

CIVILIAN MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN NEVER IDLE

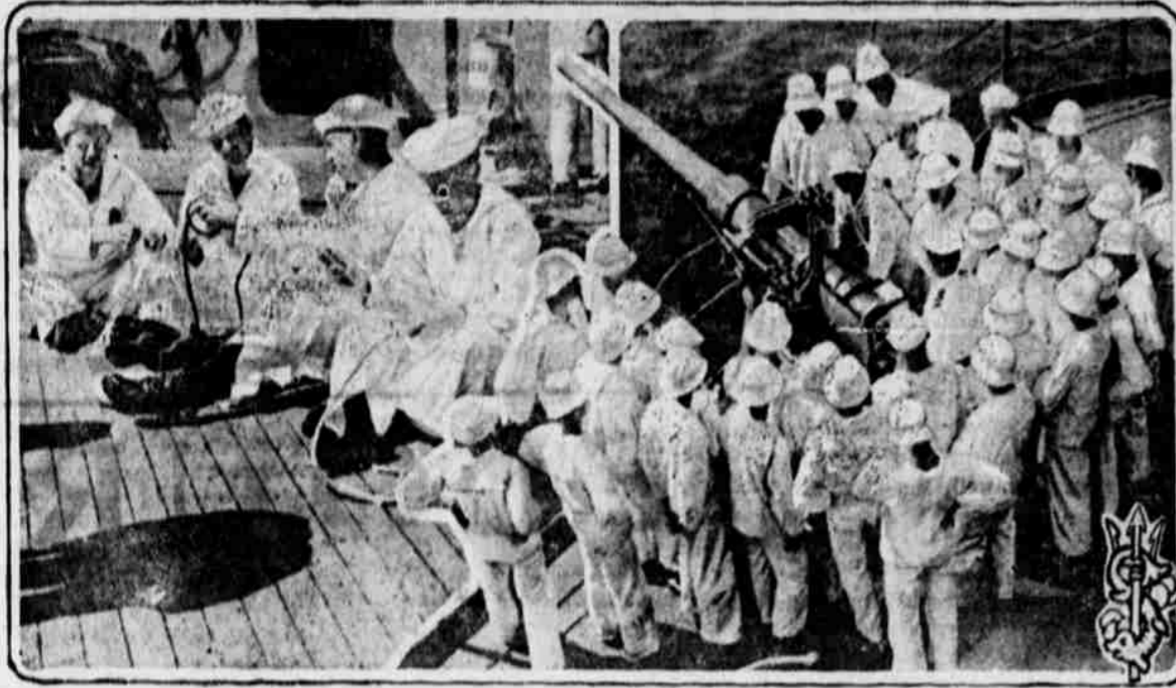


Photo by American Press Association. The 2,000 recruits who have embarked on the civilian training cruise of the United States navy in the interest of preparedness are busy every minute of the day. Here are volunteer tars learning the ropes, as it were, tying sailor knots and a group of youths gaining knowledge about zuns.

MILITARY MARCHING.

The Pace Varies With the Quality and Size of the Command.

The "Army Drill Book" tells that trained and hardened infantry can cover from twenty to twenty-five miles a day when in small bodies. As the size of the command increases the distance covered becomes less, as the rate is lowered and time is needed to get all the units into and out of camp.

With a regiment or less of average troops—regulars—marching over average roads the rate should be from two and three-quarters to three miles an hour. Large bodies will travel from two to two and a half miles an hour, while a division cannot be expected to accomplish more than twelve and one-half miles a day.

Of course all these figures will vary with different conditions of roads and weather. Untrained troops could not approach them until hardened. Though they might do better for a day or two, they could not keep up the steady pace of the seasoned regulars for a long distance.

Marching with full equipment is hard physical work and, like every other form of labor, requires a proper period of training. The seasoned force will keep up a steady pace with ten minute halts every hour, a fifteen minute stop being made at the end of the first half or three-quarters of an hour. Green troops are apt to straggle badly.—Outing.

An Anecdote of Handel.

On one occasion Handel was caught in a shower of rain and was obliged to seek shelter in a blacksmith's forge. Either Handel was in a silent mood or else the blacksmith showed no conversational symptoms, for in a little while the latter began hammering away at his anvil, accompanying his work with a song. Handel was listening all the time to the strokes of the hammering on the anvil, which, by producing two harmonic sounds, according to time and tune with the tune the man sang, formed a bass accompaniment. Handel, on reaching home, remembered the air and the hammer accompaniment. He wrote down both, and so we owe to a shower of rain the composition known as "The Harmonious Blacksmith."

