

KNIFING A SHEEP.

Modern Slaughter House Method
Painless and Rapid.

INSTANT DEATH IS ASSURED.

One Dexterous Thrust Through the
Animal's Head by an Expert Work-
man Ends Consciousness—How the
Carcase is Skinned and Dressed.

The easiest way you could possibly think of is the way sheep are killed in the packing houses. Most persons mistakenly imagine that they are treated horribly and see in their minds a bloodthirsty man, with shoulders like hams, standing over a poor, defenseless sheep with a bludgeon in his hands ready to send the creature straight to the promised land. But there is where the sentimentalist goes completely wrong, for if there is an animal that is treated right—in speaking of its death—it is the sheep. There is only one thing that doesn't look as though death was absolute pleasure for the sheep, and that is right at the very start of the killing operation.

The sheep are driven from the yards up a long chute, and when they enter the pathway a leader sheep puts himself at their head to take them up into the killing room. These sheep are trained and are nearly always black so that there will be no mistake made and the leader sheep killed.

This leader takes the animals up the chute to a pen that will hold about fifty sheep. Here a man catches them, two at a time, and shackles them by their hind legs. This is the operation referred to as the only one painful to the sheep.

The animal is then swung on to what is called the Ferris wheel. This wheel is constantly revolving, and as it reaches a certain spot the sheep are transferred to a truck from which they hang head downward. At that point their suffering ceases, for the next workman is the man who kills them.

The killing process is one that is absolutely painless to the sheep. The workman is adept and never misses the mark at which he strikes. With a sharp knife in his hand, he moves down the row of hanging animals, and as he comes to each one he feels of the head just behind the ears and finds the point where the bones of the head leave an opening. In this knife is thrust and goes through the head of the animal, completely severing on both sides a large artery. The sheep is killed instantly. Five hundred sheep can be handled every hour at this point. They are then "pated," an operation that consists of skinning the fore part of the head and the neck.

The next workman skins through the hide on the breast and cuts just one spot below the neck. The fore legs are then broken and cut off to be sent to the bone room.

The fact that there is a time for everything and one man to do just his part and no more is emphasized in the sheep room when one sees just one hind leg skinned by one man and the other skinned in an entirely different operation. The sheep is then put on what is called the endless chain. This chain consists of hooks at intervals and is constantly moving, making the rounds of the room in about twenty minutes. Along this chain are the workmen, and as the sheep is passed on to them by the chain they do their work and wait for the next carcass.

After the two hind legs have been skinned the back is partly skinned and the animal is passed on to the next man who is called a "pelter." He grasps the pelt just above the hind legs, and with a few deft twists of it, it is pulled off and the sheep passed on to the next workman.

After being skinned the sheep are carefully washed and wiped, a new towel being used on every animal. An endless chain is in progress here also, for when a towel is used it is thrown into a vat of boiling water, washed and put into a drier to be used over and over again. After the animal has been washed the head is taken off and the neck washed in the same manner as the rest of the carcass. The government inspector then gets it, and it is subjected to a rigid examination, after which the stamp of approval of the United States is put on.

After the head is taken off it is sent to the floor below, where the tongue is taken off and the remainder of it sent to the bone room.

There are two ways of dressing the sheep. Some of the buyers insist on having the carcase fat with the animal, while others do not care about it. If the fat is desired it is put on the hind part of the animal, covering about one-half of the body, and is then split, revealing the carcass shorn of the viscera.

The dressed animals are hung on overhead tracks and put on an elevator to be sent to the cooling room.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ancient Proofreading.
The editions of books printed 200 or 300 years ago are almost entirely free from typographical errors, which may be attributed to the fact that early publishers were generally eminent scholars and themselves gave much attention to the revision of their proofs. After sending the proofs they frequently turned them over to other scholars with the request to revise and correct, and as the printer's time was then deemed a matter of small consequence a perfection was attained which is seldom equaled by modern printers.—Exchange.

The man who does you a wrong has need of pity.

STENCIL LETTERS.

Used by Writers and Illuminators in the Early Ages.

Notable characters were known to the ancients. They were used in teaching children to read. The ancients had also stencil letters, which they used to secure a regular style of penmanship. They even made use of plates, thus open cut, containing an entire page. It was placed on the papyrus to guide the pens of children. "An excellent means," saith Quintilian, "to learn them not to exceed the desired proportions." The Emperor Justinian (A. D. 528) could neither read nor write, an unexampled thing in one of such high rank. When it was necessary for him to sign his name he had a scribe of gold through which were cut the letters of his name. "Then," said Procopius, "placing this tablet on the paper, one conducted the hand of the prince, holding the stylus dipped in purple on the type of the different letters, and took away the writing furnished with his signature." The same thing is reported of King Theodoric and of Charlemagne.

