

If you want to Mine, Saw Lumber, Raise Fruit, Grow Stock or do most anything else you will find your opportunity here THE MAIL tells about it

The Medford Mail.

VOL. XVIII.

MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906

NO. 42

OREGON is the Best part of the United States. ROGUE RIVER VALLEY is the best part of Oregon. MEDFORD is in the center of the valley and THE MAIL the best paper.

ROGUE RIVER PEARS LEAD

New York Pays Almost Fabulous Price for Rogue River Valley Fruit.

The following from a recent issue of the Portland Journal will interest our readers generally and the orchardists of the Rogue River Valley in particular:

It begins to look as if there is to be no end to the possibilities of the Comice pear in the Rogue River Valley. The latest to excite the growers is the returns from a mixed car of Comice and other varieties of pears consigned by C. H. Lewis, of Portland, to the firm of Rae & Hatfield, of New York, in which car were included 580 half boxes of Comice pears of the noted Bear creek orchard brand, Mr. Lewis' holdings, which sold at public auction for the sum of \$4 a half box, or \$8 a box straight, a price far beyond anything realized for even this famous pear in the past. The fruit was packed in the fancy manner which the trade demands, lace paper, lithographed labels, etc., and in the clear half box of twenty-five pounds, which has proven the favorite pear package, all of the pears being of uniform quality and none of them extremely large, the trade not being so desirous of size as of quality in this luscious fruit.

The Bear creek orchard, owned by Mr. Lewis, is particularly fortunate in having a large acreage in Comice and other pears, the owner being among the first of the valley horticulturists to realize the importance of pears in the markets of the world and the particularly fortunate position occupied by the Rogue River Valley for producing perfect fruit. This feature is apparent now to every one, for, while there are but about 120 cars of pears shipped from the valley annually, within five years there will be not less than 600 cars each season. Mr. Lewis has over 100 acres in pears, rapidly coming to the bearing stage, and while the output of the entire country of this favorite table pear is as yet less than twenty cars per annum, within five years the Rogue River Valley will export not less than fifty cars.

Growers of the valley have a good thing in this pear and will "above it along" with a vim. It is practically a monopoly until another pear district of equal merit can be discovered and developed. These pears will net Mr. Lewis the handsome sum of \$3.27 a half box, or \$6.45 a full box, or \$1,920.03 for the 580 half boxes, which yielded a gross return of \$2,356 being but little more than half a car of fruit. When one figures out the purchaser in New York paid full sixteen cents a pound for the fruit, and that there are several middlemen still to get a piece of the pie, it is a revelation as to the cost of living among the plutocrats.

Practical Results of Scientific Farming.

To many, in fact a good majority of farmers, scientific farming is considered but an imagination conjured up by college professors for the sole purpose of deluding the unwary tiller of the soil. Such, however, is not the case. Scientific farming is proving as much a success when it has been put to test as has the scientific methods adopted by Rogue River Valley fruit growers in the production of their excellent and world-famous fruit.

To prove the assertion that scientific farming is a success we will reproduce the following from a Laporte, Indiana, exchange:

Prof. G. T. Christie, of Purdue, assisted by L. H. W. Henry, president of the Farmers' Institute, has demonstrated that the yield of corn can be more than doubled when proper seed is selected, and the corn is raised according to scientific methods. To prove the practicability of the theory more than a hundred plots were cared for in a contest in this county that began last year and has just closed. The most noticeable instance was where a boy's plot was found growing alongside a field of corn planted by his father, who is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in that township. The boy's corn averaged twelve feet in height, while the father's corn is only seven feet high. The boy's corn will yield about double that of the father's field. Prof. Christie was pleased with the general showing made. When the corn is husked it is said there will be fields cultivated by the boys that will yield one hundred bushels to the acre.

Don't Want to Sell.

A Lane county man publishes the following out-of-the-ordinary notice in a Eugene paper: "I hereby notify any and every party, who heretofore has had anything to do with selling my farm near the Hatley school house, 5 1/2 miles from Eugene, either verbally or by writing, to quit. And I further notify said party or parties that my farm is absolutely off the market at this date, and forbid any further action regarding the sale of the same. Dated October 2, 1906. ALBERT KNAK."

