CITIES' ODD NAMES

Few National Capitals Are Called After Noted Citizens.

Many Municipalities in United States Commemorate Famous Men of History, But Not Many of Them Are Americans.

There used to be a saying that to reach the heights of fame a man must have a street, a town and a cigar named after him. But it is an odd fact that while many men achieve such greatness, there are only one or two who have had the capitals of nations named for them.

There is, of course, Washington, named after the first president; Petrograd, named for its founder, Peter the Great, and Constantinople, named for the great Constantine; but beyond these the capitals of the various countries have received their names by reason of their climate, their geographic position or some touch of sentiment, a writer in the Philadelphia North American observes.

Changing the name of the capital has been frequently done. Indeed it was only with the beginning of the present war that St. Petersburg became Petrograd, eliminating the German "burg," whose choosing has always been a mystery to the Russian people.

Tokyo, the capital of Japan, has also had its name changed, for less than fifty years ago it was known as "Yeddo," a Japanese word meaning estuary gate. When the mikado took up his residence there, however, he changed the name to Tokyo, meaning eastern capital, thus differentiating it from the former capital, which had been called Saikyo, or western capital.

Another capital which has been rechristened within recent years is Christiania, the capital of Norway, which derives its name from King Christian IV, who built the now-famous city after the destruction by fire of the old capital Oslo. It was his desire to make it the most modern and most beautiful of cities, and he took so great a personal interest in it that when it came to a name everyone urged that it be called for him, and Christiania was finally adopted as being more artisitic than Christianville or burg.

There are very few great cities of the United States named for Americans, but there are many which commemorate famous men of history. Of those named for Americans, there are, among others, Jefferson City, Mo.; Madison, Wis.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Houston, Tex., while there are also many cities which tell in their names the stories of gallant priests who started missions among the Indians, and were often the first white men to penetrate into the depths of the wilderness. San Francisco is named, it is true, for St. Francis, but the monks of that order are really the ones whose deeds the city commemorates; and there are, besides, Hennepin, Minn., and Marquette, Wis., whose names tell mute stories of the priests.

The majority of the larger cities are, however, named for Englishmen or Frenchmen, for when the cities received their christening no one dreamed that the time would come when the vast new country would be a nation of itself. Thus New York was named for the duke of York, St. Louis for the king of France, Pittsburgh for Lord Pitt, Baltimore for Lord Baltimore, New Orleans for the duke of Orleans, and so on through a long list of names that have now become most thoroughly Americanized in the thoughts of the whole world.

In Australia the habit of naming cities after statesmen is more prevalent than in any other country, and the majority of its larger towns bring to mind men who have helped to make history. Thus Melbourne recalls Lord Melbourne; Sydney was named after Thomas Townsend, first viscount Sydney, and at that time secretary of state for the colonies, and Adelaide, another of Australia's capital cities, keeps green the memory of Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV.

Beware Nap After Dinner.

Goiffon, a French physician, has discovered that the desire of many people to go quickly to sleep after eating is likely to indicate indigestion and dyspepsia. He cites a number of cases in which people have been seized by an unconquerable desire to sleep even after a light meal. Thin people are much more likely to hunt a sofa after dinner than fat people, since their thinness is likely to indicate improper digestion, which also makes them sleepy.

House Flies Short-Lived.

The average life of 3,000 caged house flies has been found by R. H. Hutchinson and others to be slightly more than ten days, the greatest age noted having been seventy days. Egg laying usually begins in four or five days after the emergence of the adult fly, but some time in two and one-half days. This period is greatly influenced by temperature, but also by humidity and the kind and quality of the food of both larvae and adults.

Conjugal Foresight.

A famous physician, asked at the New York Academy of Medicine why he wore rubbers on a day when the streets were perfectly dry, replied:

"My wife runs down the street after me with them when I don't. I wear them to keep her from getting pneumonia."

Should Have Known Better.

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."

A Rare Bird.

Knicker—Don't you mind pulling the bobsled uphill?

Bocker—No, it is a comfort to see something that has a hard time rising.

PLOW IS MOST ANCIENT TOOL

Has Been Used by Man Since He First Attempted to Make the Earth His Servant.

