

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

S. A. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

An independent local newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue River Valley. Published Every Thursday. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

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ORCHARD LAND VALUES.

Land values continue to advance in this section and many persons wonder where they will stop. Fifteen hundred dollars an acre, the price received by Mr. Norcross last week, is the top price yet paid in Oregon for orchard property, but there is no doubt but that values will continue to advance to a yet higher point. The reason is obvious. When an orchard will produce all the way from \$1000 to \$2500 per acre for each crop it is easy to see that such property is worth more as an investment than any prices that have yet prevailed in this valley. The Merritt orchard, less than a mile from the Norcross place, in 1907 produced an income to the owner at the rate of \$2450 an acre f. o. b. Central Point, and it is but a few years since that property was acquired by the present owner for almost a song. The Norcross place has always been noted as a heavy producer every season and it is known that for several years it has yielded a big interest on the price it sold for.

There may still be a few people in the valley who will tell strangers that orchard lands are not worth the price paid; but they said that when the same lands were selling for \$50 and \$100 an acre, and these assertions have not prevented shrewd business men of means from paying bigger prices each year and making big money on their investments.

The new orchards now being planted with selected stock of the varieties which experience has shown to be the most profitable, will be worth still better prices when they come into bearing and it is altogether probable that such property will yet bring as much as \$3000 an acre.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

The frequency and seriousness of forest fires during the past autumn prove that the present laws for the protection of the forests are inadequate. We are of the opinion that negligence or inexcusable carelessness is responsible for the majority of the fires, not merely in the Adirondack regions, but also in the fire-swept districts of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. If this carelessness be measured by the magnitude of the disasters of which it is the original cause, it takes on surely a strong flavor of criminality. For it is no excuse to say that the hunter who fails to extinguish his campfire, or the settler who leaves the edges of his clearing burning through the night in proximity to inflammable forest timber, does so without any thought of the loss of life or property which may result from his carelessness; for he is well aware of the fact that such smoldering fires may, and do, start great conflagrations, and that in these conflagrations it frequently happens that not one but many human lives are sacrificed. If such carelessness in the presence of this knowledge be not criminal, a new definition must be found for this last-named word.

Our attention has recently been drawn to the fact that in Canada there is a strong movement on foot, urging the government to follow a more definite course of action in the protection of the forests, and to make the breach of the forest-protection laws punishable by imprison-

ment, without the option of any fine. The object aimed at by the suggested legislation is, not merely to increase the number and enlarge the powers of the forest wardens, but also to compel every camper to either extinguish his fire or keep it under guard; to require every settler, railway contractor, or railway, in clearing lands, to maintain a guard by night as well as by day, so long as the stumps are burning, and to prevent any stumps or underbrush being fired within a reasonable distance of the standing timber; and finally, to make the railways and factories whose tracks or works are within the forest area responsible for the protection of the forest to a given distance on each side of the railway track or factory.

We commend this subject to the attention of the legislatures in those States most nearly affected. It is certain that legislation bringing the careless starting and neglect of fires within the range of the criminal law would prove a most speedy and effective check upon the present annual destruction of life and property.—Scientific American.

About Eggs.

In a hen's egg only one-fifth of the substance is nutritious, one-ninth part is refuse, and the remainder, the greater portion, is water.

White shelled eggs are not quite as good as yellow ones, for they contain a trifle more water and a little less fat. But your purveyor knows this and frequently colors his white eggs with coffee.

Judged by the amount of nutriment, a goose's egg is the most valuable. Next in order are ducks', guinea fowls', hens', turkeys' and plovers'. Eggs contain a large quantity of sulphur, which is purifying to the blood and good for the complexion.

To get the best egg you must feed your fowl on grain, and to cook it in the most digestible way you must not boil the water. Heat the water to 180 degrees and leave the egg in it for ten minutes. You will then digest every morsel. But if you boil it for three minutes no less than one-twelfth of it will fall to be digested. Thus if you eat two eggs boiled for three minutes every day you waste five dozen in a year.—London Mail.

The Leopard and the Pan.

One day a worthy Kulu housewife came out from her cooking and, standing on the ledge of rock at her door, emptied a pan of boiling water into the rank herbage growing below. It fell, splash, on the back of a sleeping leopard, who jumped perpendicularly into the air as high as the roof of the hut. What might have happened next? Who can say? But the astonished woman dropped the pan with a clang upon the rock, and the leopard took one leap downhill. The pan followed, and the leopard's downward leaps became longer and swifter as the pan bounded after it from rock to rock.

When last seen the leopard had just achieved a leap of about 350 feet to the very bottom of the ravine, thousands of feet below, and the pan had whirled about 500 feet over it on the opposite side. The leopard would have eaten the old woman with pleasure, but a pan which first scalded half the hide off him and then bounded clinging in his wake from the top of the Himalayas to the plains below was something which he could not face.—London Chronicle.

A Mexican Tradition.

"Boys, what's the matter? Fever? Die, then; die, then." That's the song the doves sing down in old Mexico when a native has pneumonia, and almost invariably he lies down, refuses to swallow the medicine prescribed by the physician, resigns himself to his fate and in a few weeks he dies. The dove, however, sings the song in Spanish. It is a tradition among the Mexicans that once the fever accompanying an attack of pneumonia seizes them it is necessarily fatal, and because of this all medicine and all physicians are refused and the Mexican usually dies. The dove brings the story of death in its weird cooing, according to the belief of the natives, and many who have been seized with the fever who otherwise might have recovered have succumbed owing to their belief in the tradition. That is the reason, it is said, why pneumonia is fatal to so many Mexicans.—New York Herald.

The Only Explanation.

