NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Josephine, upon a decree and judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 30th day of September, 1913, in a suit wherein C. Gommel is plaintiff and H. E. Brown, Joseph C. Mayham and J. T. Burns are defendants, in favor of the plaintiff and against the said defendants, H. E. Brown and J. T. Burns, for $550.00, with interest thereon from April 23, 1910, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the sum of $100.00 attorney's fees, and $56.00 costs, and accruing costs of sale, 1910 taxes in the sum of $14.69, 1911 taxes in the sum of $15.54, and 1912 taxes in the sum of $3.66, and penalty and interest on all of said taxes, and interest on the judgment at 8 per cent. per annum from the date of the rendition of said judgment; which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff of the above named state and county, and I have levied upon and am directed to sell by virtue of such execution and decree the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 8 in Railroad Addition to the Town of Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution and decree, and in compliance with the commands of said Writ, I will on Saturday, November 1, 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the real property above described, to satisfy the said execution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1913.

WILL C. SMITH
Sheriff of Josephine County, Oregon.

NOTICE OF SALE

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

Bank of Oregon, a corporation,)
Plaintiff, vs. I. S. Tompkins,)
et al, Defendants.)

By virtue of an execution of foreclosure and order of sale issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Josephine, State of Oregon, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 15th day of September, 1913, and docketed in said court on the 15th day of September, 1913, in a suit wherein the Bank of Oregon, a corporation, is plaintiff, and I. S. Tompkins, et al, are defendants, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of $1,450.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November, 1911, and $150.00 attorney's fees and the further sum of $15 costs and disbursements; which execution and order of sale was directed and delivered to me as Sheriff in and for the said County of Josephine, State of Oregon, to sell the following described real estate belonging to I. S. Tompkins, to-wit:

All that part of Lot Six (6) lying south of a line through its center from the southwest corner to the northeast corner, also the whole of Lot Seven (7) and also all that portion of Lot Eight (8) lying north of a line running through its center from the southwest to the northeast corner; all of said Lot Six (6), Seven (7), eight (8) lying and being in block lettered S of J. Bourne's First Addition to the town of Grants Pass in Josephine County, Oregon, as per plat on file in the office of the county clerk of said Josephine County, Oregon, save and excepting from the above described premises out of the northwest corner thereof a parcel of land with an 80 foot frontage on Fifth Street and 100 feet deep, being 100 feet parallel with said center line of Lot Six (6) above described.

Now therefore, by virtue of said execution of foreclosure and order of sale, and in compliance with said writ, I will, on Saturday, the 1st day of November, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Court House in Josephine County, Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest of the within named defendant, I. S. Tompkins, which he had on the 15th day of September, 1913, in and to the above described property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said judgment.

Dated this 30th day of September, A. D. 1913.

WILL C. SMITH,
Sheriff of Josephine County, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 1, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Pearl H. Porter, of Merlin, Oregon, who, on February 16, 1909, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 04646 for SE¼ SW¼ Section 22, Township 35 S., Range 7 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Herbert Smith, United States Commissioner, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on the 14th day of November, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
J. M. Farmer, of Merlin, Oregon;
G. L. Smith, of Merlin, Oregon;
James Phelps, of Merlin, Oregon;
Morris Wright, of Merlin, Oregon.

B. F. JONES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, September 25th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Asa C. Holcomb, whose post-office address is Grants Pass, Oregon, did, on the 5th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 08634, to purchase the NE¼ SW¼, and NW¼ SE¼, Section 18, Township 35 S., Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised $200.00, the timber estimated 220,000 board feet at $0.75 per M, and the land $20.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 12th day of December, 1913, before Herbert Smith, United States Commissioner, at Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

B. F. JONES, Register.

SUMMONS

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

Minnie E. Westerheide, plaintiff, vs. Herman Westerheide, Jr., defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and Court on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer said complaint for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit:

For a decree adjudging plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of the following described premises, towit: A tract of land commencing at a point on the south line of the Oregon and California railroad right-of-way from which the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 36, South, Range 5 West of Willamette Meridian, bears north 45 degrees west, 340 feet; thence northwesterly along the south line of said right-of-way 104 feet; thence south 24 degrees west, 416 feet; thence south 66 degrees east, 520 feet; thence north 24 degrees east, 416 feet, to the south line of the railroad right-of-way; thence northwesterly along the south line of said railroad right-of-way to the point of beginning; less and except, however, a tract of land containing 1.11 acres, more or less, on the easterly side of said tract heretofore conveyed to C. S. Cully, the deed of which is recorded in Volume 39 of Deed Records of Josephine County, Oregon, at page 137 thereof, to which reference is here had for a more complete description of the portion of the tract excepted from this conveyance, all being in Josephine County, Oregon.