In the middle ages the illuminators and decorators made much of such tablets for tracing involved initial letters and even in a way composed entire works, such as copies of the psalm songs, etc. A chartered abbot near Mayence possessed some sixty of the alphabets cut in leaves of laton, a copper alloy. Later these patterns were replaced by stamps whose imprint is proved by the evidences on the reverse of the page as early as the thirteenth century. In 1288 the monks of Fribourg published a treatise relating to money in this way, and it seems, according to a passage in Pliny and another in Petronius, that these stencils were used to publish figures and designs as well.—Charles W. Hall in National Magazine.

SUPREME COURT GOWNS.

They Are Made of the Finest Silk and Are Quite Costly.

It is said that the cut and style of the gowns worn by the justices of the supreme court of the United States are so peculiar that it is not always possible to have one correctly made.

The wife of a former justice used to enjoy telling of her trying experiences when she wished to have made in Paris the gown her husband was to use. The gowns worn there by scientists, scholars and students differ altogether from those our justices wear.

In London any clerical tailor would have understood the kind of gown desired, but not so in Paris. Wherefore, after many failures, the justice's wife gave instructions to the fashionable modiste who made her gowns. This modiste was entirely successful in turning out a gown for the justice.

The justice's gowns, which are always of the best quality of silk, cost upward of \$100. When the supreme court was first organized the justices wore quite gaudy gowns. A portrait in oil of the first chief justice, John Jay, now hangs in the robing room opposite the supreme court chamber, and in this portrait the chief justice is represented as wearing a black gown with a broad bright red border around the neck and down the front. It is edged with gray, and the sleeves show a red border at the top and bottom, also edged with gray.—Harper's Weekly.

A Curious Windstorm.
A peculiar freak of weather is the storm called the "williwaw." This form of storm is confined to that far-off island Tierra del Fuego. The coast is indented with deep floods crowned with high mountains. Down from their gorges drops the williwaw. A low, hoarse muttering is heard in the distance. Suddenly, without the least preliminary puff, a fearful blast of wind drops upon the sea. The water is not raised into waves, but driven into fine dust. Fortunately the shock lasts but ten or twelve seconds, and calm follows at once, for no vessel could stand such a wind for even half a minute. During the coming and going of a williwaw the barometer may be watched to drop a tenth of an inch or more and rise again at once.

She Was a Skeptic.
In pioneer days a settler near the present town of Albany, Mo., bought for his wife the first cook stove ever seen in that part of the state. It was an object of great curiosity, and the woman's next door neighbor, who lived ten miles away, came to see how it would work. Without comment she saw the dinner cooked. She ate the meal with judgment held in reserve and then remarked, with a shake of the head:
"Well, Sarah, it cooks all right, and the victuals taste good, but I don't believe it will ever be a success."

Mistakes.
To make mistakes is human. Everybody makes mistakes, the best of us included. To acknowledge mistakes is commendable. It is evidence that one is learning by experience, and it shows that he has the courage to acknowledge a blunder. Courage is a rare quality in these days.—Leslie's.

Badly Expressed.
"Yes, Aunt Mary went out without her rubbers, and now she is in heaven."
"My, my! What dreadful things result from a little carelessness!"—Exchange.

The Wrong Man.
"Just a minute, old chap. You're just the man I want to see."
"No, I'm not. I can't spare a cent."
—Pittsburgh Post.

If your eyes are always cast down, cobwebs will gather on the ceiling.

Siam's Garden Lands.

Much of the garden land in lower Siam is made by digging trenches to raise the ground, so that half is trench and half ridge, and only rice can be grown in the trenches. Thus practically only one-half of the garden land gives any return, yet the price of such land in the best localities is \$100 to \$250 an acre.

Ellis Island.
In the prehistoric days of the American continent the Indians called what is now Ellis Island, in New York harbor, Kioskik, which in English meant Gull Island. The tribes thereabout had some strange traditions about it.

Good Reason.
"Judge," said the caller, "I wish you'd tell me what I have to do to get my name changed."
"What is your present name?"
"Benjamin Lemuel Zebulon Hubb."
"You wish to have 'Hubb' changed to something else?"

"No; I want a new one entirely, something like William Thompson or George Jones—something short and easy, you know."
"Your objection to your name, then, is that it is too long, I presume. Why can't you just use your initials?"
"That only makes it worse, judge. Whenever I give my name as B. L. Z. Hubb somebody snickers."—Chicago Tribune.

