

SAUL CHOSEN KING

Sunday School Lesson for July 12, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 10:17-27.
Memory Verse.—2.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."—2 Sam. 23:3.

TIME.—Immediately following the last lesson, B. C. about 194 (Cassford).

COUNTRY.—Southern Ephraim and Benjamin, 1 Sam. 9:4, 9:11.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Dr. Newman, one of the subtlest and acutest of preachers, "after attempting three times to preach on Saul, is compelled to confess that Saul's character continues to be obscure to him, and he warns us that we must be exceedingly cautious while considering Saul's so obscure character." And yet the story is a truer mirror of human nature.

His Native Pride.—He belonged to one of the smallest tribes, at one time nearly extinct (Judges 26), but situated between the two greatest divisions, Ephraim and Judah, which facts removed all grounds of jealousy. His rejection by some, even after his election (1 Sam. 10:27), shows how great the danger was, especially from Ephraim or Judah, the rival tribes.

His Personal Fitness.—Saul was a choice young man in the height of his personal attractions for a leader. "There was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders upward he was higher than any of the people. He had a splendid body and a stately gait, and the very sins of his soul had a certain lurid grandeur about them also."—Alexander Whyte. "Before the invention of firearms, personal strength was essential in a leader, as indeed it is still among the Arabs."—Int. Crit. Com. We see the same need in some of our sports, as, for instance, football. Saul was "every inch a king."

Saul had the natural characteristics which made it possible for him to be a great and useful king. He possessed self-restraint, he was master of himself, the first essential. He was modest, not conceited. He had the military instinct, a capacity for generalship, a shrewd mind, patience that could wait, "the unflinching nerves, the quick eagle eye, the generosity to unworthy opponents which makes success so graceful and imperial command so easy to endure."—Wilberforce. And he had that indescribable personal magnetism which made him a popular idol.

He was specially prepared by the influences of God's spirit. After Samuel had anointed Saul to the kingdom, we come upon this very obscure Scripture: "And it was so that when Saul had turned his back to go from Samuel, God gave Saul another heart, and the Spirit of God came upon Saul, and he prophesied" (1 Sam. 10:10). He was "turned into another man" (1 Sam. 10:6). And he immediately joined himself to the religious guild of his people, and had the outward form at least of prophecy in his wilder and more ecstatic moods, such as sometimes occurs now to certain temperaments in times of great excitement.

"The children of Belial." Belial is not a proper name. It means "worthlessness" or "wickedness" (Cheyne). They were the rabble, the wicked, the base. These treated Saul with contempt, as an inexperienced young man from the country, untrained in both statesmanship and war. "He held his peace." He was wise, self-controlled and patient.

How to Treat Insults.—A young man who had been badly insulted came to Father Graham hot with anger and bent on immediate revenge. "Wait," said Father Graham; "an insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it is dry." The young man waited, and the very next day the insulting person came to beg his forgiveness.

The Coronation.—After his victory over the Ammonites, Saul's popularity among the people was very great, and Samuel saw that the time was ripe for a hearty national confirmation of the step taken at Mizpeh by the national assembly. The prophet therefore called the people together at Gilgal, between Jericho and the Jordan. This ancient center of the Hebrew religion was the most suitable place for the coronation of Saul and the ratification of the kingdom. Thus Edward VII. was crowned more than a year after he became king.

Here the previously divided and uncertain people, with one voice confirmed the new king in his authority, and the New Era of the United Kingdom was begun.

He still had the advice and counsel of Samuel. He thus entered upon a career that might have ended in untold usefulness and blessedness. Wonderful and beautiful possibilities were spread out before him, like the promised land before Moses on Pisgah. The morning of his kingdom rose almost cloudless.

Practical Points.

God calls all men to his service in the same way as he called Saul. There is a secret call, manifested in the nature and inherent fitness of the man. There is also the outward call of opportunity, a vacant situation, an invitation from an employer, what the world calls "a good chance." But it is not chance, though it seems so; it is all of God's ordering.

There will come a time to everyone who is prepared, when he can prove to the world what he is fitted to do. There lie in everyone of us almost infinite possibilities.

GAVE FOEMAN LIFE

CALHOUN'S MAGNANIMITY ON FIELD OF HONOR.

Took Fire of Opponent Without Returning It, and Then Refused to Shoot When Adversary Was Defenseless.