HOMESTEADS ON FOREST RESERVES

Since the passage of an act by congress, on June 11, 1906, permitting, under certain conditions, the filing of homestead entries on government land embraced in forest reserves, many inquiries have been made as to how to proceed to acquire these homesteads. United States Commissioner Bliton, of Medford, is in receipt of the following circular from the general land office, and which are being sent out to the register and receiver of all land offices, which fully explains, not only the method of acquiring these lands, but as well the conditions upon which they may be acquired, and the character of the lands which may be embraced in such homestead entries:

1. Both surveyed and unsurveyed lands within forest reserves which are chiefly valuable for agriculture and not needed for public use may, from time to time, be examined, classified and listed under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture, and lists thereof will be filed by him with the secretary of the interior, who will then declare the listed lands subject to settlement and entry.

2. Any person desiring to enter any unlisted lands of this character should present an application for their examination, classification, and listing to the forester, Washington, D. C., in the manner prescribed by regulations issued by the agricultural department.

3. When any lands have been declared subject to entry under this act the land office for the district in which they are located will be furnished with a list thereof, and the register and receiver will immediately, upon receipt of such list, file it in their office, and at the same time issue notices of such filing and name therein the sixty-first day after the date on which the list is filed by them as the date on which the lands listed therein will be open to settlement and entry under the homestead laws.

4. You will keep a copy of the notice of the filing of each list prominently posted in your office during the sixty-day period, and also publish a copy of the notice during that period for not less than four weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county in which any of the lands are located, and if there be no newspaper published in such county you will publish the notice in a newspaper of general circulation published nearest the land.

5. The cost of publishing the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph will not be paid by the receiver, but the publisher's vouchers therefor, in duplicate, should be forwarded through your office to this office, accompanied by a duly executed proof of publication.

6. In addition to the publication and posting, above provided for, you will, on the day the list is filed in your office, mail a copy of the notice to any person known to you to be claiming a preferred right of entry as a settler on any of the lands described therein, and also at the same time mail a copy of the notice to the person on whose application the lands embraced in the list were examined and listed and advise each of them of their preferred right to make entry prior to the expiration of sixty days from the date upon which the list is filed.

7. Any person qualified to make a homestead entry who, prior to January 1, 1906, occupied and in good faith claimed any lands listed under this act for agricultural purposes, and who has not abandoned the same, has a preferred right to enter such contiguous tracts covered by his settlement as will not exceed 160 acres in area and not exceed one mile in length, at any time within sixty days from the date upon which the list of such lands was filed in your office.

8. The fact that a settler named in the preceding paragraph has already exercised or lost his homestead right will not prevent him from making entry of the lands settled upon if he is otherwise qualified to make entry, but he can not obtain patent until he has complied with all of the requirements of the homestead law as to residence and cultivation and paid \$2.50 per acre for the land entered by him.

9. The person upon whose application any land is listed under this act, or who has a preferred right to enter the homestead lands, the preferred right to enter such contiguous tracts listed upon his application as will not exceed 160 acres in area and not exceed one mile in length, at any time within sixty days from the date on which the list embracing such lands was filed in your office but his entry will be made subject to the right of any settler on such lands who makes entry within sixty days from the filing of the list in your office.

10. When an entry embraces unsurveyed lands, or embraces a tract which forms a fractional part of a quarter section (40 acres), or embraces a fractional part of a lot or subdivision of a surveyed section, the entryman must cause such unsurveyed lands or fractional part to be surveyed by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general at some time before he applies to make final proof; but when all of any planned subdivision of a surveyed section is embraced in his entry he will be required to resurvey such technical legal subdivision.

with a certified copy of the plat and field notes of their survey attached thereto.

11. In all cases where a survey of any portion of the lands embraced in an entry made under this act is required the register will, in addition to publishing and posting the usual final proof notices, keep a copy of the final proof notice with a copy of the field notes and the plat of such survey attached posted in his office during the period of publication, and the entryman must keep a copy of the final proof notice and a copy of the plat of his surveyed prominently posted on the lands platted for at least thirty days prior to the day on which he offers his final proof, and at the same time his final proof is offered he must file an affidavit showing the date on which the copies of the notice and plat were posted on the land and that they remained so posted for at least thirty days thereafter.

12. This act does not apply to any lands situated in the counties of Inyo, Tulare, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego, in the state of California, and entries made for lands in the Black Hills forest reserve can only be made under the terms and conditions on which the lands have been listed and then only in the manner mentioned above, and all persons who attempt to make any unauthorized settlement within such reserves will be considered trespassers and treated accordingly. Very respectfully,

G. F. POLLOCK, Acting Commissioner.

In appendix B of this circular appears these items which are of general interest to the public:

1. Only lands chiefly valuable for agriculture and not needed for administrative purposes by the forest service or for some other public use will be classified and listed under the act.