The Japanese Juggler.
A man who has traveled in Japan says of the feats of a native juggler: "He took an ordinary boy's top and spun it in the air, then threw the end of the string back toward it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself all ready for the second cast. By the time it had done this it had reached his hand and was ready for another spin." The paper butterflies he made by help of a fan to alight wherever he wished. The spectator requested that one might be made to settle on each ear of the juggler. "Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required point and there left them comfortably settled."

Douglas Jerrold.
Of Douglas Jerrold the following story is told by W. Teignmouth Shore in "Dickens and His Friends":
While living at Putney Jerrold had a brougham built for him. At the coachmaker's one day he was looking at the immaculate varnish on the back of the vehicle.

"Its polish is perfect now," he said, "but the urchins will soon cover it with scratches."
"But, sir, I can put on a few spikes that will keep them off."
"No. To me a thousand scratches on my carriage would be more welcome than one on the hand of a footsore lad to whom a stolen lift might be a god-send."

SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Minnie Kelly, Plaintiff,

vs.

Leroy Kelly, Defendant. Suit in Equity for a Divorce.

To Leroy Kelly, the above named defendant: In the NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby notified that you are required to appear in the above entitled court and cause and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause within ten (10) days from the date of the service of this summons upon you if served within Jackson County, State of Oregon, or if served within any other county within this state, then within twenty (20) days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served upon you by publication, then on or before the last day so prescribed in the order for publication of said summons; and you will take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint within said time, plaintiff will apply to the court for an order of default and for a decree against you for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and the plaintiff herein, Minnie Kelly, and for a further decree awarding plaintiff the sole custody of Flora Gwynell Kelly, the minor issue of said marriage, and for such other and different relief as to the court may seem equitable.

This summons is published in the Jacksonville Post by order of the Hon. J. R. Neill, Judge of the County Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, and which order was made and dated on the 28th day of December, 1911, and it is therein ordered that you appear and answer the complaint on file herein on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date prescribed in said order as the date of the first publication of this summons.

The date of the first publication of this summons and the date prescribed in the aforesaid order for the first publication of this summons is December 30th, 1911, and the date of the last publication thereof and on or before which date you are required to appear and answer said complaint is February 10th, 1912.

H. K. HANNA, JR., Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

December 13, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Florence Maxson Wade, whose post-office address is 23 South Helena Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, did on the 26th day of March 1910, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 96025, to purchase the N E 1/4 S W 1/4, Section 2, Township 41 S., Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$250.00 the timber estimated 170,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$25.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 1st day of March, 1912, before Register and Receiver United States Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon.

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

BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of James A. Baird, a deceased person.

Notice is hereby given that H. K. Hanna Jr., the administrator of the estate of James A. Baird, deceased, has rendered, presented and filed for settlement in the above entitled court and matter his final account and report of his administration of said estate; and that Saturday the 23rd day of January 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the courtroom of said court at the courthouse in Jacksonville, Jackson County, State of Oregon, has been duly appointed and fixed by the order of the Judge of the above entitled court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and report and for settlement thereof and of said estate.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that all objections to said account and report or any item thereof must be filed on or before the date and time aforesaid, to-wit: January 23rd, 1912 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Date of first publication in hereof is December 29th 1911. Date of last publication is January 20th 1912.

H. K. HANNA JR., Administrator of the estate of the above named decedent.

SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

G. Loud, Plaintiff,

vs.

The Gold Bay Realty Company, a corporation, The Grants Pass Banking and Trust Company, a corporation, The Enterprise Mining Company, a corporation, Candor Water and Power Company, a corporation, Walter S. Brown, C. E. Ray and Frank H. Ray, W. A. Jones and W. C. Hale, Defendants.

To The Enterprise Mining Company, a corporation and Walter S. Brown: In the NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of service upon you if served within Jackson County, Oregon, or within twenty days from the date of service if served within any other county within the State of Oregon, and if service upon you be had by publication of summons, then within six weeks from the date of the first publication of summons upon you, which date of first publication is Saturday, December 2, 1911, and the last date of publication and the last date for your appearance herein is January 13, 1912, and you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer to the complaint filed against you in said Court and cause within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For judgment against the defendant, Walter S. Brown, on the twenty-seven causes of suit in the complaint set forth for the total sum of \$2306.13, principal and attorney's fees, besides interest as in the complaint set forth, and that the liens set forth in the complaint be foreclosed and that the real property therein described, to-wit: The North 1/2 of the Southwest 1/4, and the South 1/2 of the Northwest 1/4, all in Section 15, Township 35 South, Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon, and the personal property, equipment and appurtenances connected with said real property be sold in the manner provided by law for sale of real property on lien foreclosure, and that the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of the sums found due to the plaintiff, principal, interest, attorney's fees and his costs and disbursements, and that upon such sale each of the defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim and equity of redemption in and to said premises and every part thereof, and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as is equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable J. R. Neill, County Judge for Jackson County, Oregon, made and entered November 28, 1911, ordering publication thereof in the Jacksonville Post, a newspaper of general circulation published at Jacksonville, in Jackson County, Oregon, for a period of six successive weeks.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1911.