The public has read with much interest the stories from San Francisco involving Patrick Calhoun, a former South Carolinian, who is charged with being implicated in the San Francisco scandals. According to the Rome Tribune, a Georgia paper, Calhoun spared the life of John D. Williamson, president of the Chattanooga & Rome railroad, by firing his revolver in the air after accepting a challenge to a duel with Williamson. The Tribune says:

"In 1887 John D. Williamson, who is well remembered in Rome as having built the first horse car line in this city, was president of the old Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad, now the Chattanooga branch of the Central of Georgia. At a meeting of railroad men in Atlanta, held some time during the winter of that year, Williamson got into an altercation with Pat Calhoun, who was at that time a high official connected with the Piedmont Air Line railway, and the lie was passed.

"As it is now recalled, Williamson was the one who charged the other with lying, and Calhoun issued the challenge for a fight according to the code. Williamson accepted and named Jack King, who was then president of the old Merchants' National bank here and a large stockholder in the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad, as his second. Mr. King's death occurred at his home here about three years ago.

"Mr. Calhoun's second was Capt. Henry Jackson, one of Atlanta's most prominent attorneys at that time. "Revolvers were the weapons chosen and the spot selected was on the Rome & Decatur railroad, now a branch of the Southern, somewhere between Rome and Gadsden.

"Calhoun with his second and another surgeon, went around through Gadsden and came up the road to about the Georgia line, where they found Williamson in waiting. Both cars, with their special engines, stood on the track, while the duel was in progress, about 50 yards away.

"Williamson took the toss for position, and as the sun was setting chose to stand at the edge of the woods, with the light behind him. They took their places, armed with five-chambered revolvers, and the terms were that each was to fire until the chambers were exhausted or until one or the other fell. It is said that the seconds became involved in a quarrel themselves while on the ground, and that pistols were drawn.

"At the word 'fire' Williamson fired at Calhoun, and then, as fast as he could pull his trigger, emptied his gun, only to find his opponent unhurt. Calhoun had not fired a shot, but stood with his revolver upraised. It looked as though he had Williamson at his mercy, for he was privileged, according to the code, to fire at will.

"The Roman, it is said, looked at Calhoun intently, probably expecting to receive a bullet the next instant, and when Calhoun said, 'I have five bullets here, with either one of which I can take your life,' Williamson replied:

"Fire, sir, I am ready to receive them." "For reply Calhoun slowly raised his revolver until it pointed straight above his head, and then pulled the trigger five times, discharging every bullet in the air. Williamson was thunderstruck, and when Calhoun smiled and made a motion as though to approach him, he took the first step, and they met between the pegs which had been toiling.

"Calhoun and Williamson returned on the latter's car, and when they reached Rome they were again fast friends, and there was nothing to indicate that they had come so near to shedding each other's blood. It is said that on the way up several small bottles were drunk to each other's health in renewal of their friendship."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

The One-Sided Humor of Spain.

The Spanish peasant is the most polished gentleman in the world, but the provincial dandy is not a pleasant person. He does not limit himself to admiring one (which might be endured); he laughs at one. Since the foreign city hat is different from the Spanish town hat, the Spanish town hat laughs and points its finger; even a lady hat will do this. It never occurs to the Spanish provincial headgear that it is very funny, too—that is because a Spaniard is under it, and therefore it must be right; if the foreign city hat laughed, the resentment would be deep.—Louise Closser Hale, in Harper's.

Electrical Plant.

A plant has been discovered in Nicaragua which appears to be charged with electricity. If one of its branches is touched with the naked hand, a distinct shock similar to that produced by a battery is felt. Its influence upon a magnetic needle is noticeable at half a dozen yards, and as one gets nearer the plant this influence increases. If the instrument is placed in the center of the bush it will assume a circular movement. The intensity of the influence manifested seems to depend upon the time of day.

"LEAVES THEIR TIME TO FALL."

"Mr. Dooley's" Discourse as to the Everlasting Foe.

"Th' most per'ous iv human occupations are usually th' lowest paid. An' why is this so? Is it because we're not afraid iv death? Faith, no, but because we don't know anything about it. We don't appreciate it. If our simple minds cud grasp th' subject th' bravest man in th' wurld wud be found under th' bed sobbing. It's there but it isn't there. It happens to iv'rybody but ye can't see it happen to ye'erself. Ye walk briskly up to it or maybe ye even run. Ye niver see it till it's too late an' th' 'tis too late to recognize it. 'Tis no good runnin' away fr'm it. Manny a man dodgin' a trolley car has been run over by an antymobill. Ye hide fr'm th' lightning an' a mickraike lands ye. Ye avoid railroad trains an' boats an' scratch ye'er thumb with a carpet tack an' 'tis all over. Ye expect it fr'm was side iv th' shreet an' it comes fr'm th' other. Ye think that must be it in th' block ahead an' ye make up ye'er mind to walk slow when it steps up behind ye, waps ye on th' back an' says: 'Ye're wanted at head-quarters. Ye'd better come along peaceable.' 'To which, havin' no further interest, ye make no reply. 'Tis th' fr'm th' first time ye'd have an understandin' an' a fear iv death—if ye were alive. But ye are dead."—F. P. Dunne, in the American Magazine.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE HOLZ COUNTY SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Holt, for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least thirty days before the first day of the next term, to-wit: the 23rd day of August, 1908.