2. Lands covered with a merchantable growth of timber will not be declared agricultural except upon the strongest evidence of its value for agricultural purposes, both as to productivity and accessibility to a market.

3. Areas known to have been occupied by actual settlers prior to January 1, 1906, will be examined first, and when such areas are found chiefly valuable for agriculture they will be listed, in order that the occupant may make entry under the act. The mere fact that a man has settled upon the land will, however, not influence the decision with respect to its agricultural character.

4. Application for classification and listing under the act must be forwarded by mail to the forester, Washington, D. C.

5. All applications must give the name of the forest reserve and describe the land, examination of which is requested, by legal subdivisions, if surveyed; but if unsurveyed, by reference to natural objects, streams, or improvements, with sufficient accuracy to identify the land, and when convenient by a sketch map.

6. No examination of more than one quarter section will be ordered on the application of the same person; but if an application is withdrawn or rejected, a second application may be made for another quarter section.

7. The question of prior right to land applied for can be determined by the department of the interior only, and the forest service will not investigate to determine whether such land is appropriated by a prior right. The applicant should satisfy himself upon this point for his own protection.

8. The first application received in Washington for any new tract is the one on which examination will be made, and all applications received in the same mail will be treated as simultaneous. Notice will be given of all simultaneous and conflicting applications.

9. The allowance of entries and the issuance of patents upon them, under the act, is entirely within the jurisdiction of the secretary of the interior.

10. Special attention is called to section 5 of the act, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be held to authorize any settlement after December 31, 1906, on any lands within forest reserves until such lands have been opened to settlement as provided in the act.

11. Settlement after December 31, 1906, and in advance of opening by the secretary of the interior, will confer no rights and will constitute trespass. Such trespassers will be ejected.

Portland Will Win The Pennant.

From Portland Telegram:

Portland has won the 1906 baseball pennant beyond all recall. The team might lose all the remaining games it has to play and no other club in the league could touch that precious rag, if it won all its remaining games. Portland, Seattle and Los Angeles each has twenty-one games yet to play. The team has won by playing clean and gentlemanly ball, sticking to one another in a pinch, hitting the ball in fact by everything that goes to make the great national sport dear to the hearts of the American people. The Portland people appreciate those fine points, and to show it will present each member of the club with a watch charm as a memento of the year they won the pennant for the Beavers. The charm will be emblematic of the state of Oregon and the Rose City, as well as the national game.

The funeral of Nicholas Thosa, for fifty-two years a resident of Southern Oregon, took place at Grants Pass last Sunday. The deceased was a pioneer member of Jacksonville Lodge I. O. O. F., and was buried under the auspices of Grants Pass lodge of that order.

Lost.

On the road between Eagle Point and the Rose creek school house, a boy's dark overcoat with brass buttons and cape with black velvet collar. The finder please leave at postoffice, Eagle Point.

NATURE'S GIFTS HELD CHEAPLY

Eastern Visitor Expresses Surprise at Our Evident Lack of Appreciation.

"Has it ever occurred to you that nature's bounties are least appreciated when most lavishly bestowed?" queried an eastern visitor at the exhibit building one day last week. "Your Rogue river rancher," continued the visitor, "is not altogether unlike the stunted ox or the fatted swine. He has so long enjoyed the fullness of nature's generous benediction, that he has learned to hold it too cheaply. A few years' residence in the blizzard belt of Dakota or Minnesota would serve to renew his appreciation of the good things he enjoys."

"As I have been feasting my eyes upon the tempting array of luscious fruits displayed in your exhibit building, I have been thinking of the thousands of families in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valley states, already in the icy grip of winter, who have not a barrel of apples in store for the long winter and yet are deeply grateful for the meager store of 'spuds' and 'side meat' they have been able to lay away from their summer's crop."

"These people work early and late and hard to wrest a competence from the bosom of mother earth, in the brief season between seed time and harvest, and are gratefully happy when nature yields even half a crop. 'How many of them would reside in that less favored land if the advantages of this were properly placed before them, I cannot say, but I feel certain that if they could see what I have seen during my week's stay in this section of the Rogue River Valley there would be a remarkable exodus when the snow banks thaw in the spring."