Withering.

Enoch Eastman, an old time Iowa lawyer, on one occasion appeared before a young judge and to enforce a point he desired to make brought with him and attempted to read Blackstone to the court, whereupon the young judge, after gazing uneasily about in his seat for awhile, said, "Mr. Eastman, I've read Blackstone."

Consoling.

"What did you say your age was?" he remarked, between dances. "Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but I've just reached twenty-one."

Black Opals.

The gem most sought after is the Australian black opal, which is found nowhere else in the world. It appears in limited quantities in the matrix of ironstone and sandstone in the Lightning Ridge district of New South Wales.

Dainty.

Bonnie—What a dainty little handkerchief she carries. It looks like a cobweb. Sibs—Yes, a thing like that isn't to be sneezed at.—Philadelphia Record.

Facial Adornment.

First Maid—Does your mistress wear much jewelry? Second Maid—No; she has only rings under her eyes.—Boston Transcript.

Lame, but Good.

Cunso—Why didn't you come last week as you promised? Fangle—I sprained my ankle. Cunso—A lame excuse.

"See the Josephine County Caves"

For the accommodation of visitors to this most wonderful and beautiful piece of nature's underground work, CAVE CAMP has been established on Williams Creek, 27 miles from Grants Pass—at the junction of the auto road and government trail, ten miles from the Caves. The camp is equipped with floored tents, clean beds and bedding, mattresses and springs. Rates \$2.25 per day; special rates by the week. Saddle horses furnished on short notice. Telephone service.

Fishing, Recreation, Cool Refreshing For transportation inquire Grants Pass Garage FRANK M. SOUTH, Mgr.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

ANGEL CAKES—Phone orders to No. 190-J. 787tf

FOR SALE—Apple chunk wood, \$2 tier, cut to 16-inch lengths, from 30 year orchard cut this spring. Best wood on market. Phone E. H. Richard. 853

WINONA BERKSHIRES—If you want the most pork per lb. of feed, get a Winona Berkshire for your next herd boar. Spring pigs averaged 100 lbs. each at four months. F. R. Steel, Winona Ranch, Rural Route No. 1. 830tf

14-ROOM house, partly furnished, lot 75x100, on Sixth street, for sale real cheap. For particulars inquire B. A. Williams, 323 G street. 875

FOR SALE—Team of horses, two cows (one fresh for \$65), one three-burner oil stove, almost new, perfect condition, for \$8. Geo. Morris, Route No. 1. Phone 602-F-12. 848

WINTER BANANA apples for sale at Lathrop's ranch, 25c per box. Phone 609-F-22. 849

FOR SALE—Spring wagon. Cheap for cash. Apply at Foundry. 848

TO EXCHANGE

VANCOUVER, B. C. PROPERTY to trade for Rogue River valley property—lot, 98x199 1/3, 11-room house, strictly modern, full basement, three-room house on rear of lot. Also property in New Westminster, B. C. to exchange for Rogue river property.

Bungalow court, six units, in Los Angeles; also 100 acres of land in southern California, to trade for Rogue river property. What have you?

Plenty of money to loan on good real estate security. See Isaac Best. 850

WANTED

WANTED—Man to work on farm who can also do blacksmithing. Write Box 24, Merlin, Oregon. 850

FARM LAND WANTED—Will pay \$100 to party whose information leads me to buy relinquishment or improved homestead land in this part of the state. Would consider timber and logged-off land partly cleared, some improvements, cabin, etc. Am looking for a bargain, and pay cash. Write me fully in first letter. Address No. 1636, care Courier. 3t

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—Miss Hobbs, 306 South 6th Street. Phone 257-R. 844tf

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, just from Portland, can give best references, would take day engagements. Call at 814 North Fifth street. 847

ASSAYERS

E. R. CROUCH, Assayer, chemist, metallurgist. Rooms 201-203 Paddock Building, Grants Pass.

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. R. J. BESTUL, Veterinarian. Office in Winetroot Implement Bldg. Phone 113-J. Residence Phone 305-R.

