

PROJECT THAT PAYS.

Make Your Town the Heart of the Community.

CO-OPERATION A BIG FACTOR

How a Town and the Surrounding Country Are Dependent on Each Other—Value of Loyalty to Home Institutions.

Does the average individual owe allegiance to anybody or anything? Is he always sufficient unto himself, or is he dependent upon and does he likewise contribute to other effort?

These are questions which can best be discussed by considering the conditions as they are found in any prosperous community, and one will answer for all, says Guy T. Mitchell in Maxwell's Tallyman. We will assume that the native resources of this particular locality are ample. The soil is fertile and mellow, the methods of farming are good, the crops are uniformly heavy, and the farmers are prosperous. Under normal conditions the towns of such a rural district should share this prosperity. Here we find one which partakes of this condition. The visitor observes that the houses are well built, the grounds well kept and the homes attractive and artistic. He is impressed at once with the fact that the value of the beautiful is appreciated by the citizens and that the spirit of co-operation is abroad. But why should perhaps the very next town or village, not ten miles distant, surrounded by the same good farming land, support conditions the exact reverse? Why should its houses and stores be so poorly built, inartistic, gauche and with no attempt at beauty, with no idea that the mellowing influence of time shall enhance rather than diminish their attractiveness? Why are there so few yards well kept, with shade trees and green lawns and ornamental shrubs and flower beds, and why, in every way, should there be such a general appearance of neglect and unthriftness?

What is the reason for the difference?

Because it will be found that in every progressive community a small coterie of energetic, public spirited men and women have systematically gone about the improvement of their homes. They have set examples; they have devoted themselves to fostering the spirit of local pride, of home town work; they have determined to make their town a place most satisfactory to live in, a place of beauty, convenience and health; they have directed their energies toward making their town the real heart of the surrounding community. Every town, every village, is the center, the heart, of its surrounding country. It may be a weak, inactive heart, scarcely carrying its feeble impulse into the arteries which ramify the countryside, or it may be a strong, enthusiastic, pulsating heart, carrying the current of its influence vigorously into the remotest corner of the territory it dominates.

Just as we are considered as a nation practically sufficient unto ourselves, so as citizens of different states we are loyal to home institutions—state pride is a most healthy attribute—and to carry the idea still further we may with profit support the institutions of our individual communities. But as individual citizens we are incomplete. For a full measure of prosperity we must depend upon our neighbors and our neighbors upon us. As every dollar that is sent out of the United States to Europe or elsewhere for the purchase of things which we have at home is a distinct loss to the country, so money sent out of our particular state into another state enriches that state at the expense of our own, while it is equally true that our individual community suffers to the same extent through the purchase of goods in distant places which we might buy at home.

The heart of the community is worth stimulating, worth nourishing, both from within and without, for it is the central force which makes of the community a virile, active and aggressive place. As an instance of the value to the entire community of the activity of the heart, take the case of an up to date Iowa town of some 18,000 or 20,000 population. A few years ago the place supported two miserable little hotels. On the road, among the traveling men, that great moving army throughout the west, this town was known as "rotten." The drummers skipped the town when possible, or if they had to make it they came in on one train and went out on the next. They got through their business as expeditiously as possible, even slighting it to get to the next place on their route, where good meals and a good night's lodging could be had. Then the town concluded that its business required a good hotel, and while the people were about it they put up a "swell" one. Now every traveling man likes to make —. He stays over Sunday there. He stays there as long as he can and canvasses every store for the sale of his goods. What is the result of simply having this fine hotel? The stores have a full line of goods of all descriptions, the people of the community come to town to buy, for they can get what they want, and the merchants do a big business.

A good farming community buys much. The people live well and raise

a wholesome variety of products, but they buy through the year many things. According to census statistics, the average of the farmers of the United States spends \$627 a year for supplies—clothing for the family, household utensils, food that is not raised at home, farm implements, etc. This is the average. Some buy more, some much less. Now, this means a large circulation of money, perhaps \$300,000 or \$400,000 expended annually by the farmers within five or six miles of any small town. How and where do they spend it? Is the town itself such as to impress them with the feeling that it is the real heart of their community? Is it a pretty town, a beautiful town, in which they cannot but feel a just pride? Has it wide, well kept streets and good roads leading into it over which it is a delight to drive either with a light buggy or a heavily laden wagon carrying a load of produce to market? Has it long rows of shade trees and some public parking to make it attractive? Are its citizens taking a pride in making their own grounds and yards beautiful and their houses vine covered and not commonplace? In short, is it such a place as a man may be glad to visit, to patronize and to call "his town" and where as he retires in his later years from the active work of farm life he may move or look forward to moving into and becoming himself a resident?