"You do not appear to fully appreciate the marvelous productivity of your land. The fruit growing sections of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa are barren in comparison with this valley and the best products of the eastern orchard are far inferior to the peerless fruits of Oregon growth."

"I am amazed at your waiting for us less fortunate mortals to find our way out here to learn of the things that in other states would be cried from the homesteads and emblazoned on every fence corner. Why, if one-half of the truth of Southern Oregon's productivity was properly presented to eastern people your valley would put have an acre of available land in it ten years from now."

"The eastern farmer is weary of his lot and anxious to better his condition, but he has no conception of the truth as I have learned it. His idea of an orchard is embraced in a few dozen stunted trees that, having been carefully dotted through the rigors of half a score of winters and countless pests, begin to yield grudgingly a few worm-infested returns more fit for the cider mill than the cellar. The magnificence of one of your orchards overcomes him, and is it to be wondered at?"

"I'll promise you that I shall make it a part of my business to tell my neighbors in Northern Minnesota what your board of trade or chamber of commerce has failed to do," said the representative from the "blizzard belt."

The speaker, who has resided in Northern Minnesota for many years, is coming to Medford to reside. While his criticisms may seem to be a little severe they are not altogether undeserved.

Other sections, far less favored, have outstripped the Rogue River Valley in growth and development, simply through an energetic and persistent presentation of their attractions where it would do the most good. Hood River has made herself known throughout the land by a judicious system of practical advertising coupled with a progressive spirit, without which no country can prosper.

Medford has no peer in this peerless state, but she has evidently become lost in the contemplation of her own magnificence.

Outgrown Present Quarters.

The building now occupied by the Medford National Bank will be occupied, upon the removal of the bank to its new home, now nearing completion, by the hardware firm of Nicholson & Platt. The new location is an admirable one. A large brick warehouse will be added to house the new stock of stoves and ranges due to arrive about December 30th. The business of this enterprising firm has completely outgrown the present quarters and a change became imperative. The early days of the new year will find Nicholson & Platt in more commodious quarters, with a larger and more complete stock of goods in their store.

DECLINE OF THE EASTERN ORCHARD

Hon. J. D. Olwell returned this week from a three weeks' trip through the fruit sections of Eastern states. He was through the apple sections of Missouri, Michigan, New York and part of Canada, and being interested in that industry he gave the conditions as he found them more than a passing notice.

He tells of having gone through one 1500 acre orchard in Missouri, which was somewhat of a revelation to him in fruit culture. A revelation because of methods, or rather the lack of any methods, used in growing the fruit and preparing it for market. The orchards were very heavily loaded with fruit, but they did not look good to Mr. Olwell—mostly Ben Davis. The orchards are not cultivated and the land is covered with growing weeds and grass. The trees are not pruned at all and very little spraying is done. In the orchards which Mr. Olwell visited he estimated that fully fifty per cent of the fruit was wormy. They pack in barrels and have two grades of fruit—firsts and seconds. The firsts are presumably those without worms and the seconds are the menagerie—still there is an advantage in shipping the seconds in that the owners do not have to unload the cars to feed the animals as is required in ordinary shipments of stock. The orchards are all from fifteen to forty years old and no new orchards are being planted. Still, Mr. Olwell states, the Missouri fruit grower is making money, even though he grows the Ben Davis variety and these pest infected, because that there is no expense attached to producing his fruit other than the cost of the barrels and the picking.

In New York, Michigan and Canada, pretty much the same conditions prevail, except that a greater diversity of variety is noticeable. There is no activity, no energy, no seeming interest whatever in the fruit industry in any of these localities. The owners simply allow these orchards to be wholly and entirely the product of what nature puts forth—be this product good or bad it seems not to be a matter of any consequence to them. The San Jose scale is just making its appearance in these fruit sections, but the growers seem indifferent to the fatal result which will follow the advent of that greatest of all pests. When this scale shall have taken hold of their orchards with the energy peculiar to it there is but one fate awaiting the orchard—it is surely doomed. The heavy, rough bark of their old trees and their high, overgrown branches will surely prevent the fighting of this scale successfully—in fact there is no way possible in which it can be eradicated. This being the case, they must eventually be destroyed. The further fact that no young orchards are being put out adds another gloom cloud to their horizon, which cloud cannot but prove of profit to orchardmen of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Olwell, while not gloating over the misfortunes which are sure to come to other fruit sections, cannot but rejoice with his fellow orchardmen of the Pacific coast because the same conditions do not prevail here—and why? Our horticulturists are fully alive to the fact that they must combat these pests and are successfully doing so, and having proven that the fruits produced from the tree amply repay the expense, the work will go on and the pests will not be permitted to get a foothold here.