Three very ancient implements have been used in human industry—the plow, the sword and the pen. Of the three, the oldest is the plow. A history of the development of this agricultural tool would take us back through centuries to the time when man began to subdue the earth and make it his servant. Thousands of plow models are now to be seen in the patent office at Washington. These tell us what has been done by inventors in recent years, but there is a long story back of these plows.

From his study of a Babylon brick, in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor Clay concluded that he had found a true picture of the first plow, which was invented by Abraham. For his proof that Abraham was the inventor of the plow, Doctor Clay refers us to the "Book of Jubilees," which was published in the second century B. C. This book says that the Babylonians were punished because they had yielded to satan, and that the form of their punishment was that the ravens came and ate up the grain they had sowed in the fields. Abraham devised an instrument that should sow the seed in a furrow, in order that it might be covered up so that the birds of the air could not eat it. The apparatus shown on the ancient brick is a sort of combination plow, planter and harrow. It required three men to operate it. When the people sowed according to Abraham's commands, they feared neither the ravens nor the birds. Whatever the value of the story in the "Book of Jubilees," the brick, at least, gives a picture of perhaps the most ancient tool used by man.

CULTIVATE HABIT OF THRIFT

Impossible to Learn Too Early the Importance of Spending One's Money in Wise Manner.

Any fool is a good spender, but it takes a wise man to save money.

That there are more fools than wise men is proved by the fact that one-tenth of all the people who die in the United States are buried in pauper's graves.

With a population of 100,000,000 there are 10,000,000 people in the United States who would be hungry in ten days after losing their jobs.

There are 3,000,000 men with steady jobs and little children dependent on them who have not saved enough to feed their own babies for two weeks.

There are 1,000,000 "well-to-do" men who could not pay their debts and have enough left to buy a gallon of gasoline for the automobile they ride in every day.

What is thrift? Industry earns, economy manages, providence plans, and frugality saves. Thrift embraces all these.

Training in thrift should be a part of the curriculum of every school and part of the training of every boy and girl, every man and woman. Thrift of mind, of time, and most of all of money, needs greater emphasis.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

Make Home Happy.

Happy, well-ordered homes are the foundations of society, a solid basis on which to build a state. Home-making is something beyond and superior to mere housekeeping. It is a high calling. It requires noble traits of character and fine executive ability and real wisdom. The responsibility of the home-making does not devolve on one alone. Every member of the family has his or her share. Friends are dear, strangers have a certain claim on us, but the members of our family are nearer and dearer. Give of your love, your help, your sympathy and comfort to your own family first and most. Those with happy homes are more able to give from the heart to others in need. No one can tell how far the influence of a happy home will go.

He Wanted to Know.

The late E. H. Harriman, says the Wall Street Journal, was a stickler for facts. He cared little for an approximate statement. When he asked his employees for information he wanted it definite.

While traveling through the cheerless deserts of Nevada one day with a number of the officials of the Union Pacific, the train passed a little station with much platform, a bleak background of sagebrush and junipers, and no habitation within sight.

"What is that station there for?" asked Mr. Harriman of one of the railway officials with the party.

"They ship a few cattle and two or three cars of wool."

"Which is it, two or three?" snapped Mr. Harriman. "Which is it? There is a difference of 33 1-3 per cent."

Diabetic Troubles.

The dyspeptic has one great advantage over the diabetic. The stomach immediately manifests its displeasure at ill treatment—as most dyspeptics know. It sets up pains that call a temporary halt. But the overworked pancreas suffers in silence. It does not instantaneously warn its possessor to stop eating the things that signify destruction. Only in the reappearance of sugar and acid, and then of coma, does it voice its protest. Translated into practical terms, this means that the diabetic must exercise even greater force of character than the dyspeptic. —Burton J. Hendrick, in Harper's Magazine.

Syriac Language.

Syriac is one of the three groups of languages into which the old Aramaic of Assyria and Babylonia was developed, the other groups being the Chaldaic and the Nabatean-Sabean.

The Syriac is emphatically a Christian literature language, the Bible was translated into it as was a deal of writing from the fourth to the tenth century, and it, instead of Latin, is the liturgical language of the Roman Catholics of Lebanon in Syria today.

