

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1889; the Southern Oregonian, established 1902; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896; and the Medford Tribune, established 1906.

Official Paper of the City of Medford.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager.

Entered as second class matter November 1, 1909, at the postoffice at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, by mail, \$5.00 One month by mail or carrier, \$1.00

ALUMINUM, ELECTRICITY'S PROTEGE.

Fifty years ago aluminum, the lightest of all well known metals, was extracted from its ores by an elaborate chemical process and retailed for \$300 a pound. Today the invisible fingers of electricity pick the tiny atoms of this metal from the ore deposits and re-arrange them so economically that aluminum can be purchased for less than thirty-five cents a pound.

Electricity has made aluminum possible to the commercial world and, co-incidental, aluminum, because of its light weight and great strength, already ranks next to copper as the most desirable metal in the manufacture of electrical machinery and electrical apparatus.

Aluminum is quite common now, thanks to its patron saint, electricity, but a few hundred years ago its presence was only suspected, although it is one of the most common metals in the world. But so cleverly had Dame Nature hidden away this metal that it was hundreds of years before it was so much as seen by human eyes. In the sixteenth century a scientist named Paracelsus, a native of Switzerland, and a man famed for his knowledge of alchemy, made a good guess at the presence of aluminum in some ore he was examining, but even he could not extract it. It was a habit with those ancient scientists to call anything of an earthly nature "alumen" or "alum," which they could not otherwise identify. This is how aluminum came by its name.

It was in 1828 that the new metal was first seen by human eyes. In a very costly laboratory experiment the metal was produced in a pure state and the scientific world was astounded to hear that a new and wonderful metal had been found which was very strong yet so light that a cubic foot of it weighed less than 160 pounds, while a cubic foot of copper weighs 550 pounds, and cast iron 450 pounds.

Aluminum is nearly white, with a slight bluish tinge. It is as hard as silver, very malleable and ductile—can be hammered into a leaf or drawn into a fine wire. It is equally as strong as copper and the melting point is high. Aluminum is one of the most abundant metals known to man as it is common in nearly all the earths, especially in clay banks, and is nearly always found mixed with the other metals in their native ores. But the process of extracting this metal, which is so light and yet so strong, is very tedious and costly compared with the cost of smelting copper or iron, so it will be many years before it will come to its own in the metal world.

To most people aluminum is best known in the form of kitchen utensils. There is no reason why the cooking pots and pans should be so heavy when they can just as well be made of a metal equally as strong and lasting. Aluminum devices weigh only a fourth as much as the old iron kettles and pans. The automobile business was a great stimulant for aluminum as the metal is extensively used in the power driven vehicles where strength and lightness are demanded. But by far the greatest demand for the white metal is in the electrical world.

Though the mythical groundhog saw his shadow on February 2, it didn't feaze the weather in the Rogue River valley, for balmy air and sunshine have prevailed ever since.

An innovation is promised at the Commercial club meeting tonight, when delightful music will be rendered by Signor Joseph Bestolfi and his orchestra. This with the important business to be transacted, should insure a large attendance.

LENT AT ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The historical churches of Christendom have for many centuries recognized and observed certain seasons as comprising the ecclesiastical or church year. As the secular calendar is made up of the twelve months from January to December, so the church year has its eight seasons, beginning with Advent and closing with the long Trinity season. The names of the months in the secular calendar are chiefly pagan. The names of the seasons of the church year are Christian.

We all recognize the great value of teaching by means of object lessons. Our text books in the schools are freely illustrated to teach through the eye as well as through the ear. So our church year is like an unfolding panorama, bringing before the minds of Christian people the great facts of the Christian religion in an orderly and impressive manner. For example: The Advent season comprising the four Sundays immediately preceding Christmas.

This church season teaches two important lessons: First, it is a period of preparation for the great fact of the incarnation, the birth of Jesus Christ, the revelation of Deity in the person of the Christ.

The Advent season, by its teachings, also seeks to emphasize the second coming of our Lord as the judge of mankind, and by Scripture

lessons admonishes to a fit and constant preparation for that coming. Then comes the Christmas Octave; then the Epiphany season, the showing of Jesus Christ to the wise men and others. This season is very fittingly the church's missionary season, when she emphasizes her missionary message.

Then comes the season of Lent, commemorating those 40 days our Lord spent in fasting and prayer amid the solitude of the desert, from whence the church hears her Master's voice saying, "Come ye apart into a desert place and rest a while." Good Friday closes the Lenten season, even as Ash Wednesday begins it. And the church hears the plaintive and yet triumphant cry from the cross, "It is finished, and He gave up the ghost."