The fact that it is not possible for the eastern fruit states to grow the varieties of fruit which are our staples and which bring the fancy prices is another good symptom.

Mr. Olwell says he saw Comice pears from the Rogue River Valley selling at \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen in the retail markets of New York City.

The New Alfalfa.

An article has been going the rounds of the state press, telling of a new variety of alfalfa, especially adapted to growing on arid soil that has been discovered by the Department of Agriculture. George F. King, of this city, wrote a letter of inquiry to the department and the reply he received indicates that the department would like to know something about the matter, as well as the growers. The letter is as follows:

"Mr. Geo. F. King, Medford, Ore. 'DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 21st inst., with reference to the reported new alfalfa discovered, I will state that we have not been able to learn as to where this rumored alfalfa grows, and the Department of Agriculture knows nothing about this so-called New Mexico alfalfa plant."

"We have under way experimental tests looking to the development of alfalfa which will be even slightly more drought resistant than the ordinary, but no results comparable to those indicated have been secured."

"Yours very truly,"

"J. M. WESTGATE, Assistant Agronomist."

—Boy of seventeen wants to work for board and attend the high school. See Prof. Bling.

Trouble for Legislature.

One of the duties imposed upon the next legislature by the constitution of the state is that of making a new apportionment of the state in senatorial and representative districts, based upon the census of 1905. This task will be a difficult one and in the end quite probably an unsatisfactory one, for the reason that the census is generally acknowledged to have been very inaccurately taken in several counties. The figures are not yet complete and may not be before the legislature convenes. The law does not fix a time within which the census returns shall be filed nor does it require either the county assessor or the county clerk to make footings on the census rolls. As a consequence, four counties, Curry, Lake, Grant and Morrow, have not yet sent in returns, though the census was completed more than a year ago and a large number of census returns contained no totals.

The work of computing totals has therefore been thrust upon the office of the secretary of state, and the clerks in that department are spending their spare time counting the inhabitants of the state as shown by the records made by assessors, who are required to take the census.

From the returns a general idea can be gleaned of the situation which will be presented before the legislature of 1907, in making a re-apportionment of the state. Labor Commissioner Hoff has made a hasty count of the population of each county, according to the returns, and his figures are approximately, though perhaps not absolutely correct. The count is that of the entire population, whereas the apportionment must be based upon the white population. With the exception that Multnomah, Clatsop, Marion and some other Western Oregon counties have more than an equal population of Chinese, and Umatilla and Klamath have more than their due proportion of Indians, the entire population is distributed in practically the same ratio as the white population.

The total population of the state as computed by Mr. Hoff is 463,538. As the Federal census of 1900 showed a total of a little over 413,000, it is apparent that the assessors would a total gain of approximately 50,000.

Section 6 of article 4 of the constitution requires that the legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives among the counties according to a ratio to be determined by computation, and that when any county's population entitles it to more than one-half a senator or representative such county shall be entitled to a member for such fraction. Where a county has not the population to entitle it to a member it may be attached to some adjoining county in forming a district. No county can be divided in forming a district.

Now, if thirty senators and sixty representatives be appointed among counties having a total population of 463,538, the ratio of apportionment will be one senator for each 15,451 inhabitants and one representative for each 7,717 inhabitants.

With this in view we shall see that the apportionment of 1907 is likely to result in a general shaking up. Jackson county is credited with 13,019 inhabitants, which probably falls a couple of thousand short of the true number.

Shakespearean Recital.

Prof. Mulkey, of the Ashland Normal School, will give a Shakespearean reading at Davis opera house, on Saturday evening, October 20th. The affair is being conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church. Prof. Mulkey has chosen "Hamlet" as the subject of his recital, and those who have heard his interpretations of Shakespearean characters are promising themselves a real literary treat.

President B. F. Mulkey, of Southern Oregon, has been urged by critics to go on the platform as lecturer and impersonator, but thinks such a career should be assumed only so far as it contributes to his work of stimulating people to a desire for education and the best things in education.

Mr. Mulkey has given "Hamlet" in Salem, Corvallis, Albany and other cities of the state. The press speaks in terms of highest praise of the work. Only recently he has been asked to give the monologue in one of the leading theaters of Spokane.