The Syro-Chaldaic is a variant of the Syriac, combining features of both the Syriac and Chaldaic groups. It is found in use in Kurdistan and the Lake Urmia districts.

FARMER BEHIND THE TIMES

His Wife Tells How She Has Lived for Many Years Without Modern Conveniences.

In the American Magazine a farmer's wife tells of some of her experiences. She says:

"My husband does not, or will not, realize that the world has moved, and that what were luxuries a generation ago are necessities now. One of my children died of typhoid fever, the germs of which were, no doubt, brought by flies from the house down the road where they had the disease; for we haven't a screen door in the house, and only a few cheap adjustable screens.

"We sleep on feather beds, because mattresses cost money, and the feather beds were in the house—a part of the furnishings that I married, when I took my husband for better or for worse. We have chairs with rounds missing, worn carpets, nicked dishes and cooking utensils that have long since outlived their usefulness.

"The house is inconvenient, and for that reason alone housework is much harder than it ought to be, and housework is hard enough in all conscience on a farm. We have no water in the house. For 25 years I have fetched and carried water. There are two steps between the kitchen and the dining room, which, by the way, was formerly a bedroom and has no place for a stove. The 'parlor' is across a hall from the main part of the house and is only opened on special occasions."

HOW TO MANICURE CANARY

It Is a Job That Must Be Done, But Extreme Care Should Always Be Used.

As a canary grows old, it will be noticed that its claws get long and catch on the perches and wires as it hops about the cage. In a state of nature the activity of the bird as it moves about on the ground or among twigs and limbs keeps the claws properly worn down. Confined in a cage, the bird's claws become entirely too long.

It is necessary, therefore, to trim them with a pair of sharp scissors every few months. It is important to watch the condition of the claws carefully, as by catching they may cause a broken leg. In each claw a slender blood vessel extends well down toward the tip. This may be seen on close examination through the transparent sheath of the claw. In trimming cut well beyond this canal and take special care not to break the leg while handling the bird.

In cage birds the horny covering of the bill, as well as the claws, sometimes becomes distorted through growth without sufficient wear. The tips of the mandibles may be pared down with a sharp knife, but care must be taken not to cut deep enough to reach the quick.

Be Prepared to Meet Trouble.

There is a serious side to life as well as a carefree one. The average mother should remember this and should impress upon her family the wisdom of being prepared to meet whatever trouble comes into the home.

Everyone has his or her burdens to bear, and the old-fashioned habit of coming forward and making collections for persons in trouble isn't in vogue these days. It is a good thing, too, that times have changed, for no one need be dependent upon public or private charity if he or she looks ahead, acknowledges his or her responsibilities and uses the proper means to meet them. As a rule it is always the extravagant and unsystematic person who has to call for aid; but the woman who looks at life from a business standpoint—who assumes her responsibilities—is always independent and never finds it necessary to seek assistance from others.

Owl Not Really Wise Bird.

Since it has been recognized that the owl is a beneficial bird, economically important as a destroyer of rats, mice and gophers, there is an increasing tendency to restore its classic significance. Like many people of deliberate manner and few words, owls are not as wise as they look. They are quite easily caught in traps. In case the barn in which the owls make their home catches fire the owls usually burn to death. They get along very well in captivity when they are comfortably housed and fed either mice or a variety of food, but they cannot live on a diet of raw pork or beef.

Minerva's Bird.

The Greeks made the owl the emblem of wisdom. Shakespeare makes the witches add the wing of an owl to their caldron of deadly potion, and "it was the owl that shrieked, the fatal bellman." For centuries the owl was accused of such evil practices as luring hunters into dangerous swamps and causing the bride to commit suicide just 24 hours before the time set for the wedding. Napoleon exhorted his soldiers to sleepless vigilance with the command: "Sleep with the owls and get up with the larks."

Stopped the Buzzing.

Alice (with newspaper)—It says here that yawning will remove that annoying buzzing in one's ears.

Edith—That's true. Last night, when Mr. Staylate had been talking to me for three hours steady, I yawned twice, and he went home.—Boston Transcript.

LIVED TO HELP FELLOW MEN

Ruskin's Noble Words Show How the Appeal of Humanity Stirred Him to Self-Sacrifice.

