

HAS NEW THEORY OF SPEECH

Came About in Man Through Walking Erect and Using Hands as Hands, Says Savant.

Why have none of the higher animals developed speech? asks Dr. B. N. S. in the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medizin* (Leipzig). He points out that the sounds made by animals and birds are imitative, like the "da-da-da" of a happy baby. But the infant progresses beyond echo-speech to actual speech, which no animal or bird can do.

And he proceeds to answer this question, says the New York World, on the theory that man has evolved from the lower animals—a theory that is rapidly losing ground among serious scientific men—about as follows:

When man began to walk erect and use his hands, the right hand was found more convenient for attacks and defense, gestures, and the ordinary use of life; the left hand being used more for carrying things.

This greater use of the right hand, and the more abundant blood supply to the left hemisphere (criminals have the latter), was what stimulated the left hemisphere of the brain to higher development. This provided the "vocal anatomical factor" that distinguishes man from animals and made articulate speech possible. It is a consequence of man's walking erect and using his hands as hands. Speaking and the organ of speech developed together. The singing of birds and their balancing power are by-products of the evolution of their organ of hearing, as also music in man, along with rhythm and dancing, although a music sense evidently co-operates with the internal ear.

BARBER BEARS TRADE NAME

Word Describing His Occupation Declared One of the Curiosities of the Language.

Our friend the barber bears a trade name, or a name of occupation which is related to barbed-wire, barbarism, Barbary coast and Barbades. It is also related to "barbet" which was an old name for a poodle dog, and it is also related to "barbette" over which big guns are fired. It is one of the curiosities of our language.

Some of these words have come into the English language from the French and others from the Spanish, but they all go back to the Latin word, "barba," which meant "beard." The French got the word from their Roman conquerors and civilized and made it over into "barbe" and when a man shaved himself he was "barbed" himself, or as perhaps we would put it today he was "disbarbed" or "de-barbed" himself. The French made a noun to fit the fellow who took the beard or barbe off another fellow and they called him a "barber." And if it had been the custom for ladies to have a man shave their heads, they would have called her a "barbiere," with a grave accent over the first "e." The Norman conquerors of England took over the word with them and finally our Anglo-Saxon, Norse-Celtic, Norse-French, etc., ancestors shortened "barber" to barber.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Early Umbrellas.

Among the Greeks and Romans umbrellas were carried solely by women, and it was regarded as effeminate for a man to carry one.

The use of umbrellas became very general in Italy and France in the sixteenth century.

Early in the eighteenth century it was the practice to keep umbrellas in the coffee houses as a protection to guests caught in an unexpected shower.

At length there arose a man who flouted public ridicule and became a devotee to the umbrella. He was James Hanway, a traveler. He had an extraordinary big and stout one made for his own use. For 20 years Hanway and his umbrella were a familiar figure along the Strand, and many a shot of ridicule was fired at him. He died in 1788, but lived long enough to see his example commonly followed.

Curious Irish Vault.

In a quiet back street of Dublin is the Church of St. Michael's, and in its vaults may be seen one of the strangest sights of the country. There lie the bodies of people buried centuries ago, which, owing to some curious preservative properties of the air or soil of that particular place, never decay. Their skins "tan" into a flexible rhinoceros-like leather. The limbs can be moved about with ease, the finger nails are perfect, and in some cases the features are fairly distinct. This is especially the case with the body of an infant, buried in 1608. There is in another vault a body said to be that of a Crusader, and in another one said to be that of a brother of King O'Toole. One very gruesome sight is that of the headless bodies of two unfortunate who were beheaded during the famous rebellion of '48.

Drawn Together.

"Mrs. Jibway and Mrs. Gadder have gathered a truce."
"What brought that about?"
"Community of envy."
"Huh?"
"Mrs. Gadder of the same neighborhood has a new house."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Similar Effect.