The poorer classes of Italian and Chinese laborers earn their wages in our country and send it away—to their homes. For that reason they are not desirable citizens. The member of the community who sends his money out of the community either for investment or to purchase the necessities and luxuries of life is pursuing a course as detrimental to the community as does the foreigner who sends his money away. And he is acting against his own best interests. Take the outlying farms of any small town. They will not have to be exceptionally rich to produce half a million dollars' value from the soil in a year over and above the home consumption. Can any one doubt that with that sum flowing through the heart of the community year after year the heart will not strengthen and grow—double—and be able to send back through its channels a stream of prosperity and increased value to the farms out of which it is the growth, that the entire community will not be the stronger? The community will become a better place to live in, in both the town and country section. The town will afford a better market for the sale of the products of agriculture, and it will be a better place in which to buy things. It will have better schools, more churches, and if the spirit of local civic improvement is fostered it will become constantly more beautiful, more attractive, more influential.

With the spirit of co-operative effort stimulated in a community, great things have been accomplished. Through persistence in pulling together communities have grown and thrived where the natural advantages have been poor. They have forged ahead and passed other communities with far greater natural advantages where the spirit of co-operation has been dormant. The man who has pride in his home town and who, if it does not meet his ideal, works and strives to arouse enthusiasm in others to make it such is the best of citizens. He is worth dollars to the community. He may be advancing his own interests, but he is likewise increasing the market value of the community. He is helping his town, the heart of the community, and therefore the community. He is entitled to the support of its citizens, their enthusiastic support and co-operation.

CLEANUP ORDINANCE.

Scheme Adopted by a Park Commission in Los Angeles.

Many of our California cities and towns are adopting ordinances requiring vacant lots and untidy premises to be cleaned up, says the Los Angeles Times. In Riverside the notification of passage of such legislation is placed in the hands of the park commission, which has sent out the following notice to property owners:

"A provision in the new cleaning up ordinance makes it the duty of the park commissioners to inspect the streets and report all such instances of untidy frontages, dirty vacant lots and other premises as would come under the provisions of the ordinance (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) to the superintendent of streets, whose duty would be to serve legal notice to property holders.

"It is the opinion of this board that a simple reminder in the large majority of cases will be all that is necessary to secure the desired results; hence we take the liberty of calling your attention to the neglected condition of the frontage descriptions, respectfully requesting that prompt attention be given it that formal legal notices to the superintendent of streets may not be necessary."

Train and Track.

On a real busy day the New York railways take in 1,500,000 nickels.

Eight car trains are to be run on the Boston elevated line in the endeavor to cope with the traffic offered.

Water softening devices are successfully used on British railways to save boilers. It seems that they reduce the cost of repairing boilers nearly one-half, while being themselves comparatively inexpensive.

CLOVER

Federal Authorities to Cooperate With Minnesota in Using it.

PLAN TRIED IN AUSTRALIA.

Engineer Cooley Will Experiment on Road Building in Sandy Soil—Clover Will Be Planted, Cut and Mixed With Sand.

George W. Cooley, engineer and secretary of the state highway commission of Minnesota, has secured the co-operation of the public road office at Washington and the bureau of plant industry in his plans for experimenting in the construction of roads in sandy districts, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Experiments along this line were authorized at the last meeting of the highway commission and will be commenced next spring.

Mr. Cooley plans to make two or three experiments along this line. One road probably will be constructed near Breckenridge and the others in places where similar conditions exist. Local authorities have found it practically impossible to build roads in sandy soil where no clay, gravel or broken stone can be obtained except at an expense so great as to make it out of the question, and it is for the purpose of finding some means of building good roads under such conditions that the experiments will be made.

The federal public roads authorities have become interested in the plan and will assist to the extent of paying a part of the expense. The local authorities of the districts in which the roads are to be built will be asked to provide a superintendent for the work who will carry out the plans of the engineer.

Mr. Cooley's plan is to plant clover in the road and along the sides for some distance, and when the clover attains a good growth and before it begins to dry to cut it and mix it with the sand in the roadway. In this way it is expected that the nature of the soil will be so changed in a year or two as to make it excellent material for road building.

In a communication from the bureau of plant industries this question is discussed, and the opinion is given that it is entirely feasible. Yellow sweet clover is suggested as the kind best adapted for this work. On this subject the communication states: "The last named plant has been credited with so completely changing the character of the sandy soil on King's Island, near Australia, as to make it exceedingly productive, and they are especially adapted to growing in sandy land."