Following the sadness of Good Friday comes the joyous triumph of Easter. "He is not here, for He is risen. Come see the place where the Lord lay."

At the close of 40 days the church fitly celebrates the joyous festival of the ascension. From Olivet Jesus ascended, followed by the surprised and eager gaze of his chosen disciples to whom an angel came and said: "Why stand ye, gazing up into heaven, for this same Jesus whom ye see ascend into heaven shall so come in like manner."

Ten days later, while the chosen disciples and their fellow-believers were assembled to the number of 120 in an upper room in Jerusalem, "There was heard a sound as of a mighty rushing wind which filled the

place where they were assembled, and there rested upon the heads of every one of them cloven tongues of fire." Symbol of the agency by which the world should hear the message of the Gospel and be saved. This was the fulfillment of the Master's promise before his departure: "Tarry ye in Jerusalem until ye receive the promise of the Father which I will send unto you. For John baptized you with water unto repentance, but I will baptise you with the Holy Ghost not many days hence."

Then follows the long Trinity season, extending until Advent, and so the entire year is covered by these eight seasons so briefly mentioned and explained.

In the great truths and facts taught and emphasized by the church year we have the truths and facts of Christianity presented to us not as a system of dogmatics merely, but rather as a convincing and orderly array of historic truths. Dogmatics may be controverted and disputed, but facts are stubborn things.

By means of the church year, Sunday school and pulpit teaching is made connected, and orderly and symmetrical. One doctrine or fact is not exaggerated by undue prominence at the expense of some other equally important doctrine or fact. But each and every fact in the life of our Lord receives its share of consideration. And so the church year becomes a sort of religious panorama passing in annual review the main features of the Christian faith.

Following this brief summary of the church year is the order of Lenten services.

Ash Wednesday, February 9, holy communion at 10 a. m.; evening prayer and address, 7:30 p. m.; offerings at both services for missions. Thursday at 3:30 p. m. Friday at 3:30 p. m.

Services during the next and following weeks: All Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m.; all Thursdays, 3:30 p. m.; all Fridays, 3:30 p. m.; Good Friday, three hours' service from 12 to 3 o'clock. Services on Easter day will be announced later.

The cornerstone of the new church will be laid Tuesday, March 1.

Notice.

On account of not being able to get Smith's hall on Thursday eve, February 10, the Illinois club has been postponed to Friday eve, February 11, and all Illinoisans are invited to attend.

WANTED—To rent, modern 6 or 7-room house. C. D. Hay, care Nash Hotel.

TWENTY THREE ACRES AT \$4600

Part of Medford Heights Sold for \$200 an Acre—Will Be Cut Up into Residence Lots and Placed on the Market.

A. Couro Fiero and Mrs. George Harvey have purchased from C. H. Pierce 23 acres on Medford Heights, adjoining the city reservoir, paying therefor \$200 an acre or \$4600 in all.

The land is as yet entirely unimproved, but the intention of the new owners is to cut it up into suitable tracts and place it on the market with a view to making the Heights one of the choice residence districts of Medford.

New Officers Named.

The new officers of the Southern Oregon district fair for the year 1910 are: President, L. B. Hall of Grants Pass; vice-president, J. A. Perry, Medford; secretary, H. L. Andrews of Grants Pass; treasurer, H. C. Kinney of Grants Pass. Grants Pass was chosen as the place for the 1910 fair.

Elwood & Burnett Dispose of Jewelry Stock.

The entire jewelry stock of the bankrupt stock of Elwood & Burnett and J. M. Eller, consisting of watches, jewelry, diamonds, silverware, cut glass, musical instruments, clocks and fancy art ware and fixtures have been turned over to Messrs. Lichtenstein & Morris of San Francisco by their respective creditors. The joint stocks are now on the premises of the former Elwood & Burnett store, 115 Main street, where they will be sold out at public auction. The sale will commence Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock and continue daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. It is the intention of the above gentlemen to close out the two stocks, amounting to about \$10,000, within one week or less. This is an opportunity to buy jewelry at your own prices, as the entire stock and fixtures will absolutely be closed without limit or reserve.

Mrs. H. L. Young of Brownsboro, who has been in the city for several days, has returned to her home.

