

OUR COUNTY Correspondents

Table Rock Items

BY J. C. P. Born—July 30, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jennings, a daughter.

Mrs. Wm. Clark and family from Medford spent a day at the Davis place during the week.

The Shields header crew began cutting on the Dr. Ray place Saturday afternoon. This place has the best crop on it for years.

Ralph Wells, recently from Boise City, Idaho, was here the first of the week, looking over the country with a view to finding a location.

U. R. Byrum has lately purchased a W. S. separator and will try to increase his herd of cows to the capacity of the machine.

Mrs. Horace Felton, accompanied by Mrs. Fannie Wilson, of Jacksonville, made a short call at "The Oaks" on their way to Medford the first of the week.

The county road roller has finished the work on the Agate-Central Post road and is now on the big sticky Eagle Point road, which is being graded.

T. H. Pendleton is visiting his brother and family here, after an absence of five years, mostly spent in California. In traveling around he sees many improvements and some of this country looks strange.

On Sunday Miss Estella Griesham invited a few friends to help celebrate her birthday. There was a merry time with cake and ice cream to help pass the time away.

Mrs. K. C. Washburn has been spending a week at their Table Rock orchard, assisting Mr. W. in the selection of a building site and the plans for their new house. She returned to Portland Tuesday.

E. S. Wolfer has taken up his residence on the Wolfers-Morrison tract and Mrs. Morrison was out from Medford last week to look over the place, and Mrs. Morrison and family will not move out till later.

On his return from Jacksonville last week Dennis Duggan reported having seen some grain stacks burning and thought they were on the Gus Newbury place. He did not hear how the fire started.

W. H. Meeker, of Medford, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McIntire and their son-in-law, Mr. Wyckoff, of Colorado, were looking over this section of the valley Monday. Mrs. McIntire is a sister of Mrs. Meeker and they are enjoying their visit.

Master Lloyd Elwood, of Medford, spent several days last week, the guest of Verne Pendleton and had great fun helping with hay hauling and stacking. On Sunday Master Homer Elwood and Fred Purdin drove out and Lloyd accompanied them home that evening.

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day with a load of his choice fruit, which he disposed of quite readily to Medford merchants.

The Glass Bros. steam threshing machine outfit of Beagle left Sunday for Central Post section to commence the season's run.

T. H. Brown, a prominent citizen of Antioch tarried in Medford three days last week, the guest of T. C. Norris and family. The gentleman reports considerable damage done to fruit and corn by the protracted hot spell of weather.