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HERE'S PRETTY POINT OF LAW.

Full Confidence Between the Accused and His Defender.

The ethics of the difference between the professional opinion of a paid advocate and the honest conviction of a learned man were set forth by a well-known English barrister who died recently. It was a case of murder, and the client and counsel were closeted together. "Smith," said the barrister, "of course, I know you didn't murder the man, but, as a matter of fact, did you do it with the butt end of a revolver or with a stick?" "Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know that perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with a revolver I shall say to the prosecution, 'produce the stick!' and if you did it with a stick, I shall say, 'produce the revolver!'" The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. "It was the butt end of a revolver, sir." "That's right!" said the counsel; "I think I can get you off now."

Remember These Blessings.

It is well for persons not contented with their lot to remember that even a Croesus cannot eat more than three meals, or sleep more than eight hours a day with comfort, and that most of the purest pleasures in life are free to all capable of appreciating them. Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, author of "Rab and His Friends," said in musing over such thoughts: "What a blessing it is to be able to enjoy these innocent plain things—a bit of green earth, of the sky, a flower, a child's eye twinkling from under the long eyelashes, these are the common things which I would not give up for the treasures of silver and gold."

"Helpful Hints" That Hinder.

Many of the "helpful hints" followed by our mothers are now proved utterly useless, if not more harmful than helpful. For instance, no one now uses moist tea leaves to clean a carpet or rug, because of the inevitable staining. And salt used on a carpet collects dampness and rusts the tacks. Newspapers, dampened and torn, answer the purpose much more satisfactorily. Rugs should be shaken from the sides, for the strain of the weight on the end is very apt to loosen the web.

Let the Whistle Blow.

Did you know that a short whistle from the mouth would stop a rabbit? It surely does. Next time you see little molly cottontail leap from her burrow and make off, don't shoot; just whistle. Whether from fear or curiosity I cannot tell, but she will stop still in her tracks. An antelope has been known to do likewise. An African hunter once said that the elephant is the most timid of all animals, and can be frightened into a cold sweat by a mysterious noise.

Where Ladies Learn to Work.

A Simple Life School for Dames and Damsels is the name of a London school where gentlewomen are taught all the mysteries of housework, in order that they may know how to train and govern their servants. The theory is that the mistress should know exactly what is to be done if she would get the proper service from her servants.

Heavily Armed.

"Would you like to see the latest 'bayonet' collar?" asked the polite clerk in the big department store.

"No, sonny," drawled Uncle Hezekiah, as he mopped his brow with a red handkerchief. "I've just bought a pair of gunmetal shoes and cannon-ball suspenders, and I reckon they are warlike enough for an old man like me."

Aware of That.

"Pardon me," began the new acquaintance, "but are you the Mr. Cadley Nuritch, who wrote that magazine article last month for us?" "Yes," interrupted Nuritch, "but, of course, you'll understand that I don't make a business of that sort of thing." "Of course, I know that. I read the article."

WAR AGAINST CRIME

GOOD WORK DONE BY POSTAL SERVICE.

Mighty Army Ever Engaged in Fighting and Protecting the Public—Swindling Advertisements Detected and Barred.

Just how much of its amazing development this vast country owes to its postal service would take volumes to tell. A mighty machine is this, whose pulsing is felt in every home and place of business, however remote, from Alaska to Florida. It is served by a mighty army of 319,898 employees, strategically disposed in some 70,000 offices, which handled last year 11,361,000,610 separate pieces of mail.

It is evident that to protect these postal myriads, and to see that their units are not used for fraudulent purposes, is the work of a Titan, who, however, looms unobtrusively as Postmaster General George von L. Meyer.

"Crimes of all kinds connected with the post office are published in a journal never seen by the ordinary public—the deprecation bulletin of the service, which must be read by every soldier of the postal army under pain of fine. And, as you may suppose, the work of what I may call the secret service of the post office, is immensely interesting.

Monday morning frequently brings a startling wire to a state center—"Post office robbed last night; safe blown with gun cotton or nitroglycerin." An inspector is on the spot as fast as express trains will carry him.