Man From Redding, Cal., Tells of Fer-Don's Experts

Mr. Ben Johnson, living at Redding, California, gave the European medical expert this following testimony:

"For the past ten years I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea and stomach trouble. I have been under the care of several doctors and had not been cured, but had these attacks every few weeks. On the 4th day of January, 1910, placed myself under the treatment of the Fer-Don Medical Experts and at this time I am well, better than I have been for years."

"I am very grateful to them and hope that anyone who is affected like I was will take advantage of their skill and get well as I have."

"BEN JOHNSON.

"Redding, Cal."

We would very much like the readers to write this man for your own satisfaction.

Mine Owner and Dairyman Cured of Rheumatism.

Perhaps one of the best known men in Nevada county, California, is Mr. C. M. Mitchell, who has one of the finest mining claims of 160 acres, just a mile and a half from Grass Valley. Mr. Mitchell also is proprietor of the Sunset dairy, and for years has supplied the cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City with milk, cream and butter. I presume there is not a man, woman or child that is not familiar with Mr. Mitchell, as he is a man of strong personal character, and a sort of a humorist, as it is said, in a joking way, that Mr. Mitchell has made many a man take water. But the life of a milkman and miner is not one of sunshine and roses. It's working night and day, rain or shine, snow or sleet, and the mountain climate is not the best in winter. The constant exposure soon began to tell upon Mr. Mitchell and he was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. "I was full of pain from the top of my head to the soles of my feet," said Mr. Mitchell. "I was discouraged to the point of despair. I could not use my right arm to any advantage for years, could not milk the cows at times, and as for working in my mines it was utterly impossible. Fer-Don's experts told

me my old liver was out of order and was filling the system with impure blood, and that the only hope of a cure was in getting that organ back into working order." The story of the cure of Mr. Mitchell will be full of interest to those suffering with rheumatism, and is better told in his own words:

"There is no comparison between the way I feel now and the agony I was in with rheumatism when I came to the offices of Fer-Don's medical experts. I felt miserable all over when I began treatment with these men. But look at me now, as straight as an arrow, not a pain, and feeling like I used to feel before I was sick. I was taking a steer to market last week and it broke away. A friend of mine happened to pass by on the road just as I had taken my lariat and lassoed the steer, which was running at breakneck speed. 'Well,' exclaimed my friend, 'I see you can use your arms again.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Mitchell, 'I was cured of my rheumatism by Fer-Don's medical experts.' Mr. Mitchell stated that he experienced no pain since he received the treatments, "and if any person suffering the same as I wish to know more about my case a letter will always reach me by addressing C. M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 561, Nevada City, Cal."

Sight Seen at Offices.

An incident occurred today at the offices of the Fer-Don European medical experts, at the Moore Hotel, which proves this statement. Brought by loving and anxious friends, a woman suffering from an incurable disease. She was examined and when the doctors discovered that her disease was incurable they then and there told her so and would not accept the case. No false hopes, no promises impossible of fulfillment, were given. The truth was told and the case refused. Fer-Don says: "Tell the truth," and this is how we have built up a reputation for honesty, truth and integrity.

Fer-Don's Medical Experts have located offices at the Moore Hotel. Their waiting room is at the head of the stairs in the hotel parlor. He makes a charge of one dollar for an examination. His office hours are from 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. He makes no calls.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE ENTIRE JEWELRY STOCK OF ELWOOD & BURNETT AND THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF J. M. ELLER, CONSISTING OF \$10,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, HOLLOW WARE, FLATWARE, CUT GLASS, CLOCKS, ARTWARE AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND THE FIXTURES AND SAFE OF BOTH STORES WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE FORMER PREMISES OF ELWOOD & BURNETT, 115 MAIN STREET. THIS WILL BE THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME TO BUY JEWELRY AT YOUR OWN PRICE, AS THE ENTIRE STOCKS WILL ABSOLUTELY BE CLOSED OUT WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. BEAR IN MIND THE TIME OF SALE, AS THIS MEANS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

Sale Commences Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 a. m.

AND WILL CONTINUE DAILY AT 10:30 A. M., 2:30 AND 7:30 P. M. UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS CLOSED OUT. MAKE YOUR ARRANGEMENTS NOW TO ATTEND THIS SALE. WE PROMISE YOU ONE OF THE GREATEST SURPRISES IN JEWELRY SALES. NEXT SATURDAY AT 10:30 A. M., EVER KNOWN IN MEDFORD.

M. M. LICHTENSTEIN, Auctioneer

115 MAIN STREET