TIME CARD

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company (The Oregon Caves Route)

Effective Monday, May 1, 1916. Train 1 lv. Grants Pass.....7:00 a.m. Arrives Waters Creek.....8:00 a.m. Train 4 lv. Waters Creek.....5:00 p.m. Arrives Grants Pass.....8:00 p.m. Daily except Sunday.

All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot. For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Public Service building, or phone 131 for same.

Train will stop on flag at any point between Grants Pass and Waters Creek. Passenger service every day in the week.

A Deadly Weapon.

There is a horrible weapon favored by certain of the hill tribes in the Ghauts of western Asia, which consists of four sharp, curved blades hidden under the fingers and securely held in place by rings passing over two of them. With such a contrivance Shivaji, the Maratha hero, is credited with having disemboweled his Mohammedan overlord when making a pretense of rendering him his humble submission.

The vengaka ("tiger claws"), as they are called, are distinctly more brutal than their western prototype, the "kneekie duster"—Wide World Magazine.

PHYSICIANS

L. O. CLEMENT, M. D.—Practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12, 2-5, or on appointment. Office phone, 62; residence phone 359-J.

S. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D., Physician and surgeon. City or country calls attended day or night. Residence phone 369; office phone 183. Sixth and H. Tufts Bldg.

J. P. TRUAX, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Office: 325; residence: 324. Calls answered at all hours. Country calls attended to. Landburg Bldg.

DR. ED. BYWATER—Specialist on diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat; glasses fitted. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Phones: Residence 224-J; office 257-J. Schmidt Bldg, Grants Pass, Ore.

A. A. WITHAM, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office: Hall Bldg., corner Sixth and I streets. Phones: Office 116; residence 282-J. Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. H. WARREN NICE, Osteopathic Physician. Chronic and nervous diseases specialty. Rooms 1 and 2, Lundburg Bldg., opposite post office; phone 149-R. Residence: Colonial hotel; phone 167-J.

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E. C. MACY, D. M. D.—First-class dentistry. 109 1/2 South Sixth street, Grants Pass, Ore.

BERT R. ELLIOTT, D. M. D.—Modern dental work. Maud B. Bradford, dental assistant. Rooms 4 and 5, Golden Rule Bldg. Grants Pass, Ore. Phone 265-J.

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E. S. VAN DYKE, Attorney. Practice in all courts. First National Bank Bldg.

EDWARD H. RICHARD, Attorney-at-Law. Office Masonic Temple, Grants Pass, Ore.

V. T. MILLER, Attorney-at-Law. County attorney for Josephine County. Office: Schallhorn Bldg.

O. S. BLANCHARD, Attorney-at-Law. Grants Pass Banking Co. Bldg. Phone 270. Grants Pass, Ore.

V. A. CLEMENTS—Attorney-at-Law, Practice in state and federal courts. Rooms 2 and 3, over Golden Rule store.

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VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—Franco-Belgian school of violin playing. E. R. Lawrence 215 I street.

DRAYAGE AND TRANSFER

COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO. All kinds of drayage and transfer work carefully and promptly done. Phone 132-R. Stand at freight depot. A. Shade, Propr.

F. G. ISHAM, drayage and transfer. Safes, pianos and furniture moved, packed, shipped and stored. Phone Clark & Holman, No. 50. Residence phone 124-R.

THE WORLD MOVES; so do we. Bunch Bros. Transfer Co. Phone 15-R.

LODGES

GRANTS PASS Lodge No. 84 A. F. A. M. Stated Communications 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. K. Cass, W. M. Ed. G. Harris, secretary.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 78. I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall, corner 6th and H. Sts. Visiting Odd Fellows cordially invited to be present. Emil Gebers, N. G.; Clyde Martin, Secretary.

DECORATORS AND PAINTERS

PAPERHANGING, graining, painting. For the best work at lowest prices phone 295-J. C. G. Plant, South Park street.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRYSTAL SPRINGS water, put up in 5-gallon glass jars and delivered at your door, fresh, pure, sanitary. Telephone 293-R and water wagon will call.

TAXI STAND at the Mocha Cafe. Any where in town 10c. Phone 181-R. Residence phone 242-L. 1t

HE WHO WROTE IT

The Man Who Penned the Declaration of Independence.

WORK OF TIMOTHY MATLACK.