I made a hurried trip to the Merritt, Hybee and Pendleton irrigation ditch on the south side of Rogue river Tuesday in search of my favorite fruit, the wild plum, and was well paid, finding them in abundance at the plum patch at the crossing of the ditch at the foot of Table Rock, on the Fort Klammath road. After securing my plums I rode to the beautiful home of Wm. Scott, some three miles distant, situated at the mouth of Constant creek, where it loses itself in the clear, swift running waters of Rogue river. This tract of land of 300 acres is known as the old Donegan tract since 1890 and is a popular camping place for all travel leading to Eastern Oregon, as it is so conveniently situated for water, wood and hay and withal ideal stock farm. Mr. Scott, the present owner, purchased this run-down and almost deserted property, deserted by everybody and almost every thing except fleas, some three years ago from White & Trowbridge, of Medford. Of course prophesy began at once from those that knew what the result would be with Mr. Scott's investment in this old, run-down farm. I don't suppose there is a farm in Jackson county that has had as many different tenants and as many efforts at different occupations as this farm. Some have tried hogs, some cattle and horses, others sheep, while others farming exclusively; but failure in all these ventures has been the result. Why is this? has been the question. Mr. Scott tells me a little capital, lots of perseverance and good judgment, and remarkably good health has brought him success in transforming this old land mark into an ideal home. His first outlay was a saw mill. Neighbors wondered where his timber was and if a few scattering bull pine trees would justify, but Mr. S.'s land covers 160 acres of choice Rogue river bottom land and sixty acres of this tract is covered with groves of sugar and bull pine timber. Here Mr. S. set his mill and has manufactured lumber to build his farm house, barn and to fence and cross fence his entire place with planks and posts from his own lumber and has sold some 15,000 feet of clear lumber at Medford and other points. He has also fifty acres he points with pride to be choice, productive land, that has been lying idle for centuries cleared of the brush, drained and sown to grass. And for the old, run-down fields that have been, but partially cultivated for generations he gathered up 500 loads of fertilizer from the old barns and out-buildings and gave them a coating that has increased the crops per acre wonderfully, which has encouraged and well paid Mr. S., for he considers the general clean-up and benefit to his place and lands worth \$500. He set out a young, thrifty fruit orchard of ten acres and is engaged in diversified farming and his fields are so arranged with plenty of water that he can pasture and farm them by rotation to good advantage and that little, despicable of all insects, the flies, has long since taken its departure, for the whole place has been transformed from an old, dilapidated, run-down, apparently worn out and unproductive farm, to one of cleanliness, thrift and productivity. Many grain stacks, fat cattle, horses, and hogs tell the tale of the proper method and management of a farm in all its details. Now those who predicted Mr. Scott's investment in real estate a failure admit that a prophet has no honor in his own country and are willing and glad to congratulate Mr. S. as a successful, practical farmer and to hope that he and his most estimable wife may live long and enjoy their well-earned blessings. We note other farms that dot our county and also city property of the same class as above mentioned place. If they could be bought at a reasonable figure by the proper person, in a very few years the general appearance of our grand old county would soon have discarded the old, ragged, weather-beaten coat for one more prosperous looking and of brighter colors.

A Few Medford Items.

GATHERED BY J. C. M. Harry Short, son of a prominent family of Foothills creek, was in the city Friday and Saturday, guests of his aged grandmas, Susan Whitney, of South C street, and also having some dental work done by our city dentists that he found difficult to have done other than in Medford.

We had the unexpected pleasure of a brief call Sunday from Theo. Pendleton, of Stockton, Calif. The gentleman is a brother to our good friend and ex-assessor, J. C. Pendleton, of Table Rock. He is quite actively engaged in buying and selling horses. He was en route to his brother, J. C. P.

Alex. Thompson, of the city, accompanied by his son, Dave, and family, of Jacksonville, returned today from a two weeks' visit on Applegate, twenty-four miles from Jacksonville. Heat and yellow jackets were so troublesome that they received little pleasure from their outing.

Johny Olwell was down one day last week.

Mrs. C. R. Ray and Miss Ina Ray were visiting Gold Hill last Tuesday.

Louis Bennett, Misses Artie and Laura Bennett, were down last Sunday.

Mrs. E. G. Stoddard is spending a few days in Gold Ray during her vacation.

The new rope wire is now in place and the new unit is once more in operation. As soon as possible the load will be put on and it will be doing regular service.

Predicts Conference Will End in Row.

ON BOARD STEAMER KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, at sea, Aug. 2.—"I am afraid negotiations will be ended within a week, as the Japanese conditions will be so intolerable as not to admit of discussion."

This most momentous statement was made to me by Count Witte, when he turned to go to his stateroom shortly before midnight. I caught my first sight of M. Witte in the tender at Cherbourg on his way to the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. I had only to follow the direction in which a dozen cameras were pointed to find the man in whose hands lies peace or war. I beheld a somewhat unorthodox figure with uneven gait, face shrewd, kindly, tired—typically Slavonic, with benignant, wide-open eyes, constructing strongly with the oblique, half-close Oriental optics where—as they will in a few days—be trying to read Russia's fate.