The experiments will be started next spring where the proper conditions are found and the assistance of the local authorities can be secured and will be continued for one or two years as the progress of the experiment shows is necessary. If the first year's work does not bring the soil to a condition which is satisfactory for roadmaking purposes, the same treatment will be given the next year and even the third year if it proves necessary.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Value of Patrolling Highways to Keep Them in Good Condition.

The utter wastefulness and lack of economy in building roads and making no provision for their repair and maintenance are becoming more and more apparent to taxpayers. The importance of the subject is appreciated in some states, and measures have been adopted. There are, however, many communities where the necessary steps have not yet been taken. The subject is treated pertinently by W. Pierrepoint White in a recent article in Ouring Magazine. In this article Mr. White says:

"Not one cent of money should be expended in the creation of these expensive highways unless at the same time a system of careful maintenance and repair is established. "Steam roads when first built were permitted to run down, ties to rot, the ends of iron rails to flatten, bolts in the fish plates to become loose, until a general overhauling was ordered, and an excessively expensive amount of repairs was made owing to the neglect. Today well managed roads do not permit this. But each road is divided into sections under engineers, under assistant engineers, under section bosses, with men passing daily up and down the road, giving it constant repair and attention. This we are familiar with.

"In Europe highways are patrolled in the same way. Men, usually old, patrol the roads under their care, each in charge of a section, each responsible for its condition, and the slightest hole in the wearing surface is detected, repaired and filled in immediately after it commences. Ruts are detected and filled, sluices and ditches kept open and washing of the sides stopped and only by this constant care are roads kept in good condition. This same system must come to this country and be inaugurated at the time that the general improvement is made; otherwise the people's money will be thrown away."

Fine wedding stations at the Courier office. Quick delivery—The Weekly Oregonian.

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their results, as bronchitis, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley, of Woodrow, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hark, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of other equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through a regular drug store, and has any such professional endorsement—worthy more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs, and no alcohol—chemically pure, rippled, and glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is no doubt that the medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable. A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, enclosing its name and Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Odd Happenings.

Dr. D. Reese, a dentist of Harrisburg, Pa., while operating was struck in the eye by a splinter from the patient's tooth, and loss of sight followed.

A pistol bullet passed entirely through the left auricle of the heart of Joseph Hyke, aged twenty-one years, of Berwick, Pa., and yet the man lived several hours.

A lighted cigarette stump thrown from the top of an electric omnibus in Philadelphia set fire to the hat of Miss Alice Fougere, and she narrowly escaped serious injury.

The Game He Preferred.

At dinner recently several men were discussing the merits of different kinds of game. One preferred canvasback duck, another woodcock and still another thought a quail the most delicious article of food. The discussion and the dinner ended at about the same time. "Well, Harry," said one of the men, speaking to the waiter at his elbow, "what kind of game do you like best?" "Well, Mr. Jones, to be frank, almost any kind of game suits me, but what I like best is an American eagle served on a silver dollar."—New York Tribune.

DRY UP RAW SPOTS IN THE SKIN

Read How You Can Eradicate Those Terrible Red Spotches Which Itch and Torture You.

Those raw and burning spots in the skin which make you scratch until you are almost mad with torture they can be dried up and the skin will become as pure and white as ever by the use of the most simple external remedy known to medical science—a remedy made simple by the fact that its basic ingredient is oil of wintergreen. It is a liquid remedy used externally for Eczema, ring worm, barber's itch and other diseases of the skin, sold under the name of D. D. D. Prescription. This remedy instantly kills the germs which cause the itch. We know that the instant you apply a few drops of the D. D. D. liquid to that awful itching skin the agony is gone—you are free from that itch soothed, cooled, refreshed—soon the unsightly red spots with their nasty exudations begin to disappear.

Read this letter from Mrs. J. W. Choate of Carrollton, Wash., one of many thousands we have:

"I am so thankful that a cure has been found for that terrible disease, Eczema. Our little boy was tormented with Eczema for two years. I sent for a sample of D. D. D. and it helped him wonderfully. After using three bottles he is well. I cannot say enough for D. D. D. Today the child's skin is smooth and clean and I shall recommend D. D. D. to every sufferer with skin disease."

While we have not seen the original copy of Mrs. Choate's letter, we are sure it is a genuine letter for we know that the D. D. D. Co. is constantly getting hundreds and hundreds of letters of endorsement from those who have been cured by D. D. D. We know from people in our own town how wonderfully D. D. D. helps the skin trouble at all, drop into our store and we will show you letters from those who have been cured, your own neighbors perhaps, letters giving important news to skin sufferers. For sale at Clemens drug store. 1 24 15

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

MARY J. DuBOIS of Vancouver, County of Clarke, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8700, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of Section No. 30 in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 6 W. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before Register and Receiver at their office at Roseburg, Ore., on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1908.

