



From Our Correspondents

Items by Herald Representatives in Neighboring Localities

WILLOW SPRINGS INKLETS

Crover Cook and family were shopping in Medford Saturday.

The J. W. Elden family called at the home of W. K. Parker Sunday afternoon.

Colonel Mims returned this week from the San Francisco Exposition.

Mr. A. F. Watkins entertained Jacksonville guests for the week end.

A telephone has been installed in the Hauri and Laureman home.

Mr. William McKee left Sunday morning for the San Francisco exposition.

The guests of W. A. Thompson this week were, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Fish of Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge of Medford, Misses Hamilton and Fletcher Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sisty were dinner guests D. W. Stone Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace daughter of Central Point were the invited guests of W. D. Clark and family Thanksgiving day.

The Parent-Teachers club will meet at the home of Mrs. Hazel Taylor December 4th at 2:30 p. m. sharp. All members are urged to be present on time, as plans for the Xmas celebration will be discussed. The Willow Springs Industrial club of the school entertained the parents and friends Friday afternoon. The pupils gave the entire program without any help or supervision of the teachers and the program was very much of a success. They certainly deserve credit for their endeavors.

At the dinner party given at the home of Mrs. R. W. Elden Thanksgiving, covers were laid for the following: J. W. Elden and family, R. W. Elden and family, Julius Birkholtz and family, Misses Rose Jones and Anna Thomas of Milwaukee.

At the meeting of the Grangers Saturday evening it was decided to have an anniversary banquet the first of January. Grange No. 477 has been organized four years. Besides giving Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas the obligation of the Grange, road committees were appointed. A social hour was enjoyed after which cup cakes and coffee were served by the ladies.

Mythical Horses.

Pegasus ("born near the source of the ocean") was the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses. Bellerophon rode this animal when he charged the Chimera.

Sielpnir ("the black horse of Odin") had eight legs and could carry his master on sea as well as land. This animal is believed to typify the wind, which blows from eight different points.

Al Borak ("the lightning") was the horse commissioned by Gabriel to carry Mohammed to the seventh heaven. He had a human face and the wings of an eagle. Every step he took was equal to the farthest range of human vision.

According to Thessalian legend, the first horse was miraculously brought forth by Neptune striking a rock with his trident.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

The Aryan or White Race and Its Numerous Divisions.

The division of the earth's population according to race is as follows: Indo-Germanic or Aryan race (white), occupying Europe, America, Persia, India and Australia, about 775,000,000; Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown), living in Asia, about 682,000,000; Semitic (white), living in Asia, Arabia, etc., about 65,000,000; negro and Bantu (black), found in Africa, about 150,000,000; Malay and Polynesian (brown), inhabiting Australasia, about 35,000,000; American (Indian red), found in North and South America, number, including halfbreeds, about 25,000,000.

The Slavs are one of the chief divisions of the Aryan race. They are divided, as a race, into two leading families, the eastern and western Slavs. The eastern Slavs comprise the Russians (Great Russians, Little Russians and White Russians); Bulgarians, Serbo-Croats, including the Servians and Montenegrins, and Slovenes in Carinthia, Carniola and part of Syria. The western Slav family is divided into the Poles, in Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the Kassubes; the Czechs, or Bohemians, and the Moravians, and the Slovaks in Hungary, and the Lusatian Wendts or Sorbs in Saxony and Prussia. The theory is that their original home was in Volhynia and White Russia.

VICTIMS OF NIAGARA.

Water Birds Go to Sleep and Are Swept Over the Falls.

Swimming too near the brink of the falls, hundreds of water birds, even swans, ducks and geese, go over Niagara falls to their death each year in the migratory season. So many birds pay the penalty for their daring each year that bird lovers on both the American and Canadian sides of the falls are considering steps to lessen the annual toll of the feathered life.

Since a majority of the victims are claimed in the night, the theory is advanced that the birds go to sleep while swimming and don't wake up until the rapids have carried them over the danger line. Usually they are killed outright in the fall. Sometimes they are only stunned and are picked out of the river below the falls and sold for food.

In 1912, so Ernest Harold Baynes, the naturalist, relates, 140 whistling swans went over Horseshoe falls. Boys and men fished the birds out, knocked them on the head and sold them.

"James Savage of Buffalo," Mr. Baynes says, "with some friends once saved a flock of swans by chasing them in a power boat and making them fly away just before nightfall. It was a daring thing for these men to do, for if by any chance the engine had become disabled nothing could have prevented their going over the falls."—Philadelphia North American.

Unfailing.

The prime minister sent for the wisest man in the land.

"I've got a lot of stuff about our country that I'd like to have known throughout the world, but it's pretty dry, and I'm afraid other peoples won't read it. What shall I do?"

"Put it in a book," said the sage, "and make the title 'Secret Diplomatic Memoirs.' They'll eat it up, statistics and all."—Boston Transcript.

MINING TIMBER.

Beds of Prehistoric Trees Under the Earth's Surface.

You know all about mining, or, at least, you know the sort of things that are obtained from the depths of the earth, such as gold, iron, coal, salt and precious stones. Did you ever hear of mining timber? The chances are that you did not, and yet there was a time when the mining of white cedar was one of the most important industries of New Jersey.