It is Wonderful How

Why not buy at home and save agents profits. The Cass Piano House has been established in Medford over five years. Our business has always been satisfactory, our prices reasonable and the same to all. We always sell to the best people. Why? Because they have good business judgment and know that it pays to buy of a dealer instead of an agent who is here today and there tomorrow. Then again we sell pianos that have a reputation and buy direct of the factory, saving the purchaser the agent's commission. No use to jump into a hurry on deal and regret it on your leisure. Better take a little time and talk with business men that have their business and reputation at stake. All our pianos and organs sold at the lowest cash prices obtainable and on easy terms to suit purchasers.

COSS PIANO HOUSE, Stores at Medford, Ashland and Grants Pass.

Revisits Old Haunts.

Wm. Carl, of Portland, who is in charge of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stables at that city, was in the valley this week, buying horses for use on the company's express wagons. Mr. Carl drove stage through this country in the early days and was afterward superintendent of the line between Roseburg and Redding. He returned to Portland Tuesday with five head of horses he had bought.

Southern Pacific Reduced Rates.

On account of the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland the Southern Pacific Company will sell tickets to Portland and return, daily, from May 28th to October 15th, 1905, as follows: Individual tickets, limited to 30 days, for one and a third fare—\$12.25. Party tickets, ten or more, (must travel together both ways) one fair for the round trip—\$9.00; limited to ten days.

Parties of 100, or more, moving on same date, individual tickets at one fare for round trip—\$9.00; limited to ten days.

STOPLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

FOR THE COUGH AND BRONCHITIS

ALL CLASSES OF VETERINARY WORK. Calls answered day or night

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LATELY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U. S. A. ALSO VETERINARIAN FOR HAGGIN RANCH, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Wm. Jones, Sr., and wife, of Beagle, were in Medford Saturday night.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, near Beagle, July 10, 1905, a girl.

E. D. Whitte, one of the prosperous and successful fruit raisers of Antioch district, was in Medford Mon-

SOME BUTTER TESTS

METHODS BY WHICH TO DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

The Use of Preservatives With Fresh Meat—Coloring Matter in Many Sausages—How to Detect Boric Acid in Meat Products.

It is a matter of common information that oleomargarine is sometimes substituted for butter and that rancid and badly made butter is frequently melted, washed with soda and churned with milk for the preparation of renovated or process butter.

Methods are available which, with a little practice, may be employed to distinguish between fresh butter, renovated or process butter and oleomargarine.

The "spoon" test has been suggested as a household test and is commonly used by analytical chemists for distinguishing fresh butter from renovated butter or oleomargarine. A lump of butter two or three times the size of a pea is placed in a large spoon and it is then heated over an alcohol burner.

If more convenient, the spoon may be held above the chimney of an ordinary kerosene lamp, or it may even be held over an ordinary illuminating gas burner.

If the sample in question be fresh butter it will boil quietly with the evolution of a large number of small bubbles throughout the mass.

Oleomargarine and process butter, on the other hand, sputter and crackle, making a noise similar to that heard when a green stick is placed in a fire.

Another point of distinction is noted if a small portion of the sample is placed in a small bottle and set in a vessel of water sufficiently warm to melt the sample.

The sample is kept melted from half an hour to an hour, when it is examined. If renovated butter or oleomargarine, the fat will be turbid, while if genuine, fresh butter the fat will almost certainly be entirely clear.

To manipulate what is known as the Waterhouse, or milk, test about two ounces of sweet milk is placed in a wide mouthed bottle, which is set in a vessel of boiling water.

The milk is thoroughly heated a teaspoonful of butter is added and the mixture stirred with a splinter of wood until the fat is melted.

The bottle is then placed in a dish of ice water and the stirring continued until the fat solidifies. Now, if the sample be butter, either fresh or renovated, it will be solidified in a granular condition and distributed through the milk in small particles.

If, on the other hand, the sample consists of oleomargarine it solidifies practically in one piece and may be lifted by the stirrer from the milk.