And a stringent inquiry is begun on the spot. Occasionally suspicion falls on an inside man, who, if convicted, is taken before the federal courts and sentenced to at least three years. I may mention here that every post office in the country is periodically overhauled by an expert and everything from staff to stamps checked and passed "All well." And incidentally all complaints against postmasters, carriers and clerks are sifted, for charges more or less well founded are often laid against these for intoxication, laziness, loitering, carelessness or downright dishonesty.

But the fraudulent use of the mails through swindling advertisements is vastly more difficult on account of legal technicalities and flaws of which swindlers know so well how to avail themselves. John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago board of trade, estimates that every year the people of the United States contribute the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 to get-rich-quick and "safe investment" swindlers alone. All classes are affected, from the laundress to the lawyer, clergyman and merchant. There are victims in the cities, on farms, ranches and plantations, and in every hamlet and little village. For distance is swiftly bridged by the United States mail and the public's money flows freely and quickly through that gigantic artery.

Only the other day an enterprising "seed" merchant was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500. Amateur florists all over the country had for years been receiving gorgeous colored catalogues from him and in every case he announced the discovery of a rare and marvellous flower and he agreed to send a small quantity of the precious seed for one dollar a package.

In the first flush of enthusiasm few amateurs let such a chance go by. Even professional florists subscribed. On each package was the usual trade notice that no guarantee could be given as to germinating power, but as such a notice is quite usual in the trade few buyers balked.

Much anxious watching, careful watering and weeding availed nothing, however, and for the most part the gardeners concluded their methods were too crude for so exotic a flower. A New York woman thought otherwise. On receiving her packet she took it to an expert and found that the priceless "seed" of that wondrous bloom consisted entirely of palm leaf fans crushed into seedlike fragments.

Science Studies Your Baby.

Science takes a large and comprehensive interest in modern babies and baby-statistics, says the September Delineator.

The average weight of boy babies at birth is seven pounds; girls about six and a half pounds. During the first three days the child loses weight; after it is a week old it steadily increases.

A child should increase in weight two pounds for every addition of an inch in height between three and four feet, and two and one-half pounds for every inch between four and five feet.

The healthy baby triples its weight at birth in one year, doubles this in six years, quadruples this weight in 13 years, and at 21 a man weighs 21 times his weight at birth.

Better Than Steel Safe.

Iron safes being difficult to obtain and his subjects being in many cases adroit thieves, the king of Anam some time ago resorted to the ingenious method of safeguarding his treasures. In the interior of his palace the king caused a large tank to be constructed, which he kept constantly filled with water. Several teak logs were bored out, and in the holes he packed his jewels and treasures. The holes were then closed and the logs put into the tank. A number of large crocodiles were placed in the tank and kept on short rations, so that any thief who attempted to get at the treasures would be a tempting meal.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Holt.

In the Circuit Court of Holt County, Missouri, August Term, 1908.
A. L. Fain, plaintiff.
The unknown widow, the unknown heirs, the unknown devisees of Abraham Miller, deceased, defendants.

On this 23rd day of June, 1908, in vacation, comes the plaintiff herein by her attorney and files her petition, verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff, as required by law, alleging among other things that the defendants herein are unknown and that because the names of said defendants are unknown to the plaintiff, they are sued as the unknown widow, the unknown heirs and the unknown devisees of Abraham Miller, deceased.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the clerk of this court in vacation, that said unknown defendants, be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced an action against them in this court, the object and general nature of which is to perfect plaintiff's title by limitation, under the provisions of Sections 53 and 428, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1892, of and to the following described land, situated in Holt County, Missouri, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section thirty-three (33), township fifty-nine (59), range thirty-seven (37). The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section thirty-three (33), township fifty-nine (59), range thirty-seven (37). The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section thirty-three (33), township fifty-nine (59), range thirty-seven (37). The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section thirty-three (33), township fifty-nine (59), range thirty-seven (37).

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A true copy from the records.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 23rd day of June, 1908.
FRED W. COOK,
Circuit Clerk.

A true copy from the records.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 17th day of June, 1908.
FRED W. COOK,
Circuit Clerk.

THE ST. JOSEPH PHOTO CO
Branch Studio has been removed from Oregon to Mound City, where, with IMPROVED FACILITIES we will give you our best service.
Studio Open Every Saturday

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the Wm. Brodbeck place, consisting of about 105 acres, and lying just half way between Oregon and Forest City, and 1 1/2 miles distant from each, is now offered for sale. Seventy acres in cultivation, about 15 of which is in orchard. A small house, good spring, plenty of post timber. Electric light and water line extends along one side of this land for a distance of 1/2 mile. Oregon is the county seat of Holt County, and Forest City is a thriving town on the B. & M. railroad. See or address.
W. J. BRODBECK,
Oregon, Missouri.

