

LOCAL NEWS

W. T. Grieve was at Medford Wednesday.

Gus Newbury was at the court house Tuesday.

Sheriff W. H. Singler was at Medford Thursday.

Clint Gallatin of Buncom was in town Wednesday.

Charles Pursel of Buncom was in town Saturday.

Mrs. W. T. Grieve was a visitor at Medford Tuesday.

Harry Lay was transacting business at Medford Tuesday.

William Chambers of Central Point was in town Monday.

Christmas postal cards and booklets at the City Drug Store.

Teachers examinations will be held in this city next week.

Frank Crump of Sterling was a recent visitor in this city.

M. Sindley of Lake Creek was a visitor in this city Monday.

J. G. Hurt of Ashland was in this city a short time Saturday.

Horace Pelton of Sams Valley was a recent visitor in this city.

Mrs. Annie Broad visited her daughters at Medford Saturday.

Dr. R. E. Golden made a business trip to Medford Wednesday.

Miss Lelia Prim was a visitor at Medford Thursday afternoon.

Surveyor Elksnat was at Medford a short time Thursday morning.

Charles Hamilton of the Applegate was in town one day this week.

J. M. Childers a former resident of this city, was in town recently.

G. W. Canning, solicitor for the Redmen lodge, was in town Monday.

A. S. Hubbard of Ashland was a visitor at the court house this week.

Miss Ellen Wells of Ashland visited with friends in this city Tuesday.

David Crocker of Medford was a business visitor in this city Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hanna were visitors at Medford Saturday evening.

Mrs. James M. Cronmiller was a Medford visitor Thursday afternoon.

Herman Offenbacher and Ralph Pitcock of Applegate were in town Thursday.

F. Claspell of Willow Springs was transacting business in this city Thursday.

Joseph Goldsby of Buncom was transacting business in this city Wednesday.

Col. Williams of the Taylor-Williams Co. was a Medford visitor Monday forenoon.

A crew of carpenters are busy this week putting a new roof on the U. S. Hotel.

Fred Kleinhammer of Applegate has sold his farm to Harley Hall and E. Forman.

Miss Nellie Collins, teacher of the public school at Ruch, was in town Saturday.

The new school house on Foothills creek is completed. School opened in it December 1st.

Dr. O. N. Nelson of Medford was transacting insurance business in this city Friday.

W. W. Cameron of the Applegate valley was transacting business in this city Saturday.

Frank Cameon of Uniontown was transacting business in this city Monday forenoon.

The Rebekah lodge had a "pie social" after the close of the regular session Monday evening.

Mrs. Mary Bauten and E. N. Noble of Medford transacted legal business in this city Wednesday.

W. H. Venable, a prosperous farmer of Ruch was transacting business with our merchants this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey of Eugene visited at the home of their son in this city several days this week.

Superintendent J. Percy Wells was transacting business pertaining to the schools, at Medford Monday.

Luke Ryan has moved his stock of general merchandise to Medford where Wm. Ulrich is disposing of it for him.

J. N. Bradbury plead guilty to a charge of entering the Moore bar, at Medford, Sunday and was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Misses Dora and Cordelia Reuter who had been visiting their mother and sister in this city during the past week, returned to The Dalles Monday.

Lyman N. Judd, a well known real estate man of Talent, died Tuesday of heart failure. He was a veteran of the civil war and was aged about 80 years.

James E. Tyhurst died at Medford Sunday morning, aged 84 years. He was a native of Ohio and had been a farmer all his life. Funeral was held Monday forenoon, interment in the cemetery at this city.

Jonathan Andrew Robbins, a native of the state of Indiana, died at Medford, Saturday, aged 45 years. Funeral Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the Medford lodge I. O. O. F. of which order deceased was a member.

Sheriff W. H. Singler was at Medford Monday.

A. L. Gall was a recent business visitor at Medford.

Walter Boswick was over from Applegate Saturday.

Judge Prim transacted business at Medford Thursday.

John Teller of Watkins was in town one day this week.

Luke Ryan was transacting business at Medford Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor of Ruch were in this city Thursday.