That the defendant has no right, title, estate, lien or interest therein, and that the title held in trust by defendant's father, now deceased, be set aside and that the decree entered by the Circuit Court stand in lieu of a deed of conveyance from defendant to the plaintiff and for full and complete equitable relief.

The first date of publication of this summons is the 10th day of October, A. D. 1913, and the last date of said publication and the time within which you are required to appear and answer this complaint is the 21st day of November, A. D. 1913.

This summons is published in the Rogue River Courier, published at Grants Pass, Oregon, it being a newspaper of general circulation, by order of the Honorable F. M. Calkins, judge of the above entitled court, made and entered on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1913, and must be published for a period of six successive weeks.

CLEMENTS & CLEMENTS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR BIDS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk in Grants Pass, Oregon, up to 12 noon of the 5th day of November, 1913, for the construction of a steel bridge across Williams Creek, near the Applegate-Williams Creamery, to be built according to specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk of Josephine County, Oregon.

Each bidder shall submit with his bid a certified check for 5 per cent. of his proposal.

All right is reserved to reject any and all bids or award the contract as may be to the best interest of the county.

By Order of
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Attest:
E. L. COBURN, County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, September 19, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Annie E. Long, of Selma, Oregon, who, on November 22, 1911, made Homestead Entry serial No. 07698, for Lot 2 and SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼, section 6, township 39 S., range 7 west Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Herbert Smith, United States commissioner at Grants Pass, Oregon, on the 31st day of October, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charles A. Wible, Francis E. Wible, Arthur L. Wible, all of Grants Pass, Oregon, and William G. Long, of Selma, Oregon.

B. F. JONES, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Josephine.

George H. Mood, plaintiff)
vs.)
Mary Edgeworth, and)
Frankie I. Stewart,)
formerly Frankie I.)
Mood, nee Frankie I.)
Edgeworth and James)
Stewart, Defendants.)

To James Stewart, 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, within six weeks from the 19th day of September, A. D., 1913, the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer said cause of suit on or before the 31st day of October, A. D., 1913, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint to-wit, for a decree herein declaring the plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of the following described real property, and decreeing the defendant, James Stewart to have no right, title or interest therein, and forever enjoining and debarring him from asserting or claiming any interest in and to said premises, adverse to the plaintiff.

"The Final Quartz Mining Claim," located by John H. Wittrock, recorded in Vol. 16, Mining Records of Josephine county, Oregon, at page 284.

Also, the "Madrone Quartz Mining Claim," which mine was located by John H. Wittrock, recorded in Vol. 16, of Mining Records of Josephine County, Oregon, at page 285, and "The Blue Blossom Quartz Mining Claim" located by Henry Wittrock, and recorded in Vol. 17, of Mining Records at page 54, all of said claims being situated on Fiddler's gulch, in the Josephine Mining District. And for such further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is published in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Stephen Jewell, judge of the county court, Josephine county, made on the 18th day of September, A. D., 1913, directing said summons to be published for six consecutive weeks in the Rogue River Courier, a paper of wide circulation, printed and published in Josephine county, State of Oregon.

CHRISTOPHERSON & MATTHEWS,
M. MOREHEAD,
F. A. WILLIAMS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 8, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Frankie Louise West, of Selma, Oregon, who, on 22nd July, 1911, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 07416, for SE¼, being lots 5, 6, 7, 8, Section 32, Township 38 S., Range 7, west Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Herbert Smith, United States Commissioner, Grants Pass, Oregon, on the 1st day of December, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Herbert Banta, of Dryden, Oregon;
J. S. Bailey, of Ashland, Oregon;
J. N. Moore, of Grants Pass, Oregon;
C. A. Sidler, of Grants Pass, Oregon.

B. F. JONES, Register.

EXPERT GIVES HINTS FOR PICKING APPLES

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Oct. 21.—"As the ultimate commercial worth of the apple depends to a large extent on the time and manner of picking, growers can well afford to give this subject careful attention at this time," says Professor W. S. Brown of the college extension division.

"The time of picking is influenced largely by the variety, climate, soil, elevation, shipping distance and season. And it is equally true that the time of picking influences greatly the color, size, flavor and keeping qualities of the fruit. The northwest has always been celebrated for its highly colored lustrous apples. Extra prices have been obtained largely because of this. It is therefore natural for growers to leave their fruit on the trees as long as possible in order to obtain highly colored specimens. All other things being equal this highly colored fruit will bring higher prices than its paler brothers, but there is danger in letting it hang too long upon the trees. For while color, size and flavor of winter apples are improved, the keeping qualities are often impaired.

"Many Oregon apples drop badly on reaching maturity. Among them are the Grimes Golden, Winesap, Wagener and Wealthy. Others are subject to core rot if left too long on the tree. In this class are included the Jonathan, Delicious and Ortley. Other varieties, among them the King and the Baldwin, break down rapidly—'get soft'—when left too long on the tree.