John Ruskin began his life as an art critic; as one who could see what was truest and most full of the beauty that helps the soul; he counted it his mission, his gift, to open the dull eyes of his countrymen to see the glory of the vision that had dazzled his own. He flung the treasures of his mind before men in three great books — "Modern Painters," "The Stones of Venice," and "The Seven Lamps of Architecture." But meantime there had been entering into his mind some knowledge of the deadness of the human soul, of the misery of human lives, of the degradation and brutality rampant everywhere in modern society. He could not go on talking beautifully about pictures when men were starving. Hence he felt the necessity of leaving his gift before the altar, or, at any rate, of harnessing it to other uses. He says: "For my own part I feel the force of mechanism and the fury of avaricious commerce to be at present so irresistible that I have seceded from the study not only of architecture but nearly of all art; and have given myself, as I would in a besieged city, to seek the best modes of getting bread and butter for its multitudes."

Again he says: "I cannot paint, nor read, nor look at minerals, nor do anything else that I like, and the very light of the morning sun has become hateful to me, because of the misery that I know of, and see signs of, where I know it not, which no imagination can interpret too bitterly. Therefore I will endure it no longer quietly, but henceforward, with any few or many who will help, do my poor best to abate this misery."

WELL EQUIPPED WITH BRAINS

Nature Was by No Means Niggardly When She Handed Feathered Creatures Their Portion.

Naturalists have arrived at the conclusion that the brain in birds is large in proportion to the body. If it is admitted that intelligence depends upon the weight of brain, then the goldfinch must be placed at the top of the list of birds; the brain weighs one-fourteenth of its whole body. It must be remarked, however, that attempts to draw conclusions as to the intelligence of certain birds from a comparison of the weight of the brain with that of the body have been considered futile. In man the brain forms from one-twenty-second to one-thirty-third of the whole body; in the canary, one-fourteenth; the sparrow, one-twenty-fifth; the chaffinch, one-twenty-seventh; the redbreast, one-thirty-second; the blackbird, one-sixty-eighth; the duck, one-two-hundred-and-fifty-seventh; the eagle, one-two-hundred-and-sixtieth; the goose, one-three-hundred-and-sixtieth; the domestic hen, one-four-hundred-and-twelfth. By some the preternaturally cunning raven is supposed to be the most highly developed of birds. His courage is so great that the eagle respects it, and his intelligence prevents him from getting into unseen though suspected dangers.

Make a List.

Do you lie awake of nights thinking of what you are going to do tomorrow, or of what you have forgot today? Lots of women do, and it is sheer waste of nervous energy. Don't bother your head worrying about the little details that arise in the course of your day's work. Try the method of making a list. Keep a pad handy, whether it is on your desk, in your sewing basket or on the kitchen wall. Each time a new task arises which you cannot attend to immediately write it on the pad. Then in the course of the day consult your pad, selecting the most important thing to be done, the thing that won't wait until tomorrow. This saves lots of worry. It saves also such complaints as "Mother, you never sewed that button on my coat," or "Mary, did you pay that coal bill that I asked you to attend to?" or "I thought you said you were going to have waffles for supper tonight, mother." There is no use in cluttering the memory with such details when a pencil and paper will do the work.

In making a dress the same method is to be recommended. Often in sewing half the nerve strain comes from worrying over the details of finishing, which you are apt to forget. Just get out pencil and paper and jot down a hook here and a bit of trimming there, etc., and get the annoyance off your mind.

Alexandria's Jetty.

The jetty at Alexandria, Egypt, with a total length of 330 feet, is made up of five caissons, which were built up of re-enforced concrete, and floated into place. Each caisson is 66 feet long by 26 feet wide and 20 to 22 feet deep and after being launched into the water on a special slipway it was towed to its prepared undersea bed by one or more tugs.

Nothing More.

"Anything doing in Plunkville?"

"Not a thing."

"But I see by the paper that many public improvements are contemplated."

"Contemplated is the word. Merely municipal castles in the air."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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They are even more dangerous than winter colds, for they hang on so long that they become chronic catarrh. Heat and dust aggravate them, cause the infected surface to spread, and fill the body with systemic catarrh. Neglect costs health and energy.

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In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

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The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help.