She names as witnesses: Wesley B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; George H. Slover, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Roy Garoutte, of Merlin, Oregon; Ella Albright, of Vancouver, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of April, 1908.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress for June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ELLA ALBRIGHT of Vancouver, County of Clarke, State of Washington has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8697, for the purchase of the E 1/4 of E 1/4 of Section No. 24 in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 7 W. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before Register and Receiver at their office at Roseburg, Ore., on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1908.

She names as witnesses: Wesley B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; George H. Slover, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Roy Garoutte, of Merlin, Oregon; Mary J. DuBois, of Vancouver, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of April, 1908.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Josephine.

In the matter of the Estate of John G. Schallhorn, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John G. Schallhorn, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Josephine and that all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly verified to said administratrix at the office of Marcus W. Robbins, attorney at law, Grants Pass, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of first publication of this notice, which date of said first publication is Friday, January 4, 1908.

MINNIE SCHALLHORN, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF SALE ON EXECUTION.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Josephine County upon a judgment rendered in said Court, on the 17th day of April, A. D., 1906 in favor of the Plaintiff, Sadie M. Hyde and against the defendant, George H. Hyde for the sum of \$25.00, and payable monthly until otherwise ordered by the court with interest on each installment at six per cent per annum, I have levied on and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 34th day of February, A. D., 1908 at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the Court house at Grants Pass in Josephine County, Oregon, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the defendant, George H. Hyde and particularly his undivided two-thirds interest in and to Lot Four (4) of Judson & Chanselor's subdivision of Block of J. Bourne's First Addition to the town of Grants Pass in Josephine County, Oregon.

Dated at Grants Pass, Oregon, this 20th day of January, A. D., 1908.

W. J. RUSSELL, Sheriff of Josephine Co.

Village Improvement. The state grange of Massachusetts, comprising over 200 individual granges with a total membership of about 3,000, has decided to make village improvement a regular part of its work in the future, says Maxwell's Tallyman. The grange thus admits the value of improvement work and gives to it a broad interpretation, including among the proper fields for development the general environment, the home, the individual, the farm, the neighborhood and the town. The desire to co-operate with all other forces for the improvement of civic conditions is also expressed. The end in view, "an increase in the beauty and attractiveness" of the towns of the state, is commendable. By this alone may the town compete with the city and cease to be decadent. The grange has already done good work in this field in individual cases, and his broader movement promises much.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Roseburg, Ore., December 19th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

NELLIE M. IRWIN of Vancouver county of Clarke State or Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8777 for the purchase of the Fractional W 1/2 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section No. 18 in Township No. 37 S, Range No. 4 W. W. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before Joseph Moss, U. S. Commissioner at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Wesley B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; George H. Slover, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Roy Garoutte, of Merlin, Ore.; William Bailey, of Davidson, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of March, 1908.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 6, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

PATRICK O'DONNELL of Camas Valley, county of Douglas State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 8872, for the purchase of the E 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section No. 30, Township 34 South, Range 4 W. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, 1908.

He names as witnesses: B. Krakenberger, of Roseburg, Oregon; Warren Beatty, Roseburg, Ore.; Grant Taylor, of Winchester, Ore.; John Q. Gilbert of Roseburg, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of January, 1908.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

LILLIAN M. KNAGGS, of Harrison, County of Kootenai, State of Idaho, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8637 for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 and lot 1 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 37 South of Range No. 7 West, W. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Joseph Moss, United States Commissioner, at his office in Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Martin A. Conger, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Emmett R. Conger, of Wilderville, Oregon; William Bull of Grants Pass, Ore.; Clarence A. Paeker, of Harrison, Idaho.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of February, 1908.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of The State of Oregon, for Josephine County.

Walter Tallmadge, plaintiff,

vs

Maud Tallmadge, defendant.

To Maud Tallmadge, the defendant above named:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and Cause on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, which first date of publication is Friday, January 3, 1908, and the last day of publication of said summons, and the last day for your appearance as foresaid is Friday, the 14th day of February, 1908, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff be awarded the care and custody of the minor children, Chester, aged 3, Lester aged 6 and Cleo, aged 8, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable. This summons is published by order of Hon. Stephen Jewell, Judge of the County Court of Josephine County, State of Oregon, made January 2, 1908, ordering the publication of this summons for a period of six successive weeks.

OLIVER S. BROWN, Attorney for the plaintiff.

No sensational or questionable matter allowed in the Courier.