Many persons believe that the great mass of the fresh meat sold on the market is preserved chemically. This impression is entirely unfounded. The cold storage facilities of the present day make the use of preservatives with fresh meat unnecessary, and the larger packing houses do not employ them. It sometimes happens that local butchers sprinkle preservatives over a cut of meat in order that they may keep it exposed on the block or hanging in a show window as an advertisement. The use of chemical preservatives with fresh meat is confined to this practice alone.

Preservatives are very commonly used with chopped meats and sausages, especially fresh sausage. They are always employed with canned Vienna and Frankfurter sausages.

When the ends are cut preservatives may be absent. The reason for this is that the temperature required for the complete sterilization of sausages will either burst or distort the skins when the ends are tied, whereas sausages with cut ends afford an opportunity for the escape of the water and steam.

With many varieties of sausages, both fresh and smoked, and with chopped meats of all descriptions, coloring matter is sometimes employed. This is done partly for the purpose of satisfying an unnatural demand for a high colored article and partly sometimes to conceal the grayish color characteristic of old meat, which should not be used at all.

The preservatives employed with meat products are boric acid, borax and sulphites. To detect boric acid about a tablespoonful of the chopped meat is thoroughly macerated with a little water, pressed through a bag and two or three tablespoons of the liquid placed in a sauce dish with fifteen or twenty drops of strong hydrochloric acid is then filtered through filter paper and a piece of tumeric paper dipped into it and dried near a lamp or stove.

If boric acid or borax were used for preserving the sample the tumeric paper should be changed to a bright cherry red color. If too much hydrochloric acid has been employed a dirty brownish red color is obtained, which interferes with the color due to the presence of boric acid. Now, if a drop of household ammonia be added to the colored tumeric paper and it turns a dark green, almost black color, then boric acid is present. If the reddish color, however, was caused by the use of too much hydrochloric acid, this green color does not form.

The corrosive nature of hydrochloric acid must not be lost sight of. It must not be allowed to touch the flesh, clothes or any metal.—New York Tribune.

He Asked For It.

"Do you know that the coin you lent me was a counterfeit?" said the habitual borrower.

"Oh, sure I do. You said that you needed it bad."

A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish, cooked oysters, pork, veal and turkey.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

During the Lewis and Clark Exposition the Southern Pacific Company will sell round trip tickets to Portland, limited thirty days, at one and one-third fare for the round trip.

For parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket, one fare for the round trip. For organized parties of one hundred or more, individual tickets, at one fare for round trip.

Stopover of ten days will be given at Portland on all one way tickets reading through that point during the Exposition. Tickets must be deposited with Joint Agent at Portland and charge of fifty cents will be made on extension of time.

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

The Meaning of Some of Those Whose Origin We Can Trace.

Some of the names of the commonest animals are lost in the dimness of antiquity, such as fox, weasel, sheep, horse, dog and baboon. Of the origin of these the clew is forever lost.

With camel one cannot go further back than the Latin word camelus, and elephant is derived from the old Hindoo word elph, which means an ox.

The old root of the word wolf meant one who tears or rends.

Lynx is from the same Latin root as the word lux (light) and probably was given to these wildcats on account of the fierce brightness of their eyes.

Lion is, of course, from the Latin leo, which word, in turn, is lost far back in the Egyptian tongue, where the word for the king of beasts was lehu.

The compound word leopard is first found in the Persian language, where pars stands for panther. Seal, very appropriately, was once a word meaning of the sea; close to the Latin sal, the sea.

Puma, jaguar, tapir and peccary (from paquires) are all names from South American Indian languages. The coyote and ocelot were called coyotl and ocelote by the Mexicans long before Cortes landed on their shores.

Moose is from the Indian word mooswah, meaning wood eater; skunk, from sequank, an Algonquin term; wampiti in the Greek language means white deer, and was originally applied to the Rocky mountain goat, but the name is now restricted to the American elk. Caribou is also a native Indian word; opossum is from passowine, and raccoon is from the Indian arathkune (by further spherisms).