The entertainment he will give at the opera house in Medford Saturday evening takes "Hamlet" of the great part of Shakespeare through the labyrinth of his difficulties from the death of the elder Hamlet to his own death, brought about by poisoned and broken fells—the instruments of the usurper's duplicity. As Hamlet lies dead his old friend, Horatio, closes the dreadful tragedy with the words: "Good night, sweet prince, may flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Whoever hears this rendition will afterwards read the play and study it.

Piano and Voice Lessons.

Mrs. Helen M. Brown, voice teacher, voice piano and tone production specialist, Miss Irene Brown, teacher of piano and harmony. Studio at residence, on West Seventh street.

SAID ON THE STREET

Opinions of Some of Our Citizens—Serious and Otherwise.

Lee Watkins:—"If you fancy water will not do good to vegetation on the desert land north of Medford you have but to see what I am doing on my place, near the banks of Rogue river. I have forty acres of land under the ditch, but it is about twenty acres more than I can properly handle, and I would like to sell part of it. I put out some alfalfa last season and it is doing nicely."

J. H. Butler:—"I had a letter from Mr. Hollis today (Tuesday). His sister at Salem is very much improved in health, and he is now in Portland buying another carload of furniture. This will make three full carloads we have had shipped to us this fall."

J. D. Olwell:—"When in New York City recently I was at the office of Attorney Francis Fitch, formerly of Medford. He has a very swell suite of office rooms on Broadway and these are fitted up in elaborate style. I understand Mr. Fitch is attorney for a number of large concerns and is earning lots of money. I also saw Bert Whitman and his wife."

Volney Dixon:—"I closed a deal last week with J. W. Cox, of this city and the extensive Klamath county stockman, whereby he purchased of Gaddis & Dixon 1200 rods of Page's women wire fence for use on his Klamath county ranch. This fence is to be made to order—a special design for his use. Later I expect he will order 720 rods more of the fence. I also sold 500 rods of this fence to Dr. Faze, for use on the farm he recently bought, near Eagle Point."

G. T. Richards, of Butte Falls:—"Yes, sir; Butte Falls is now on the map and the little settlement has been duly recognized by postal department. The Butte Falls postoffice has been established and I have been appointed the town's first postmaster. I am a little shy on supplies as yet, but we are on the map—and are able to 'sit up and notice things.'"

School Notes.

At the board meeting last Saturday the board voted to ask Miss Maud Heap, of Oxford, Ohio, to take the primary position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Floy McNeill, of Ashland. Miss Heap was one of the foremost candidates who applied for the position of primary supervisor. The board not seeing fit to create the new position her papers were placed on file pending developments.

Much interest is shown in the book-keeping work. Ten students have so far enrolled. A fully equipped business department would easily enroll twenty-five students. All we are able to offer with our present equipment is bookkeeping and the business English.

Regular chorus work began Wednesday. As soon as the chorus is well started a boys' glee club and a girls' glee club will be organized. Quartette work will also be taken up.

A geryk pump has just arrived from the Hall Scientific Co., of Boston. This completes the outfit of the laboratory which was ordered last spring. By adding a few pieces each year we may soon have a fine equipment.

The work of the first school month closed last Friday. The rapidity with which all have settled into the proper place argues well for the general success of the year.

High school enrolls eighty-five. Twenty new pupils admitted Monday morning.

School Calendar 1906-7.

Monday, November 12th, Lyceum Course begins with Lulu Tyler Gates Concert Co.

November 12th, 13th and 14th, teachers' institute, Central Point.

November 26th, Mildand Opera Quintet.

November 29th to 30th, Thanksgiving recess.

November 30th, Walbourn, Wizard of Electricity.

December 7th, first quarter ends. December 10th, second quarter begins.

December 21st, holiday recess begins.

Wednesday, January 24, school begins.

January 14th, Dr. John Merritt Driver.

January 18th, Royal Male Quartet. January 25th, first semester ends. January 29th, second semester begins.

February 8th, Rogers and Grilley. February 10th, Shakespeare recital.

March 1st, Maro. March 8th, second quarter ends. March 11th, third quarter begins. May 27th to 31st, final examinations and commencement.

—For sale—Residence lot on South C street. Lot is 60x108 feet. See Ashael Hubbard. 30-ft

—Wanted, wood. Young & Hall, 14-ft