W. S. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office Over Zook & Roecker Bank, OREGON, MO.
Home Phone, 61. Mutual Phone 59.

Drs. Josephine and Sylvia Privity,
OSTEOPATHS.

Office in Seaman Building, West Side of Square.
Day and Night Calls Promptly Attended
Home Phone, 37. Mutual Phone, 104.

W. L. KENNEY, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Sixth and Edmond, St. Joseph, Missouri. Correspondence solicited.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS in each state to travel for house establishments, calling on retail merchants and to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly salary of \$25 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclosed self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 224 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$1024 a year and expenses advanced. Position permanent business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Holt.

In the Circuit Court of said county, to the August term thereof, A. D. 1908.
Hundley Dry Goods Company, plaintiff.
August Brunko, defendant.

At this day, June 11, 1908, comes the plaintiff herein by Henry T. Akire, one of its attorneys, and files the affidavit of said Brunko, plaintiff's agent and one of its attorneys herein, alleging among other things that the defendant, August Brunko, is not a resident of the State of Missouri; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him in the State of Missouri.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the clerk of this court in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced an action against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is that the plaintiff herein seeks to recover from the defendant, August Brunko, the sum of \$8,422.40, to-wit: 68.53 acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section No. six (6), township No. sixty-one (61) of range No. thirty-nine (39), thence south on section line 17-1/2 chains, thence west parallel to the north line of said section to the half section line running north and south, thence north 15-1/2 chains to the north section line; thence east along the north section line 38.4224 chains to the place of beginning. Also 23.26 acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section No. four (4), township No. sixty-one (61) of range thirty-nine (39), thence south on section line 17-1/2 chains, thence east on a line parallel with the north section line 1.82 chains to the bank of Big Farkle Creek, thence north wily with the meanderings of said stream to the north line of said section. Thence west on said north section line 1.82 chains to the place of beginning. Containing in all 100.00 acres more or less, according to government survey, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging; and that plaintiff seeks to obtain a judgment against said defendant in this court for the sum of \$8,422.40, together with interest thereon at six per cent per annum, to-wit: the 23rd day of August, 1908, and seeks to have all said lands sold to pay the said judgment. That the defendant herein is alleged to be the plaintiff for certain goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, between the dates of June 14th, 1907, and June 5th, 1908, at certain values and prices agreed upon between said parties, a particular itemized account of which is attached to the petition in this court, and that the defendant herein has refused to pay for said goods and merchandise, and that the plaintiff herein has been forced to pay for said goods and merchandise to the Noyes-Norman Shoe Company, a corporation of St. Joseph, Missouri, to the defendant, at said defendant's special instance and request, at certain prices and values by and between said parties agreed, on a particular itemized statement of which is attached to the petition in this court, and that the plaintiff herein has been forced to pay for said goods and all payments made thereon is marked exhibit "A" and filed with said petition in this court, and that unless the said defendant, August Brunko, be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the City of Oregon, in said county, on the 23rd day of August, next, and on the first day of said term answer or plead to the petition in said court, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE HOLZ COUNTY SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Holt, for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least thirty days before the first day of the next August term (1908) of this court.

A true copy from the records.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 17th day of June, 1908.
FRED W. COOK,
Circuit Clerk.

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Order of Publication.
STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Holt.

In the Circuit Court of Holt County, Missouri, to the regular August term, 1908, thereof.
Maude A. Fallor, plaintiff.
Richard Fallor, defendant.

At this day, June 20, 1908, comes the plaintiff herein by her attorney and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Missouri.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the clerk of this court in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced an action against defendant in this court, the object and general nature of which is that the plaintiff seeks to be divorced from the defendant heretofore contracted with the defendant herein, on the grounds that defendant had been addicted to habitual drunkenness, and that said defendant offered to plaintiff such indignities as to render, and did render, her condition of life intolerable with him, and that unless said Richard Fallor be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the City of Oregon, in said county, on the 23rd day of August, next, and on the first day of said term answer or plead to the petition in said court, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE HOLZ COUNTY SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Holt County, Missouri, and in said plaintiff's attorney's office, for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least thirty days before the said 23rd day of August 1908.

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If only people who can afford to lose would bet on horse races there would be less harm in the sport.
HARRY DUNGAN,
Attorney-at-Law
Oregon, Mo.