A. B. Butler of Ellensburg, Washington, was in town this week.

Fred Cople of the Applegate valley was a visitor in town Thursday.

Mrs. C. B. Stout and daughter Ora, were recent visitors at Medford.

Charles Oveton of Butte Falls was a recent visitor at the court house.

T. M. Hayes of Buncom was transacting business in this city Monday.

Mrs. C. Ulrich and Mrs. H. K. Hanna were recent visitors at Medford.

Mrs. A. Elmer has had a new roof put on and other improvements made to her residence on Fifth street.

Charles Clark of Rhyolite, Nevada, a former resident of this county, is visiting friends in the valley this week.

Income Tax Law Explained.

Portland, Or., Dec. 9.—(To the Editor of The Telegram)—In response to the questions forwarded to this office, you are advised as follows:

When did the income tax take effect? The income tax covers a period from March 1, 1913, to December 31 of this year, and parties making returns of their incomes have from January 1 to March 2, 1914, in which to make said returns.

Is a home valued at so much rental, where the party lives in it, included as income? The way this question is worded, it is not just clear just what the party desires, but would say that where a party lives in his own home and figures that the home should bring a certain amount if rented to another, it would not be included as income to party who owns said home and resides therein.

How are mortgages, bonds, etc., classed, and if they are taxed does that become double taxation? Bonds and mortgages are not taxed under the income tax law. It is only the income derived from such bonds and mortgages that is taxable.

Milton A. Miller, Collector.

Federal Road Policies

There has been a steady movement for better roads during the past 20 years, and today about 34 States have highway commissions or some other State highway agency. The total annual expenditure of the States for construction and maintenance of roads which ten years ago amounted to but \$2,000,000, has grown to \$43,000,000 in 1912. The Federal Government should take the lead in investigational and experimental work, and there is need for a central agency which can furnish the best information on all problems of road building and maintenance. Recently Congress made an appropriation of \$500,000, for improving post roads, expenditure to be contingent on the appropriation of double the amount of money by the State or local subdivision. If Federal aid is to be further extended in highway development, legislation to that end should incorporate this cooperative principle. The Federal Government should deal with the State as the lowest unit, through an expert highway commissioner as its agency. The plan should provide for maintenance as well as construction. Preference should be given to the improvement of roads over which products from the farms can be taken to the nearest railway station. A scheme of road construction and maintenance within a State should be developed and mutually agreed upon. Money appropriated by the Federal Government should be apportioned on the basis of such factors as total population, farm population, area, taxable valuation and mileage.—Dept. Agriculture Report

Irrigation Institute Planned

North Yakima, Wash., Dec. 11.—Irrigation in all its phases from storage reservoir to growing crops will be dealt with at a meeting to be held here January 14 to 18, under the auspices of the Reclamation Service. The meeting is to be known as the Columbia River irrigation institute, and will be addressed by Federal state and county officials. Commissioner I. D. O'Donnell, of the Reclamation Service, recently appointed by President Wilson to a committee having under its supervision all reclamation projects, is to talk. There will also be an expert from the United States Department of Agriculture, and speakers from the State Department, the State University and the State College.

POLAR CONTRASTS

The Arctic Is a Deep Cup, the Antarctic a Huge Bulb.

FORMS OF LIFE DIFFER ALSO.

In the North Are the Eskimos, and Plants and Animals Are Relatively Abundant, While the South Has No Human Beings and Little Vegetation.

The earth whirls around an invisible axle, one end of which forms the deep cup of the Arctic ocean, while the other spins the huge white button of the antarctic continent.

In the north the ice floats on the sea like a moving floor. In the south it rests like a bossy shield on a vast dome of uplifted rock.

Close around the edges of the ice world, both north and south and even within it, animals and plants are found living. But in their species these inhabitants of the opposite poles are as different as the poles themselves.

On and around the antarctic continent there are several species of birds, notably albatrosses, petrels and the strange, upright walking penguins, with their black coats, white waistcoats and ludicrously polite bearing. There are also whales and seals, but the human form is absent, except so far as it is mimicked to the eye of fancy by the stately penguins. The plants are scanty in number, although some bear flowers.