Forster—Bright lights cause the eyes to narrow.
Lynn—They have the same effect on a roll of banknotes.—Answers.

LOVED ALL FEATHERED FOLK

Audubon's Name Immortal Because of His Splendid Work for American Native Birds.

John James Audubon, an American naturalist and bird lover, who did perhaps more than any other man to interest Americans in their native birds, was born in Meadowville, La., of French parents, in 1780. He studied in France. In 1798 he settled near Philadelphia, where he lived for ten years, devoting himself to the study of birds. Later he spent considerable time in the West, wandering through the woods in close touch with his feathered friends. In 1826 Audubon went to England, exhibiting his bird drawings, which he finally published in a work containing 435 colored plates of birds the size of life, entitled "The Birds of America." A copy of this complete work today is worth a small fortune.

On his return to America Audubon labored on an illustrated work, "The Quadrupeds of America." Audubon never instituted any movement for the preservation of birds, for in his day much of the country was wild, and it looked as though there were no danger of birds ever becoming extinct. It was his genuine love for the feathered folk that caused the Audubon society to be named for him.

The Audubon society has done much to prevent wanton destruction and to create a sentiment against the wearing of birds and feathers on military. It is largely due to Audubon societies throughout the country that large tracts of ground have been set apart as bird reservations. The national office of the organization is in New York city.

WHERE ETIQUETTE IS RIGID

Visitor to Mongolian Yurt Has Many Important Rules of Conduct to Remember.

A Mongolian yurt is an umbrella-like framework of trelliswood covered with thick felt which when new is perfectly white, circular in form, having a dome-shaped roof, and is about 14 to 18 feet in diameter, the door always facing south or southwest, and painted red. On arriving at a yurt on a Mongolian pony it is very necessary to remember that your riding must be left outside, laid on the roof, before you enter. To take it, or any kind of stick, into the house would not be regarded as a simple breach of manners, such as taking your umbrella into the drawing room when paying a call in this country, but amounts to an act of aggression.

As one enters the yurt one cannot help noticing that the floor is covered with semicircular mats of very thick white felt with bold applique designs in black, as a border. In the center of the building an iron casket contains burning argol that flames brightly and sends up ascending smoke that escapes through a circular hole in the roof. One must be careful to select one of the low seats on the ground on the left of the fire till the invitation is given to "come up higher," which of course, will follow.

Chinese Wedding Customs.

On her wedding day the Chinese bride is clad in red and carried in a sedan chair covered with red. Any person who wishes may turn back the chair curtains and have a look at the bride. Haysed takes the place of rice and confetti. The bride's hair is elaborately oiled, and so when the girls throw haysed at her they stick. When she has reached the end of her journey she has come to the home of her husband and must bear the candid criticism of the whole family.

The wedding ceremony is nothing more than a rice affair. Instead of throwing it, the guests eat it. The husband-and-wife-to-be eat rice from each other's bowl, then mix the rice and both eat from the same bowl—and they are married.

Of course there is a feast, but the custom makes it such that the American father of a reception-giving bride might envy the Chinese father of the bride. Every guest contributes something, and so it costs very little.

Yale's Fine Gothic Buildings.

In the Harkness quadrangle at Yale university the architect, James Gamble Rogers, has created, in keeping with the express wishes of the university authorities, a group of Gothic buildings that it is believed will bear comparison with any in the world. Based primarily upon Tudor Gothic, they yet embody many varieties of the style and include, as a matter of fact, elements that the curious student will find tell practically the whole story of Gothic development.

In their marvelous details and picturesque features they are the most distinctive collegiate buildings in existence. There is a remarkable and enticing variety of designs in their construction and the most surprising play of fancy.

Janice's Compliment.

The other evening Janice was watching her up-to-date grandmother dress for a ball. The child surveyed her grandmother from all angles as the dressing progressed.
Finally she said "Ganny, you look 'ust beautiful now."
As her grandmother finished she put on a green trimmed with lark on which there were a few tails of the animal.