He Was a Clerk in the Continental Congress When That Immortal Document Was Adopted and Was Also the Finest Writer in the Country.

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson, of course; every one knows that. But who held the pen and formed the letters on the great piece of parchment that the members of the Continental congress signed? It is one of the largest official papers in existence—one skin of parchment nearly three feet long and more than two feet wide. The writing is nearly twice the normal size and is unusually handsome and clear.

The secretary who was ordered to promulgate the work was Charles Thomson, a man of high character, who had been the principal of a school at New Castle, Del., and an active patriot. The first congress chose him as secretary in 1774, and he held the office until the Continental congress passed out of existence on March 2, 1789. During all those fifteen years it was only on rare occasions that any other hand than his wrote in the journal.

One of the clerks in Thomson's office in 1775 and 1776 was Timothy Matlack, who died at Holmesburg, Pa., in 1829, when he was ninety-nine years of age.

To carry out the order of the congress that the Declaration be proclaimed, Thomson needed more than a score of copies, for he had to send it to every one of the states and to the army. So, to save time, he did not attempt to have any copies written off with the pen, but sent the original draft, which the congress had passed, to the official printer, John Dunlap. The following morning the printed copies were in Thomson's hands. They were printed on one side of the paper on large sheets eighteen inches long and fourteen and a half inches wide in the form known as broadsides.

It was from one of those copies that Philadelphia first heard the Declaration read, and it was one of them that became the official copy, for Thomson had not copied the Declaration, even into the journal of the congress before he gave it to the printer; but when he wrote the journal for July 4 he left a blank space for the Declaration, and the next day, with two wafers of red wax, he fastened in the printed broadside.

I have said that sometimes an entry was made in the journal of the congress by another hand than Thomson's. The first of those occasions was on June 12, 1775, when Timothy Matlack recorded a resolution to set aside a day for fasting and prayer to avert the desolating calamities that seemed to be impending. Matlack had been appointed a clerk in Thomson's office on May 15, and five days later, on May 20, he wrote out the most important document that the congress had issued up to that time—the commission to George Washington to be commander in chief of the American army. The identification of the penmanship of the commission with that of the entry in the journal and of both with an autograph letter of Matlack's that is among the papers of the Continental congress is certain.

Probably there was not at that time a man in the country who was Matlack's equal as a penman. Fortunately, Matlack was still a clerk in Thomson's office when the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed for final signature, and the task of copying it was assigned to him. He copied from the printed broadside. That is clearly shown by the heading of the broadside, "In Congress, July 4, 1776," which is reproduced in the written Declaration in the same form of lettering. A few years ago some of the officials

in the library of congress, who knew that Matlack was the best penman employed by Thomson, made a comparison of General Washington's commission, which was known to have been written by him, with the Declaration.

The first peculiar letter in the commission is the capital "N" in New Hampshire, and we find its counterpart in "Nature's" in the second line of the body of the Declaration. The graceful flourish at the top of the "T" in the word "To" in the commission is repeated in the second of the sentences beginning "That" in the Declaration. In the word "offer" in the commission there is a marked peculiarity in the double "f." The first "f" is made like the old-fashioned long "s." It appears in the word "effect" in the Declaration, then in "suffer" and "sufferable." That is the most noteworthy peculiarity in Matlack's writing. The capital "D" in the commission and in the last line of the Declaration, the capital "T" in the commission and in the word "British" in the Declaration, the whole word "Congress" in both documents—those and other details established beyond a doubt that the writer of the great Declaration was Timothy Matlack.

In 1824, when John Quincy Adams was secretary of state, a skilled engraver, William J. Stone, made a copperplate facsimile of the Declaration. That is the only one that has ever been made. It was distributed by order of congress and is familiar to us all. It is a perfect reproduction in every particular of the original document and is a fine specimen of the engraver's art. Galliard Hour in Youth's Companion.

GIFTS FROM SPACE

Wonderful Meteorites That Drop to Us Out of the Sky.

ONCE REGARDED AS SACRED.

In the Early Days They Were Objects of Reverence and Worship, as is the Famous Stone at Mecca Today—Their Fiery Flight to Earth.

In considering the wonders of the universe have you ever realized how conspicuous among them are the meteorites, those wonderful messages dropped from the sky for us to wonder at and study? They are the only material objects which come to the earth from the vast outer world.