Within the arctic circle the scene is more animated. There are many arctic plants, some bearing brilliant flowers. Yellow buttercups and arctic poppies warm the heart of the explorer.

The saxifrage puts out its starry blossoms within 7 1/2 degrees of the pole. There are so many other species that a very attractive bouquet of arctic flowers may be formed. The animal life of the arctic is also relatively abundant. In the sea is the world circling whale, the walrus with his curious tusks and the various species of seals. On the land and snow and sometimes on the icecaps are large and remarkable animals often in abundance. The great polar bear alone would suffice to make the lands that he tenants famous. Then there are reindeer, musk oxen, foxes, wolves, hares and lemmings. Among birds, are grouse, ptarmigans, snow buntings, falcons, puffins and auks. But man is there, too, in the person of the hut dwelling, fur clothed, fish spearing Eskimo.

The reason why the life around the two poles is so different and so contrasted in its forms is probably to be found in the climatic differences, which, in turn, are governed by the elevation. The sea life is similar in both cases—whales and seals are the characteristic animals that inhabit the polar waters. But the great elevation of the antarctic continent, with its eternal burden of snow and ice, thousands of feet in thickness, continually sending down immeasurable glaciers that form vast platforms of thick ice all around the borders of the continent, keeps the mean temperature at a low level and drives life away from the snow buried land. The atmosphere over the south pole manufactures snow and ice without limit. As the burden piles higher at the center it pushes outward on all sides down the slopes of the continent until it reaches the bordering sea.

But things have not always been thus. The recent explorers of the antarctic have found remains of ancient life, recalling the life of the temperate zones and the tropics. The coal deposits of the antarctic continent are believed to be of vast extent. They could not have been formed under present conditions. They consist of the fossilized remains of immense forests. They could not have been transported to their present location either by land or water. They must have been formed where they are. Consequently the antarctic regions must once have enjoyed a mild climate and atmospheric conditions very favorable to an abundant vegetation.

But if there was an abundance of vegetation there is every reason to believe that there was an abundance of animal life also. At that time the south pole, instead of being elevated many thousands of feet above the sea, may have lain at a low level. That, in itself, would raise the mean temperature, but it would not be sufficient to produce all the difference between present and past conditions of antarctic life.

Either the sun was hotter in that distant time, or the composition of the atmosphere was such as to retain more heat, or the inclination of the earth's axis was different from what it is today, or, as some have imagined, the solar system was then passing through a warmer region of space. Whatever the cause may have been, there is no doubt that there was a time when the lands around both the poles were habitable by animals and plants, most of which have since been driven toward the equator.

As the antarctic continent rose, and assumed its burden of ice, the relics of its former splendid life were buried almost beyond recovery, while in the far north, where there has been no corresponding elevation, but possibly a depression, more of the ancient life forms have remained, while the traces of what they once were are more easily recovered.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman Review.

Labor is the genius that changes the world from indolence to beauty and the great curse to a great blessing.—J. M. W. Turner

PAUPER SNOBS OF INDIA.

Beggars That Will Not Work Because They Are Aristocrats.

One-fourth of the Anglo-Indian population in India is supported by charity. For the Anglo-Indian thinks that work is beneath him, and really at heart he is a born snob. It isn't drunkenness which makes him an object of charity, for there is comparatively little drunkenness among the poor in India. Nor is it the seasonal trades, as it sometimes is with us, for work there is continuous the year round. Neither is it the monotony of a dreary home or daily toil that drives him to drink and then to poverty. For there is no part of Calcutta where there are people of one social grade, but the homes of the poor are interspersed with the rich.

He is a pauper purely and simply because he is an aristocrat. He has English blood in his veins and he wants to live like the English, and the English in India are the successful and the rich. They have their well appointed homes, their servants and every luxury. The Englishman who works with his hands, the men in the factories, the day laborers, the frontiersmen, the farmers are not found in India. The beggar snob does not know of their existence. He knows only the coolies and the Hindus, who work with their hands, and he will not be one of them. He wishes to pattern his life after the Englishman whom he knows. He wants to have a servant and be waited on, and if he cannot he will not work. To dig with a shovel is a disgrace in his eyes and begging is infinitely more respectable.