"I was taken sick, seemed to be . . . ," writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

J. 70

LEAVE WELL PERSONS ALONE

Physicians of Opinion That It Does More Harm Than Good to Set Up a Cause for Worry.

The question whether doctors should treat sick men or well men rent the serenity of the New York Academy of Medicine, says the New York Times. The debate started over a discussion as to how to doctor up Americans so as to make this the most efficient of nations. The doctors were no nearer a solution of the problem when they adjourned than when the discussion began.

After a prolonged discussion of the proper remedies for the presence of inefficient persons in the community, in which it was prophesied that the day was coming when it would be fashionable to be examined, physically and mentally, every now and then, Doctor Meltzer said: "That will only make people sicker—to examine them. Do you know why a dog doesn't die? I'll tell you—a dog never knows why he is living and that he is going to die; after he's dead, he doesn't know it; therefore a dog never dies. People go on for years living orderly lives until somebody, maybe an insurance doctor, tells them they have something the matter with them, and, thenceforth, until they reach their grave, they are sick. Let the physician treat the sick and let the well alone. It is time more was done for the sick man. The doctor's job is with the sick man."

WHITE HOUSE DINNER IN 1802

President Jefferson's Fare Is Described in an Interesting Manner by Guest at His Table.

Manesseh Cutler, the founder of the Ohio colony, and father of the ordinance of 1787, kept a diary all through his public life and it is now in the possession of Charles G. Dawes. It contains an account of a dinner at the White House, given by President Jefferson February 6, 1802, to which Mr. Cutler and six members of the house were invited.

Mr. Cutler, according to the Columbus Dispatch, wrote that there was "rice soup, round of beef, turkey, mutton, ham, loin of veal, cutlets of mutton or veal, fried eggs, fried beef, a pie called macaroni, which appears to be a rich crust filled with strillions of onions or shallots, which I took it to be; tasted very strong and not agreeable.

Mr. Lewis told me there was none in it; it was an Italian dish and what appeared like onions was made of flour and butter with a particularly strong liquor mixed with them; ice cream, very good; crust wholly dried, crumbled into thin flakes, a dish somewhat like pudding, inside white as milk or curd, very porous and light, covered with cream sauce, very fine.

"Many other jim-cracks, a great variety of fruit; plenty of wines and good. President social. We drank tea."

Its Big Event in History.

"What do you consider the most important event in the history of Paris?"

"Well," replied the tourist wearily, who had grown weary of distributing tips, "so far as financial prosperity is concerned, I should say the discovery of America was the making of this town."

To Whom It May Concern:

C. A. Bradshaw and to whom it may concern: Notice is here given that C. A. Dickson, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, of Virginia, approved March 4th, 1912, entitled "An Act to authorize the ascertainment and designation of the boundary line of real estate, has filed his petition. And the said C A. Bradshaw being a non-resident is notified to appear here on the first day of the July term 1917, of Highland Circuit Court to make such defense, to the said petition as he may be advised.

Teste: W. H. Matheny

DANGER IN HARMLESS THINGS

Americans Suffer Casualties From Accidents Every Year Equal to Those of the Heaviest Battles.

It is a bloody battle which inflicts death or wounds upon one in every seven soldiers. Casualties of 140,000 in an army of a million are away above battle averages. Americans are so wasteful of the most precious things we have—human life—that they suffer casualties from accidents during every year equal to such a heavy battle, writes Gerard in Philadelphia Ledger.

One man in seven is killed or injured. I learn from an insurance company which has paid $10,500,000 in 22 years for 128,000 accidents where and how the accidental blow falls.

The wagon hurts more persons than the automobile by 25 per cent.

Noisy as it is, the motorcycle is fairly harmless, and the bicycle has almost 10 times as many victims to its credit.

City folk think of their elevators falling, but they rarely do it, whereas we never reckon the horse among beasts of prey, and yet Mr. Equine kicks and bites nine times as many persons as are injured in elevators.

More men fall through trapdoors than are drowned, but it seems hard to believe it. Almost as many are hurt by falling from bed as get their fingers caught in electric fans.

A gun is a deadly thing, and yet its army of victims is only one-sixth as great as that of the innocent-looking stairway.