"The grower should remember that the red tints on apples change very little after picking, while the yellow and the green tints often deepen. For these reasons he will usually find it advisable to make more than one picking of the red and the striped varieties, so that the fruits maturing first will not be spoiled by waiting for those which mature later.

NEW PLAN OUTLINED FOR STATE SCHOOLS

This morning's session of the teachers' institute opened with a registration of about 325, many more then previous estimates, and the high school assembly hall was crowded to capacity for the first address of the day by J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Churchill gave as the keynote of his discourse the idea that modern progressive educational tendencies must be toward a more intelligent training of the individual rather than the mere teaching of certain subjects in such manner that they are never of any benefit to the pupil in his later life. Mr. Churchill then gave examples of this sort of education as he had seen it in the schools of twenty and thirty years ago. He cited many of the old ridiculous grammar lessons which demanded that one have a thorough knowledge of the contents of the text books of the time, but which were utterly lacking in any of the aims of an intelligently planned educational system. The old time spelling bees, of which this generation knows only through reading and reminiscence, lacked real value because of the spirit in which they were given and the goal to which the champion spellers aspired. Their only object was to accumulate what Mr. Churchill called a great "spelling vocabulary," while his actual useful vocabulary was neglected to such an extent that the pupil never did learn to use the simplest words correctly. With the new idea the pupil is not only taught the correct order of the letters that make up the word but also the meaning of the word so formed, so that in everyday life when he has a call for that particular word he knows how to use it as well as how to spell it, and his vocabulary can supply other words which he knows mean the same as the first. Thus all the way through the old curriculum the pupil was taught the subject literally, and with no regard for the value it might have to the pupil. The change in point of view of the meaning of teaching, as shown by this example, has permeated the entire educational system of today until the sole aim of our schools has become the endeavor to so educate each child that every day he spends in the class room means one more step toward the greatest possible efficiency in the vocation he may later follow. This progressive step in the Oregon school system was first actively inaugurated and urged by ex-Superintendent Ackerman, some eight or ten years ago, and is now being rapidly followed out to its most logical and practical ends. This is seen in the greatly increased number of elective subjects offered for the choice of high school pupils. This breaking away from the old hard and fast curricula has had a great deal to do with the re-awakened interest in high school courses, for, as it is urged, the pupil who has in a measure determined upon his future lifework can now see that he is making himself more secure in his training in that direction by staying with the public schools after he otherwise might have left them. According to the new program of progressive work, training has been classified under three general heads—Industrial, Commercial, and Literary. Thus the pupil enrolling for study under one of these general divisions will have upon leaving the school at least a good idea of the nature of the work he has selected. But the latest plan of the leaders of public instruction in Oregon, as given by Superintendent Churchill, carries the idea much farther along practical and useful lines than has heretofore been attempted. The plan includes a listing of the common vocations and special training along these lines will be given along with the other work, thus increasing the subsequent value of a public school education manifold. With the inauguration of this idea will come the junior high school and when the child in the upper grade begins to cast about for ideas as to his lifework, opportunity will be at hand so that the choice will no longer be merely a haphazard guess, and the choice once made, the greatest value of the system is apparent, for avenues of opportunity are open for him to follow in training for that work, and the great waste of the old-time system will have been eliminated.

New York, Oct. 21.—A 60-mile gale raged along the Atlantic coast last night and today. Several ships were reported in distress and it was feared there would be wrecks of many small craft. The crew of the schooner Marjorie was brought in by a North German Lloyd boat, which picked them up as their vessel was sinking 200 miles off shore.

SOME LIGHT ON NEW YORK POLITICS

New York, Oct. 21.—The use by the United Press of a second installment of James Creelman's article dealing with the Sulzer impeachment case was permitted today by the New York Evening Mail. Creelman wrote in the Mail, in part, as follows:

By James Creelman.

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The charge that Edward E. McCall acted as Charles F. Murphy's messenger does not rest on William Sulzer's word alone.

"McCall came constantly to the executive mansion," says Mrs. Sulzer, "urging the governor to do this or that. He even said to me: 'Your husband must do these things or be destroyed; make your husband do them.'"

Court Ruled Out Story

After Sulzer's revelations yesterday, I asked his lawyer, Louis Marshall, why Sulzer did not make these disclosures on the witness stand.

"It was attempted at the beginning of the trial," answered Marshall, "but the court would not allow us to go into what it held to be outside matters. The evidence was ruled out."

One incident bearing upon the secret authority assumed by Murphy over the state government I omitted from yesterday's account. Sulzer had prepared a statement reciting all the incidents, just as he would have told them on the witness stand.