Old Mrs. Smith was a chronic complainer and was constantly sending for the family physician and giving him a list of her fancied ailments. He always listened quite patiently, but was getting a little tired of hearing the same things over and over.

One day when the old lady considered herself in an unusually bad way she sent for the doctor and, after going over the usual list, ended by saying: "Really, doctor, I do not know what in the world is wrong with me. I can neither lay nor set."

The doctor looked at her a moment, then said in a solemn tone, "Madam, you must be a rooster."—Kansas City Independent.

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The Open Air Cure.

The protest of a noted scientist against crowding the victims of tuberculosis in hospitals and camps may seem radical in view of the recent tendencies. It is said that the home is the best place to provide for the patient at any stage of the complaint. One might go a step further and say that the place to prevent the trouble is in the home. It seems to be almost wholly a question of fresh air, and that can be controlled at home as well as elsewhere, sometimes even better.

Fresh air is the cure which science now depends upon to root out the germs of tuberculosis. If it is good for that it is good to prevent the germs from making the first inroads on the human system. Air is free, and, as men average they get plenty of it. The harm comes from shutting the air out of working, living and sleeping rooms hours at a time. Sanitarium patients far gone in consumption are required to muffle up and brave the coldest blasts of winter. It would be better for people to wear heavy clothing indoors and let the fresh cold air circulate than to keep warm by shutting off all ventilation. The ravages of the great white plague may be stayed in the hospital, but the place to banish the scourge from the world is in the home.

A Mean Man.

Medical Man—Johnson has done the meanest thing I ever heard of. He came to my house the other night, ate a big dinner, got indigestion and then went to another doctor to be cured.

The most wasted of all days is that day on which one has not laughed.—Chamfort.

The Irritating Mississippi.

The Mississippi is the greatest irritant in the United States. Its fickleness, conscious power and taunting eddies bring oaths to the lips of the most respectable and law abiding residents along its lower course. The greatest admirers of the river, the people who sing its praises with the most emphasis, are the ones who go off on a tangent of temper quickest when they find a new caving of river bank headed toward the newest and most expensive levee, built to protect great plantations, while just across the stream rise worthless bluffs and useless sand bars. Talk to a Mississippi river man—shanty boater, pilot, raftsmen, plantation owner or city merchant—and he will brag about the river wonders. Its bigness charms him and makes him feel large and elated. Bring him around to his own experiences with it, and suddenly a shade of resentment crosses his face as he recalls a shanty boat wrecked by a cyclone, a steamboat snagged, a raft torn up in some bend, a plantation undercut and washed away or a season's trade spoiled by an overflow and crevasse.

"We love the river, damn it!" is a literal expression.—H. S. Spears in Atlantic.

Flattered Him.

"I feel sure Miss Smith is in love with you," said a lady to her brother. "Do you? It sounds too good to be true."

"Well, I heard her say yesterday that plainness in a man is not really a fault, but a sign of character."

Seedless Fruits.

Science so far has failed to furnish any explanation of the mystery of seedless fruits. They are not the outcome of the work of man. Man perpetuates them. He does no more. The seedless orange was found in a state of seedlessness.—Vegetarian.

Awakened from a Trance

Uncle Sam Murray has just discovered that he has been in a trance for the past 50 or 75 years and during all that time he never discovered what he was good for. The other day he dropped a soda cracker on his foot, smashed his toe, awoke with a start and—made the greatest discovery of the age, to-wit: He had discovered that he was intended for a grocer and he has struck his calling and is

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac J. Stacey, of Medford, Oregon, who, on October 30, 1908, made Timber Application, No. 6194, for S½ of NW¼, NW¼, NE¼, NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼, Section 18, Township 34 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 18th day of January, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Stacey, of Douglas, Oregon; William Scott, of Central Point, Oregon; William Houston, of Beagle, Oregon; and George Lindley, of Medford, Oregon. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, May 8, 1909. 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, William Fletcher Parker, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 28, 1908, his sworn statement, No. 10027, for the purchase of the South-west one-quarter (SW¼) of Section No. 14, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 4 West, 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on

Thursday, the 7th day of January, 1909. He names as witnesses: William McQuirk, James Hart and Thomas Leonard, of Portland, Oregon; and George Pease, of Placer, 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 January, 1909. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, October 21, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac J. Stacey, of Medford, Oregon, who, on October 30, 1908, made Timber Application, No. 6189, for S½ of NW¼, NW¼, NE¼, NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼, Section 18, Township 34 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 18th day of January, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Stacey, of Douglas, Oregon; William Scott, of Central Point, Oregon; William Houston, of Beagle, Oregon; and George Lindley, of Medford, Oregon. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 21, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Anna M. Smith, of Medford, Oregon, who, on October 30, 1908, made Timber Entry, No. 6072, for S½ NW¼, SW¼, NE¼, NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼, Section 26, Township 34 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 26th day of January, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas C. Norris, Joseph T. Gagnon, Francis A. Smith and E. W. Gray, all of Medford, Oregon. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Jackson.

Zoe Bryant, Plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Bryant, Defendant.

To Charles A. Bryant, Defendant: 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 in the above entitled court on or before the 27th day of February, 1909, which is the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons for answering herein, and you will take notice if you fail so to appear and answer, that for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein, a succinct statement of which is as follows:

"For a decree of the court forever dissolving the contract of marriage now existing between plaintiff and defendant."

This summons is published for six weeks in the Central Point Herald by the order of the Hon. H. K. Hanna, Judge of the above entitled court, made on the 26th day of December, 1908, and the first date of publication thereof is the 7th day of January, 1909, and the last date of publication of the same is the 18th day of February, 1909.

WILLIAM J. VAWEER, MARLON PURDIE, Attorneys for plaintiff.

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