Among the collections shown in the National museum at Washington is a remarkably fine exhibit of meteorites. It includes complete meteorites ranging in size from the merest pebbles to great boulder-like masses and casts reproducing giant forms like that of Bacubirito, which has been estimated to weigh twenty-five tons and still rests where it fell in Mexico.

The National museum has issued a handbook and descriptive catalogue of the meteorite collections in the museum, written by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology, from which the following is an abstract:

Although meteorites presumably have fallen since time immemorial, skepticism was felt at first by both the popular and scientific minds regarding the possibilities of stones falling from space. In the few early recorded cases where meteorites seen to fall were recovered they were regarded as objects of reverence and worship. A stone which fell in ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, about 200 years before Christ was worshiped as Cybele, the mother of the gods. Another, which dates back to the seventh century, is still preserved at Mecca, where it is built into the northeast corner of the Ka'aba and revered as one of the holiest of relics. The great Casas Grandes iron, weighing about 3,000 pounds, now in the national collection at Washington, was found in an ancient Mexican ruin swathed in mummy clothes in a manner to indicate that it was held in more than ordinary veneration by the prehistoric inhabitants.

The earliest known undoubted meteorites still preserved are those of Elbogen, Bohemia and Ensisheim, Upper Alsace. The first mentioned is iron, the second a stone. The iron was found somewhere about the year 1400 of our era. The Ensisheim stone, seen to fall on Nov. 16, 1492, about the time Columbus made his discoveries, was accompanied with a loud crash like thunder. Portions of this stone are to be seen in the National museum exhibit.

The fall of a meteorite is usually accompanied by noises variously described as resembling the fire of musketry, cannonading or even thunder. If the fall takes place during the periods of darkness it is also accompanied by a flash of light and followed by a luminous rocket-like trail. These phenomena are due to the rapid passage of the objects through the air and a consequent rise in temperature, sufficient to produce fusion of the outer surface and even ignition, thus giving rise to the thin, dark, glasslike crust which is found to cover all stony meteorites.

The time of passage through the atmosphere is, however, too short to permit the heat to penetrate to great depths, and nearly all meteorites are quite cool, or scarcely warm, on reaching the surface of the ground. It is to the sudden rise in temperature and pressure of the atmosphere that the breaking up of a meteorite and its reaching the ground as a shower of fragments rather than a single individual are due.

We have little to guide us in estimating the speed at which a meteorite reaches the earth and its consequent power of penetration. The velocities as given by various observers vary between two and forty-five miles a second. The greatest recorded depth of penetration of a meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, where a 600 pound stone penetrated to a depth of eleven feet. On the other hand, still heavier masses have been found under such conditions as to lead one to infer that they scarcely buried themselves.

All statements relative to the temperature of meteorites immediately after reaching the ground must be accepted guardedly, owing to their extremely contradictory character. Some stones which fell in Styria in 1850 are stated to have remained in a state of incandescence for over five seconds and for a quarter of an hour were too hot to be handled. On the other hand, the Dhurmsala stone is said to have been intensely cold when picked up immediately after falling.

The largest known meteoric mass is that brought by Commander Peary from Cape York, Greenland. It weighed 73,000 pounds. The next largest lies in the plain near Bacubirito, in Mexico, and has been estimated to weigh some 50,000 pounds, while the third is that of Willamette, Ore., weighing 31,107 pounds. These are all iron meteorites. The largest known individual aerolite of meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, weighing some 550 pounds, now in the Vienna National museum.

Dr. Merrill says that all known meteorites were produced by the action of heat and have yielded no traces of animal or vegetable life, although parts of their peculiar structures were at one time mistaken for organic remains.

Early Morning Talks.

"He is always doing something that causes a lot of talk." "Why, I never heard any of it." "He is the only one who hears it. He is always staying out at night later than his wife wishes him to."—Houston Post.

Wonderful Tree Roots.

The jand, a tree which grows profusely in the Indian Punjab, of a dry region, is chiefly remarkable for its very long tap root, which was eighty-four feet in one remarkable specimen and which descended vertically sixty-four feet into the earth.

"I'll try" has not the genuine metal ring "I will" puts money into the pay envelope

Why the Quail Quailed. What made the quail quail? For fear the woodpecker would peck her.—Exchange.