The rolling stone gathers no moss, but it accumulates a fine assortment of accidents—six times as many as the snorting motorboat. Your true accident bobs up when least expected.

I once saw Samuel R. Kirkpatrick, who is now a broker, but was formerly a newspaper man, return from a 5,000-mile journey. He had plastered himself with accident insurance, but nothing had happened until he stepped upon a lead pencil in his own office after his return, and then he was in drydock for a fortnight.

GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE COMPLAINER.

You are not altogether satisfied with yourself, with others, with your environment, with conditions. Nobody is satisfied. Neither you nor anybody else will ever be completely satisfied. Full satisfaction leads to stagnation. The satisfied man is a fool, intoxicated with his own satisfaction, never sober enough to do more than stagger along the road of life.

The complete optimist is no better than the contented pig in the well-kept sty.

Regulated dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction based upon fact, is a forerunner of success.

There is, however, a wide gulf between legitimate dissatisfaction and that which consumes the chronic complainer, the disreputable knocker, and the everlasting kicker.

Life is made up of affirmatives and negatives. One without the other is incomplete. The two properly blended are part of the composition of success

The habitual complainer is an enemy to himself, and he is despised by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a failure at the start, and will be a failure as long as he indulges in chronic dissatisfaction.

Conversely, the complete optimist is dangerous to himself and a menace to society, because he does not know enough to get out of the ruts or to keep from stumbling into holes.

Dissatisfaction has a value only when it spurs one on to better effort. When it deadens one's faculties, as it often does, and takes the gimp out of him, so to speak, it is an evil of the most virulent form.

Nobody likes the constant complainer. He has no friends. He does not occupy any position of responsibility, and he never will. He cannot manage himself or command others. He has no respect for himself and nobody respects him. He is no better than a dead log floating on the stream, accomplishing nothing and serving only as a menace to navigation.

Everybody has troubles, and while every decent man is willing to help others, he cannot afford to give more than a part of his time to listening to complaints, and he should not give any of his time to those which are not legitimate ones and which he cannot assist in remedying.

Keep your troubles to yourself or confine them to your immediate friends. Ninety per cent of trouble doesn't appear. It exists wholly in the mind.

Don't make a specialty of worrying. There is real trouble to worry about, and enough to keep you busy.

Kick when there is something real to kick at. You will strain yourself and sprain your leg if you kick at nothing.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers
The famous little pills.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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The Commonwealth of Va.

To the Sheriff of Highland County, greeting:

We cammand you that you summon Highland Lumber Company, Incorporated and Lincoln Trust Co., Trustee, to appear at the Clerk's office of our Circuit Court for Highland Co., at the courthouse on the third Monday in June 1917, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against them in the said court by James W. Leach and unless they shall answer the said bill within the time prescribed by law, the court will take same for confessed, and decree accordingly; and this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100.1

And have then and there this writ.

Witness, W. H. Matheny, Clerk of our said Court, at the courthouse, 5th day of May 1917 in the 41st year of the Commonwealth.

5 11 4t W. H Matheny, Clerk

Commissione'r Sale of Valuable Land

By virtue of authority vested in me as commissioner in the Chancery cause of Mary G. Swadley Guardain vs Helen Swadley et als, by a decree entered therein by the circuit court of Highland County at the last April term thereof, I will, on Saturday 2nd. day of June 1917, offer for sale at public auction at the front door of the court house of said County that valuable tract of land at Vanderpool, Va, of which William T Swadley died seized, consisting of 75 acres, more or less, on which there is a splendid brick dwelling house recenty built and all necessary outbuilding in good condition. This is a beautiful situation for a home, a very short distance from church and school and the farm is in fine state of cultivation and has plenty of water and fire wood on it. In fact this is one of the best homes in this country.

Terms: Enough cash on day of sale to pay the costs of suit and sale and the balance in three equal annual payments for which the purchaser shall execute his three bonds dated on the day of sale, waiving the homestead exemption, bearing interest from date, with personal security to be approved by the commissioner and falling due in one, two and three years respectively from date and the title to be retained as ultimate security until all the purchase price is paid and a conveyance directed by the court.

Andrew L. Jones, Com'r.

I hereby certify that the bond required by the above mentioned decree has been executed.

W. H. Matheny, Clerk.