Rhinoceros is pure Greek, meaning nose horned, but beaver has indeed had a rough time of it in its travels through various languages. It is hardly recognizable as bebrus, babru and bru. The latter is the ultimate root of the English word brown.

The original application was doubtless on account of the color of the creature's fur. Otter goes back to Sanskrit, where it is udra. The significance of this word is in its close kinship to udan, meaning water.

The little mouse hands its name down through the years from the old Sanskrit, the root meaning to steal. The word rat may have been derived from the root of the Latin word rat, to scratch, or rodere, to gnaw.

Hodler is from the latter term. Cat is also in doubt, but is first recognized in catulus, a diminutive of canis, a dog. It was applied to the young of almost any animal, as the English words pup, kitten, cub, etc. Bear is the result of tongue twisting from the Latin fera, a wild beast.

Deer is of obscure origin, but may have been an adjective, meaning wild. Elk is derived from the same root as eland, and the history of the latter word is an interesting one. It meant a sufferer, and was applied by the Teutons to the elk of the old world on account of the awkward gait and stiff movements of this ungainly animal.

Squirrel has a poetic origin in the Greek language, its original meaning being shadow tail. Tiger is far more intricate. The old Persian word tir meant arrow, while tighra signified sharp. The application to this great animal was in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon its prey.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Rapid Fire Justice.

Yankee dispatch characterizes the court rulings of a Toronto magistrate, of whom John Foster Fraser tells in his book, "Canada as It Is." The magistrate, who is reported to have got through with forty cases in forty minutes, was once asked how he managed it. "You must have some system," was the suggestion.

"I never allow a point of law to be raised," was the magistrate's prompt reply. "This is a court of justice, not a court of law."

"Not so very long ago a young attorney wanted to quote law against my sending his man down for six months. He wanted to quote Mathews, I think."

"Well," said I, "Mathews may be a great authority on law, but I guess he hasn't as much authority as I have in this court. Your man goes down for six months."

Praying For Good Husbands.

A picturesque ceremony takes place every year in Haute-Vienne. All the girls in the place on the day of St. Eutropius file in procession to St. Julien-Combes to the cross which is erected near the church to the saint. Each girl hangs her left garter on the cross and prays that she may have a good husband and then gives way to the next girl. The cross is so smothered in garters of different colors that at a short distance it looks as though it were covered with flowers.

MODERN FOOTBALL.

It Comes From the Florentines, Who Got It From Greece.

Did modern football, the Rugby game, travel to England from the Italy of the renaissance and does its history reach back to ancient Greece? A recent writer says: "Probably not more than a few varieties of Rugby football are aware that we have to thank Florentine athletes for the invention of the game and for its introduction into Great Britain. Rugby school was founded somewhere about 1567. It was one of the direct results of what has been called the Florentine or Tuscan fever in England, which set in late in the Italian renaissance. Not only did men of letters come over and settle in England's centers of learning and create others, but many Florentines versed in the theory and practice of polite culture came as well. The game of calcio came to Florence by way of Greece. Something of the sort had figured among the less important games at Olympia. The principal Florentine ground was the Piazza di Santa Croce, where upon the wall of the Palazzo Giulio Parrisi is still to be seen the disk from which the line dividing the ground was drawn across the open square. The ball was of leather, containing an inflated bladder, and apparently was the exact size, weight and shape of the Rugby ball of today.

"Il calcio consisted of a friendly contest between two equal sides of slav-

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A fresh and complete line of men's ladies' and children's shoes of the best quality, including the Celebrate Angeles Selz Royal Blue and Crusaders

For Ranchers, Miners and Prospectors we have the Great Gotzian Shoe, IN ALL STYLES.

Also in stock a large supply of Rubber boots, for fishing season.

Inspection of our goods is respectively solicited.