So the Anglo-Indian pauper is supported on a scale better than that of the faithful workmen among the Hindus and coolies, and the burden of the charity falls on the rich English. The wealthy Hindus will take none of the responsibilities. They say that the Englishman created this class and that on him falls the weight of support.

There is another cause of this poverty also, apart from this strong false sentiment. That is the insanitary conditions of life which cause the death of the father of the household at an early age. This reduces the family to pauperism at once, as the lines of work open to the Anglo-Indian woman which she will accept are practically none.—Chicago Tribune.

INGENIOUS SUNDIALS.

They Were Quite Popular in Paris in the Eighteenth Century.

Parisians have always been extremely devoted to sundials, and it is probable that the French capital possesses a greater number of these time indicating devices than any other city in the world.

Even in the eighteenth century the sundial was most popular in Paris, and fashion singled out for its choice the sundial of the Palais Royale. Every day at noon this was the center of interest of an eager crowd. A writer of that period tells of a "great crowd in the corner of the Palace Royale garden, standing motionless with their noses in the air," each was waiting for noon, having his watch in hand, ready to set at 12 o'clock.

When the Duke of Orleans was altering the palace in 1782 the Parisians were much disturbed, thinking that they were to be deprived of their favorite sundial. But the duke not only preserved the sundial, but added to it a little powder magazine, which was so arranged that it exploded when the sunlight fell upon it, thus notifying every one who heard the explosion that the hour of noon had arrived. Later a cannon which was discharged by the sun at noon took the place of the little powder magazine.

Buffon arranged an ingenious dial in the botanical garden. A globe which represented the earth was suspended by a hair. The hair was burned through by the sun at noon, and the globe fell upon a Chinese gong.—St. Louis Republic.

The Greatest Discovery.

We were talking of the great discoveries and wondering which was the greatest, and some of us suggested electricity, wireless telegraphy, flying machines and microbes and anesthetics. One fell back on steam, but another—a reticent man usually—remarked that the most surprising discovery of man was that this earth moves round the sun and is not the most important small holding in the universe.—London Spectator.

Began to Enjoy Himself.

"He stayed so late that in desperation I brought out the graphophone about 11:30 and played 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

"Did that start him?"

"Quite the contrary. When he learned we had a graphophone he made me play about every record we had."—Louisville Courier Journal.

What She Had.

Swatbs married a widow on being told that she had an ocean of money. He afterward found she did not have a bank account at all. He had only been told that she had a notion of money, which he found out soon enough.—London Telegraph.

A Second Edison.

Farmer—Yes, sir. That hired man of mine is one of the greatest inventors of the century. City Boarder—You don't say? What did he invent? Farmer—Patented molasses.—Judge.

Rather Odd.

"It's pretty expensive to have one's own lawyer."

"But it doesn't cost anything to keep one's own counsel."—Boston Transcript.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY EXCURSION TO LOS ANGELES



December 29 1913 Return Limit March 14, 1914

ROUND TRIP FARES

Grants Pass	\$32.80	Medford	\$31.55
Rogue River	32.50	Phoenix	31.35
Gold Hill	32.15	Talent	31.20
Central Point	31.70	Ashland	31.00

SPECIAL TRAIN SCHEDULE

Lv. Grants Pass 2:49 p.m.	Lv. Medford 4:00 p.m.
" Rogue River 2:59 "	" Phoenix 4:14 "
" Gold Hill 3:15 "	" Talent 4:25 "
" Central Pt. 3:42 "	" Ashland 5:10 "

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

Tickets will be sold December 29. Will be good for return until March 31, 1914, and permit stop-overs on going or return trips.

Full particulars, with interesting and descriptive literature on California's famous outing resorts from any S. P. Agent.

JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

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Consisting of Parisian Ivory Toilet Sets, Handbags, Stationery, Books, Hand Mirrors, Perfumery, Watches and Jewelry and numerous other items. Come in and see.

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