Janice looked the finished product over and exclaimed, "and now, Ganny, you look 'ust like a dog!"

NO LONGER WEAPON OF WAR

The Mace Today Is, However, in All Countries a Recognized Symbol of Authority.

In the days of old armory the mace was a military implement used for dealing heavy blows. It was frequently carried by horse-soldiers at the saddle bow, where it was suspended by a thong which passed through the upper part of the handle; this thong was wound around the wrist to prevent its loss by the force of a blow. It could be conveniently wielded with one hand and had many forms. The head was of ten spikes, and sometimes consisted of six, eight or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel. In England during the time of the Plantagenets the mace was used in battles and tournaments, and was superseded by the pistol in the time of Elizabeth. The ornamental maces of parliament, the universities, and the city corporations may be traced to the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries. The house of commons has possessed no less than three maces, and that of the lord mayor of London dates from 1735. In the congress of the United States the sergeant-at-arms has a small silver mace.

At the present day the mace is regarded as a scepter or staff of office. Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority, or badge of office, and the mace on the table of the British house of lords or of commons represents the authority of the house.

FEW MAPS ARE TRUTHFUL

In Fact, Only Those on Globes Are Able Accurately to Portray Extensive Areas.

Do you know what a map is? It sounds like a foolish question. You will probably contend that every schoolboy knows. If pressed for a definition you will probably say "a map is a drawing which exactly represents a portion of the earth's surface, the distances between the points upon the map being proportionate to the distance between the points upon the earth represented" or some similar explanation.

But this is only partly true, writes C. H. Claudy in the *Scientific American*. There is only one kind of map in existence which will truthfully fit such a definition, and that is a map made upon a globe. No flat map, large or small, "exactly represents" any portion of the earth's surface, and only on a globe are the distances between all points truly proportional to distances between points on the earth represented.

In other words all flat maps are distorted. All flat maps tell only a part of the truth. All flat maps to some extent misrepresent the facts.

This is not due to any lack of moral sense on the part of the map makers. They can't help it. The nature of a globe is such that there is no process by which its surface can be flattened out without tearing, stretching, cutting or compressing. And the earth is a globe (slightly flattened at the poles).

Regarding Old Landmarks.

This stern age smiles indulgently at loves fables, but it is quick to demand obedience to sane conduct and diligence to business. It's ready to enjoy the poetry of life, but insists that the poet meet the obligations of life as he writes.

Timid souls cling to the parental hearth and decree by the old landmarks. We need these custodians of what has been. They help hold steady the restless youth who chafe under the restraint of the commonplace. They contribute to the world who strive to hold it true to the old landmarks.

The calls of genius and inspiration uniformly disregard the old landmarks. In following the gleam of things to be they pass over the things that have been. In sober meditation they often tarry at the shrine of the past. When the spirit moves they pass over every bound in the wild dash for great attainment.—Griff.

Relics of Sir Walter Scott.

By the earnings of his pen Sir Walter Scott built his country home, Abbotsford, called "a romance in stone and line." It is a pleasure to linger in his study at that place. Here he wrote many of his books surrounded by a library of some 2,000 volumes. Here is the portrait of his pretty French wife, the crucifix held in the pale hands of Mary Queen of Scots until the ax fell, the keys that were found in the old moat at Lochleven castle and various other articles of interest. In a case in the great hall may be seen the black and white suit last worn by Sir Walter with the queer old bell-crowned tall hat. All around are memories of this man whose stories were clean, who never dipped his pen in the mud that depicts the lowest passions of humanity.—Chicago News.

Footprints.

"What's the matter with the Honorable Flubdub?"
"Says he wants to leave footprints on the sands of time."
"Better change his patter, then."
"Huh?"
"Tell him to quit running around in circles."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Foolish Striving for Too Much.