SMITH & MOLONY

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ers called schiera azura and schiera rossa—blues and reds. The number of players varied according to the size of the ground or the importance of the encounter. In the Piazza di Santa Croce the sides were twenty to twenty-seven strong, while on the public open sports ground at Peretola they totaled as many as sixty each. Originally the players were required to be of noble or gentle blood or such as had gained distinction and rank in the profession of arms. Each man had to be of unblemished reputation and of graceful figure and possessed of accomplished manners.

"In addition to the actual players were 'presidents, standard bearers, judges, an umpire, pages and other officials, all 'without reproach, worthy of the city and courteous in manner.' The costumes of the players were tight fitting drawers and tunics of silk, with feathered caps, all richly embroidered in gold and silver. Leather shoes were worn. The teams were divided into four classes: Forwards, whose places were near the dividing line and whose work was to keep the ball in play; halfbacks, stationed behind the forwards, in order to return the ball to play; three-quarter backs, who were strong kickers and played straight on the ball, and goal keepers, placed at the flags, or boundary, to stop the ball passing."

A Narrow Escape.

Say, Tom, do you remember how we used to go in swimming. Although we knew our jackets small we would later get a trimming?

For mother in her book of rules Had made the best condition. That we should not get near the stream Unless we had permission.

But when Will Johnson came and said That all the kids were going We dropped the garden tools and went. The penalty well knowing.

And how we waded boldly in. Although it made us shiver! Per not imagination strong. Could warm that chilly river.

How presently we hurried home. Contrite and conscience smitten And trying to look innocent And harmless as a kitten.

And how we boldly led to her And bribed our little brother Until she bragged on us and said We always minded mother!

Cheap Pleasure.

With a mind disposed to make the best of things a man may extract much pleasure out of life in passing, although his finances may be as low as those of a South American republic.

Suppose that no good fairy has left an automobile at his door, accomplished by an order for whatever he may need at the repair shop, he need not despair or take himself aside to argue that his life is but a blank.

No, indeed. All that he need do is to sprinkle the back porch with gasoline and sit down in an easy chair while his wife runs the sewing machine inside at a merry clip. The noise and the odor will be so perfect that only an expert could tell the difference between that and what goes with an auto spin.

True, he will lack the hair raising joys and the thrill of running over a cripple occasionally, but for the man who likes the quiet life that will be so much the better.

Would Help Some.

The sweetest songs are those unsung. But, oh, if we could string 'em— These singers—or employ a young. Fair lady not to sing 'em!

Some Extra Ores.

Teacher—How many seasons are there? Bright Boy—About six. Teacher—No, four—spring, summer, autumn and winter. Bright Boy—What about pepper and salt?

Different Degrees.

"He must be a great genius. He is always in debt to the laundry." "That is no evidence. If he were a great enough genius he wouldn't patronize the laundry at all."

Winning Quality.

She couldn't write a line of verse. She couldn't pen a booklet. But there are fallings even worse. And she was quite a cooklet.

To My Patrons.

I am now temporarily located at the Medford Furniture store, where I am prepared to do anything in the way of watch repairing, just the same as ever.

B. N. BUTLER, Watchmaker.

"PUBLIC NOTICE"

Our Electric Transmission Line is now completed to Central Post, Medford and Jacksonville.

We are now ready to furnish Power, Light and Water to those desiring it.

We will devote special attention to the Irrigation of Land by a system of Electric pumps, so successfully used in California and other arid regions.

Our rates are fair and reasonable. Correspondence solicited. All inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Condor Water & Power Company

Tolo - - - Oregon

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson.

In the matter of the Guardianship of the person and estate of P. H. Oviatt, an incompetent person.

Order to show cause in the case appearing in this Court from the petition presented and filed on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1905, by Sarah C. Oviatt, guardian of the person and estate of P. H. Oviatt, an incompetent person, praying for an order of sale of an interest in and to the Constock of Oregon and Marling, quit claims located in the Willow Springs Mining District in Jackson County, Oregon, belonging to said incompetent, that is to be for the best interest of said ward and necessary that said real estate be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the next kin of said ward and all persons interested in said