feet West of the West side of Second Avenue East, and running thence in a Southerly direction parallel with the West boundary of Second Avenue East to the North bank of Hoquarton slough; thence Easterly along the North bank of Hoquarton Slough to a point 105 feet East of the East of the East side of Second Avenue East, thence Northerly parallel with Second Avenue East to the North boundary of Tillamook City; thence West along the North boundary of Tillamook City to the place of beginning.

Said assessment district shall be and is hereby designated as Local Improvement District No. 8 and the property and all thereof included within said District is described as follows:

A tract 105 feet East and West lying immediately East of Second Avenue East extending from the North boundary of Tillamook City South to the North line of Hoquarton Slough.

A tract 105 feet East and West lying immediately West of Second Avenue East extending from the North boundary of Tillamook City Southerly to the North bank of Hoquarton Slough.

Be it further resolved, That the City Recorder be and he is hereby instructed to cause this resolution and notice to be published for three consecutive publications in the city official newspaper; that the City Engineer is directed to cause to be conspicuously posted at each end of the line of the proposed improvement, a copy of this resolution and notice within three days from the date of the first publication of such notice, and that all persons concerned be hereby notified of the date of the first publication of said notice, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvements may be filed with the City Recorder within 20 days from the said date.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that said resolution was duly adopted on the date aforesaid; that the first publication of this notice is made August 25th, 1916, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvement may be filed with the undersigned City Recorder within 20 days from said date.

Done by order of the Common Council of Tillamook City. Dated this August 25th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

It is said that a single drop of nicotine will kill a rabbit in three and a half minutes. This is submitted for the benefit of the cigarette fighters.

Sara Barnhardt declares that one of the reasons why she is delighted to be going to America is because she hopes "to meet Charley Chaplin." Has Sara reached her second childhood?

A farmer in Ohio has found a way to make flour out of hay, it is said. Many other farmers have learned how to handle their wheat in such a way as to make hay—while the sun shines.

made August 25th, 1916, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvement may be filed with the undersigned City Recorder within 20 days from said date.

Done by order of the common council of Tillamook City. Dated August 25th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Notice of Intention to Improve Street in Tillamook City Oregon

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deeming it expedient to improve the street hereinafter described, did, on the 25th day of August, 1916, adopt a resolution for said improvement, which said resolution is in words, letters and figures as follows, to-wit:

Resolution and Notice of Intention to Improve a Certain Street in Tillamook City, Oregon.

Be it resolved that the Common Council, of Tillamook City, Oregon, deems it expedient and hereby declares its intention to improve the following street in said city, to-wit:

Fifth street, from the East side of Stillwell Avenue to the West side of Second Avenue East by establishing the grade of said street; by grading the same to proper sub-grade, by rolling the roadway thereof, by laying on said street a concrete roadway way 30 feet in width and six and one half inches in thickness, by building curbs, catch basins and laying drain pipe, together with inlets, and constructing laterals for sewer connections, and making provisions for the necessary surface drainage of said street, with all the appurtenances thereto.

All of said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter, resolutions and ordinances of Tillamook City and in accordance with the plans and specifications and estimates of work therefor, and the probable cost thereof, made and prepared by the City Engineer of Tillamook City, Oregon, filed in the office of the City Recorder of said Tillamook City. All of said improvements to be made at the expense of the property and all thereof adjacent thereto and specially benefited by said improvements within the limits of the district established and defined by this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the plans, specifications and estimates for the proposed improvements so made and prepared by the City Engineer as aforesaid, the estimate of the probable total cost thereof being the sum of \$2938.03, be and the same are hereby approved.

That the boundaries of the assessment district to be benefited by said improvements and assessed therefor are hereby established as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of Lot 4, in Block 1 of Central Addition to Tillamook City, and running thence East to the West line of Second Avenue East at the Southeast corner of Lot 4 in Block 1, Harter's Addition to Tillamook City; running thence North along the West side of Second Avenue East to a point 105 feet North of the intersection of the West side of Second Avenue East with the North side of Fifth Street in Tillamook City; running thence West 480 feet to the East side of Stillwell Avenue at a point 105 feet North of the North line of Fifth Street; thence South along the East side of Stillwell Avenue to the place of beginning.

That said assessment district shall be and is hereby designated as Local Improvement District No. 7, and the property, and all thereof included within said district is as follows: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Central Addition to Tillamook City; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Block 1, Harter's Addition to Tillamook City; and

Tract 480 feet East and West, and 105 feet North and South lying immediately North of and adjoining Fifth Street in Tillamook City, extending from Stillwell Avenue to Second Avenue East, and from Fifth Street North 105 feet.

Be it further resolved, that the City Recorder be and he is hereby instructed to cause this resolution and notice to be published for three consecutive publications in the city official newspaper; that the city engineer is directed to cause to be conspicuously posted at each end of the line of the proposed improvement, a copy of this resolution and notice within three days from the date of the first publication of such notice, and that all persons concerned be hereby notified of the date of the first publication of said notice, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvements may be filed with the City Recorder within 20 days from the said date.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that said resolution was duly adopted on the date aforesaid; that the first publication of this notice is made August 25th, 1916, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvement may be filed with the undersigned City Recorder within 20 days from said date.

Done by order of the Common Council of Tillamook City. Dated this August 25th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

It is said that a single drop of nicotine will kill a rabbit in three and a half minutes. This is submitted for the benefit of the cigarette fighters.

Sara Barnhardt declares that one of the reasons why she is delighted to be going to America is because she hopes "to meet Charley Chaplin." Has Sara reached her second childhood?

A farmer in Ohio has found a way to make flour out of hay, it is said. Many other farmers have learned how to handle their wheat in such a way as to make hay—while the sun shines.