It is well for one not to try to do too much each day. To do what one can with ease and to let the rest go with out quins or misgivings of any type will brighten many days in many lives.

South Stephens Paving is Done

The South Stephens street paving has been completed and will be opened for travel as soon as the concrete has sufficiently hardened. The city council last night received the final estimate, which was allowed, contingent upon the cleaning up of the ditches and drains and the removal of rubbish from along the right of way. The recorder was instructed to hold back the final warrant until the contractor has opened up some of the culverts and drains which were blocked while paving was in progress, and until lumber, paper, etc., are removed from the right of way and a more presentable appearance created. The pavement has been very thoroughly laid, it was reported, and the cold weather has not injured it.

A petition for the paving of Rice street from Main to Stephens was read and the city engineer instructed to prepare plans and specifications. This paving will connect up the Main street entrance to South Stephens street. The pavement will be 20 feet in width and will be of the concrete type, with curbs.

RIVERSIDE-EDENBOWER.

A building boom is now in process of exceeding all limits. You can't possibly mistake in placing your money in Roseburg's best bet. I have some buys that will surely double in value in the next year, owned by non-residents and priced when everything was at low ebb.

Some real buys: 2 acres fronting on the road to soon be paved. Comes on the new highway. Good house and garage; \$1800; terms. This will surely double in value within the next year. Some fine, high, slightly building lots on the main road, \$60 to \$75. Watch them. In farms we can surely please you. Yes, timber has begun to move. Get in while the prices are at low ebb. 14 acres, extending up to the reservoir on the west. Some sandy bottom land, and one of the most beautiful building lots. The price will surprise you for its modesty. A natty little cottage with furniture, 100 by 100 ground. All ready to move in. Price \$600. Tollman Ari-Real Estate, Riverside, North Roseburg.

BAPTIST ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church will be held Wednesday night, January 18th. The meeting will begin with a big basket supper at 6 o'clock. Everybody will bring their suppers and spread them together. Coffee will be provided.

After supper the annual business meeting will be held. Reports from the various departments of the church will be heard and discussed. Plans for the future will also be spoken of. The budget of the church for the coming year will be presented for discussion and a vote. Other matters of business in which every member of the church should be interested will be presented to the church.

Following the business will be a time of fellowship and sociability. Young and old will be alike in the spirit of good will and fellowship. Good music will intersperse the events of the evening. The musical numbers will be a vocal duet by the Wickham sisters, mandolin duet by Mrs. Love and Irene Love, saxophone quartette by Messrs. Goodman, McClinton, Huffman and Burnett, vocal duet by Dr. and Mrs. Spear, vocal solo by Miss Price, and an Edison from Ott's Music store. Readings will be given by Miss Margaret Page, and Foster Butler.

All members of the church are urged to be present for the business and fellowship. Friends of the church are cordially invited.

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City Parkings to Be Improved

At last night's meeting of the city council, Councilman Brunn urged that the city immediately prepare to improve the parkings on North Jackson street. The parkings have been neglected for the past few years and are in very poor condition. It was stated, and the city should not neglect them any longer. A committee composed of Councilmen Barker, Nichols and Brunn, was appointed to meet with like committees of the Rotary Club, High School Parent Teachers Association, and Parent Teacher Associations representing the public schools to work out a system of improvement for the grounds of public buildings. The committee was given power to act and will proceed to improve the parkings. The Rotary club has induced a landscape gardener to come to this city and he will be here within a short time. The various committees will meet with him and plans will be worked out for the improvement of the school house grounds, and for the city parks. The Parent Teachers association of the high school is starting out to raise \$500 to be expended in beautifying the school grounds while the organizations of the grade schools will spend smaller amounts for the same purpose.

It is time Roseburg was doing something with her park lands. Mr. Brunn stated in addressing the council. If the city cannot keep up lawns, trees and shrubs in parkings, it certainly is not able to handle a larger park, Mr. Brunn said.

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