Those who delved in the swampy earth in pursuit of the great and perfectly preserved logs were not compelled to dig deep pits, for the trunks of those prehistoric trees were seldom more than fifteen feet below the surface. Many of the logs were as much as six feet in diameter, and one was found with 1,080 annual rings. Beneath this tree, which had flourished in its native forest for more than a thousand years, there was dug up another tree of an even earlier forest with more than 500 rings.

New Jersey is by no means the only state in the Union or the only part of the world where prehistoric trees are to be found so perfectly preserved that even their characteristic odor is retained. Near Salem, O., a large quantity of timber was dug up at a depth of forty feet, the trees incased in a thick layer of glacial mud, and it is nothing uncommon in eastern Michigan for the diggers of wells to encounter tree trunks sixty feet down in the soft earth. The wood thus obtained is the best wood to be had, especially for fine cabinet work. In Germany it has long been the custom to dredge the deep bed of the Rhine for ancient logs, out of which the cases of the finest toned pianos are constructed.—Exchange.

ENGLISH SPELLING.

Consider, if You Please, the Words Victual and Tongue.

Were you ever perplexed by English spelling? But what a foolish question! The rest of the world is agreed that the man who insists he is never at a loss for the correct spelling of a word is a pretentious fellow, but there is one exception: the French use countless silent letters, but there is such a system about their literature that it can be mastered by the average mind. German is absolutely phonetic, as are most of the Romance tongues. Greek was pronounced as it was spelled, and Latin is simplicity itself for all that the classical scholars disagree as to the sounds of the vowels and a few of the consonants.

Mme. Bernhardt when she was urged to present her plays in the speech of the American people declared, "English is not a language; it is violent exercise, and its spelling is impossible." Many a schoolboy and girl will agree with her. What justification is there for such a word as "victual," which must be pronounced just as it was in the days when it was spelled v-i-t-t-l-e?

And, while we are on the subject of our native tongue, how shall we justify t-o-n-g-u-e, a spelling that is monstrous in the light of the language's development? Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century that word was t-u-n-g, with here and there a pelantic faddist who put on airs when he wrote t-o-n-g-u-e. Our accepted spelling is an imitation of the French "langue" just as "victual" is an imitation of the Latin "victualia," handed down by half-baked scholars.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Went Back on His Authority.

Leslie Stephen's single meeting with Freeman, the historian, was in the nature of a collision. "I came in contact with him only once," he said. "He wrote a life of Alfred for the Dictionary of National Biography under my editorship, but declined to do more because we had a difference of opinion as to whether Athelstane should be spelled with an 'A.' That was, I confess, a question to which I was culpably indifferent, but I had taken competent advice, and my system (I forget what it was had been elsewhere sanctioned by the great historian Stubbs. Now, as Freeman was never tired of asserting the infallibility of Stubbs, I innocently thought that I might take refuge behind so eminent an authority. The result was that for once Freeman blasphemed Stubbs and refused to cooperate any longer in an unscholarlike enterprise."

Honest Praise.

An honest compliment was that paid to M. de Vendome, who, while commanding the French army in Italy, dispatched a young nobleman to announce to his master the victory which he had gained at Suzzara. The latter while attempting to describe the battle became several times much confused in his narrative, when, although the king preserved his gravity, the Duchess of Burgundy, who was present, laughed so heartily that at last the young gentleman said, "Sir, it is easier for M. de Vendome to win a battle than for me to describe it."

He Knew Her.

She—Reggie, dear, there is something of the old time love-light in your eyes tonight—something about you that reminds me of those sweet days of long ago. I hope you have—

He—Yes, I have a little left. How much do you want this time?

Household Minerals.

Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver or mercury, iron, nickel, tin, zinc, lead and aluminum are the ten minerals generally to be found in every house.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

ON GETTING STUNG.

Not Socially Nor Financially, but the Real Hornet Thing.

Ever get stung? Or, rather, how do you get stung? The North Carolina state board of health—"both with bees and otherwise. Hurts like the mischief, doesn't it—both getting stung by bees and getting stung otherwise? For either kind of getting stung prevention is better than cure, and discretion is the best part of valor.

Tact, diplomacy and good judgment will ward off many instances of getting stung in the social world as well as in the insect world. We offer no panacea or remedy for the former, but for the latter, seriously speaking, much can be done.

The first impulse in the case of an insect sting is to strike the offending insect, and in doing so in most cases we usually tear the insect away from the sting, leaving the sting in the flesh. It is the irritating poison on the sting that hurts so badly and causes such swelling, so the very first thing to do is to remove the sting it left in the flesh. Use a knife point or needle for this purpose. Then, don't scratch or rub the sting. That only makes bad matters worse. Apply a few drops of weak ammonia or spirits of camphor or ordinary tincture of iodine as quickly as possible.

The poison from hornet stings is soluble in alcohol, and therefore if the spot be gently bathed or washed in alcohol some relief is obtained.