H. D. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Application for U. S. Patent.

L. W. SMITH, Applicant.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon.

November 10, 1911.

Mineral Application No. 07284.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, L. W. Smith, whose post-office is Gold Hill, Oregon, has made application for a patent to the Stansell Consolidated Group of Placer Mines, originally located as placer ground by Wm. Ludington January 12th, 1898, said location notice being of record in Volume 19 of Mining Records of Jackson County, Oregon, at page 131 thereof, and amended location thereof made by W. R. Stansell January 23rd, 1906, as the Stansell Consolidated Group of Placer Mines, numbered from One to Four inclusive, said location notices being of record in Volume 15 of Mining Records of Jackson County, Oregon, at pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 thereof, same being surveyed land situated within the Foothills Creek Mining District, Jackson County, Oregon, in the Roseburg Land District, and which is more fully described according to the official U. S. Survey thereof as follows, to-wit:

"The Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section twenty-five (25), Township thirty-seven (37) South of Range Four (4) West of the Willamette Meridian, Jackson County, Oregon, containing eighty acres, the said group of placer mining claims being of record in the office of the Recorder of Jackson County, Oregon, at Jacksonville, in the said county and state as aforesaid.

There are no adjoining or conflicting claims. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said placer mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, in the Roseburg Land District, during the sixty days period of publication hereof or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

BENJ. F. JONES, Register.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

November 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore J. Mattingly, of Jacksonville, Oregon, who, on May 24, 1908, made Homestead entry Serial No. 5665, for N 1/2 N W 1/4, Section 18, Township 38, south, Range 2, west Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Casso, United States Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 5th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: John Crump, of Jacksonville, Oregon; Charles Dunford, of Jacksonville, Oregon; Charles Dunford Jr., of Jacksonville, Oregon; Richard Ford, of Jacksonville, Oregon.

BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tree-Honey

For Coughs and Colds.

E. C. HOGGETT, Pres. and Mgr.

S. C. WHITTICRAN, Secy. and Treas.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY ABSTRACT-TITLE CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Only new up-to-date Abstract Plant in Jackson county.

Bell Phone Jacksonville 11.1

Home Phone Jackson 2006

Medford, Pacific Main 2511

Medford, Home 356

Jacksonville, - - Oregon

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. T. T. SHAW

Dentist.

Office in Ryan Building, California St.

Upstairs

JACKSONVILLE OREGON

H. K. HANNA

Lawyer

Office in Bank of Jacksonville Building

JACKSONVILLE OREGON

GUS NEWBURY

Attorney-at-Law

Will Practise in All Courts in the State

MEDFORD, OREGON.

D. W. BAGSHAW

Attorney at Law

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER

Office Hours: { Forenoon 9 to 12

{ Afternoon 1:30 to 5

Bank of Jacksonville Building.

JACKSONVILLE, - - OREGON

TILE FOR SALE

We have now in stock at our kiln, a large quantity of first class drain tile. Sizes 3 to 8 inches. For sale at reasonable prices. Call and examine, or send us your order.

Jacksonville Brick, Tile & Lime Company.

I Am Still in Business

At the old stand with a complete line of Furniture, Carpets, Window Shades, Stoves and Ranges, Glassware, Mirrors, Pictures, Etc., Etc.

T. L. DeVore



J. W. Chamberlain, of Layton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? Sold by all dealers.

Charles F. Dunford DRAYAGE

Express, Freight, General Delivery. Teaming to all Parts of the Country. Nothing too Heavy or too Light. Agents for Celestin Mineral Water.

JACKSONVILLE OREGON

Many pleased customers

Our best recommendation. Call and inspect our stock of Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Hand Bags, Purses, Stationery, Post Cards and Novelties of all kinds. A fine line of cigars always on hand.

City Drug Store

John Dunnington A. S. Kleinhammer

Jacksonville Meat Market

DUNNINGTON & KLEINHAMMER, Props.

Dealers in

All Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats.

Poultry, Choice Lard, Etc.

JACKSONVILLE, - - OREGON