This one reads:

"After I took office in January, I learned that the state architect had expended more than $4,300,000 during the previous year, practically upon his own certificate, and that there had not been a proper audit.

"I learned also that the 1912 appropriation for the capitol had been exceeded by nearly $500,000 without proper supervision.

"I asked a committee representing the American Institute of Architects to investigate, and I also asked John Hennessy, my special graft investigator, to dig into some of the accounts presented for payment.

State Architect Incompetent

"The architects reported that State Architect Hoefer and Deputy Powers were not by training, experience or ability competent to fulfill their duties.

"Hennessy found several questionable contracts and suggested that the state architect be asked for his resignation. It was shown by Hennessy's report that only half the right quantity of glass had been put into certain rooms in the capitol, that glass three-eighths of an inch thick had been substituted for glass that should have been five-eighths thick and that glass three-quarters of an inch thick had been substituted for glass required by contract to be one inch thick.

"Hennessy asked for the architect's resignation at my request. Before he had reported to me Senator Frawley came down stairs and protested against interference with work on the state capitol or other state buildings, saying he did not believe there was material truth in the charges.

"I sent for Hennessy, who in my presence related to Frawley the main facts. Frawley still persisted that nothing should be done, at least without further consideration."

"I told Hennessy to return to the state architect and insist on his resignation. Hoefer told him he was not a free agent, that he had no control over his deputies or his secretary, and none over the men who checked up the work. He said they were all appointed by Tammany. He made the peculiar plea that his grandfather was a German revolutionist, like mine, that blood should be thicker than water, and that I, as a German, should not send him out of the state service in disgrace. He asked if his resignation could not be delayed.

"Hennessy informed me that Hoefer wanted until the following Monday to determine whether he would resign. He wanted to consult some one in New York. I told Hennessy to ask him the name of the man and he replied that he wanted an opportunity to see Murphy and explain certain things.

"Senators Wagner and Frawley and John Delaney came into the executive chamber and informed me that Murphy was insistent nothing be done in connection with Hoefer's case that week. I told Hennessy to find Hoefer forthwith and have him bring his resignation with him. Hennessy sent a messenger to Hoefer and found him in Wagner's room with Delaney and Frawley. They were again in communication with Murphy. Hoefer came to me with Delaney and again asked that his resignation be deferred. I pointed to my desk and said to Hoefer: 'Sit down and write your resignation now.' Hoefer wrote it.

"It was shown later that several of the contracts on capitol work were bogus. All were percentage contracts. Men were paid for 20 consecutive hours daily for 20 consecutive days. Some masons and bricklayers charged on the payrolls had never worked on the capitol. Political ward heelers of Tammany were on the payrolls as electricians."

New York, Oct. 21.—Supplementing and strengthening his earlier and more informal denial of the charges made against him by ex-Governor William Sulzer, Mrs. Sulzer and John A. Hennessy, Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, this afternoon issued a statement declaring that all of the accusations "were infamous lies."

SUFFRAGETTES WIN POINT IN ILLINOIS ELECTION

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Chicago suffragettes were jubilant today over a victory in their first big fight in Illinois as a result of yesterday's special election in the Fifth Judicial district. The influence of the women accomplished the defeat of Judge Leslie Puterbaugh, the republican candidate for the state supreme court bench.

"The result of the election saved the woman suffrage law," said Mrs. Sherman Booth today. "We learned that the supreme court was tied 3 to 3 on the constitutionality of the law. We favored Judge Shay for the supreme bench. He is a progressive. However, most of us wanted to see Puterbaugh beaten. Charles Craig, a democrat, was elected. Women were not allowed to vote, but many women leaders took an active part in the campaign."

WELCH, DOWN AND OUT, GETS DECISION ON FOUL

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 21.—Freddie Welch, lightweight champion of England, today holds a decision on a foul over Young Saylor of Indianapolis as a result of their scheduled 12-round contest here last night. Saylor put Welch down and out in the ninth round with a stiff blow to the groin which the referee said was low. Welch was then given the decision on a foul.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS ARE BEING CONSIDERED

Boston, Oct. 21.—Under the direction of the Very Rev. Francis G. Kelly, D. D., director of the Home Mission section, the second day's meetings of the second congress of the Catholic Missionaries Association of America opened today in Symphony hall. The immigration problems which confront this government was the topic of an address this afternoon by Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D. D., bishop of Rockford, Ill. The immigration question is looked upon by the association as one of the most important problems of the day from the church point of view. Following the address, many members of the association, in informally discussing the topic, declared in favor of more stringent laws which would prohibit the wholesale immigration of foreigners, which laxity of the present laws permit. They urged laws similar to those of Canada, and declared that the law should contain a section which would send the majority of the immigrants westward as colonizers and developers of the soil rather than let them remain in the overcrowded cities, as is now the case.

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