Finally, if ammonia, camphor, iodine or alcohol is not available, gently rubbing a piece of wet soap over the sting helps the situation out somewhat. Always remember, however, that the most important first aid is to remove the offending sting and that prevention is better than cure.

SAVE THE VOICE.

Do Not Sing Nor Talk When Suffering From Throat Fatigue.

Fatigue injures the voice. Excessive use of the voice weakens its carrying power. From overuse or improper use of the voice a chronic pharyngitis develops. Every one knows the symptoms of overuse of the voice. The voice is husky, and its use is followed by distress. There is an increase in secretion and a constant desire to clear the throat, and there are disagreeable sensations, as fullness, tickling and the like. After a long day of shopping, sightseeing or one's daily routine of work, it is quite common to be troubled by hoarseness, which does not indicate a "cold," but is merely fatigue of parts which produce the voice.

The muscular system all over the body is tired, relaxed. The throat, being a muscular structure, shares in this fatigue, and it should never be used for any particular purpose, like singing or reciting, until the whole body is rested. If one has arranged to use the voice at the close of the day or at any other time, it should not be when suffering from fatigue.

Public speakers and singers take care of their voices and never willingly use them long enough at a time to weaken them. Singing only one song extra may hurt the voice enough to impair its clearness, and frequent overdoing may result in a permanent weakness. Rest before using the voice and taking care not to use it too long when singing or speaking saves the voice and keeps it clear and sweet and gives it carrying power.

Light and the Blind.

Light has use, even if men cannot or will not see it. Baring-Gould tells of an institution for the blind that was built in England without windows. "Why," argued the committee, "should we provide windows for those that cannot see out of them?" So scientific ventilation and heating were provided, but the walls were left unpierced by any pane of glass.

But soon the poor inmates grew pale, and a great languor fell upon them. They were restless and dissatisfied. They fell sick, and one or two died. Then it was that the committee decided to open windows in the walls. In came the healing light, and the human plants responded to it at once in revived spirits, ruddy cheeks and restored health. Light is good, the light of the world is good, even for those who shut their eyes.—Christian Herald.

Luck in Name Only.

Luts, or Luck, to give it the Polish name, is another of the towns of eastern Europe which can point to a checkered history. It is traditionally said to have been founded in the seventh century. Four hundred years later it had developed into the capital of an independent principality. After a further lapse of four centuries we find it a wealthy place and the seat of a bishopric. But evil times awaited it. During the Russo-Polish wars of the sixteenth century its 40,000 inhabitants were exterminated, and Luts lost its importance.—London Chronicle.

Delhi's Iron Pillar.

At Delhi there still exists an iron pillar fifty feet high and sixteen inches in diameter, made of fifty pound blooms welded together. This pillar, it is suggested, may be regarded as the doyen among products of the heavy iron industry.

His Business.

"The dentist should make a good soldier." "Why so?" "He's drilling a good deal of the time."—Boston Transcript.

Peevishness covers with its dark fog even the most distant horizon.—Richard.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 26, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Howard R. Fox, of Butte Falls, Oregon, who, on April 1, 1910, made Homestead entry Serial No. 06039 for S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 18, Township 34 S., Range 2 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 11th day of January, 1916. Claimant names as witnesses: John Higinbotham, of Butte Falls, Oregon, S. H. Hawk of Derby, Oregon, Everett Abbott and Carl Cobleigh, of Butte Falls, Oregon.

12 2 15 1 6 16 J. M. UPTON, Register

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 26, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that John Higinbotham, of Butte Falls, Oregon, who, on November 6, 1909, made Homestead entry Serial No. 05606, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 20, Township 31 S., Range 2 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on this 11th day of January, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Howard R. Fox, of Butte Falls, Oregon, S. H. Hawk, of Derby, Oregon, Everett Abbott and Carl Cobleigh, of Butte Falls, Oregon.

12 2 15 1 6 16 J. M. UPTON, Register

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Central Point Auto Line

Daily Schedule	
Leave Central Point	Leave Medford
8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
10:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
11:30 p.m. Saturday	12:00 p.m.

Sunday Schedule	
9:30 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.

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Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that William McLeod, of Derby, Oregon, who, on May 18, 1910, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 06252, for the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, Township 33 S., Range 1 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 20th day of December, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: James W. Berrian, of Medford, Oregon, Court Hall of Medford, Oregon, Harvey M. McIntyre of Derby, Oregon, Thomas G. Spangler of Prospect, Oregon.

11-11-12-16 J. M. Upton, Register

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Francis D. Hill, of Derby, Oregon, who, on December 15, 1908, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 02724, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, Township 34 S., Range 1 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 26th day of November, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. B. Chartraw, W. J. Cameron, Alva Marion, Irvin F. Kornig, all of Derby, Oregon.

10-21-11-25d J. M. Upton, Register.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Ida J. Watkins, formerly Ida J. Barrow, of Eagle Point, Oregon, who, on March 12, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07892, for the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Township 35 S., Range 1 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 26th day of November, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jettie Crandle, W. E. Hammel, Fielding Ayres, Hamilton Watkins, all of Eagle Point, Oregon.

10-21-11-25d J. M. Upton, Register.

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