

## JUNCTION NEAR GOLD HILL NAMED

Work Is Being Rushed on New Logging Track Running Up Kanies Creek From Gold Hill—Other Work Is Under Way.

"Gold Hill Junction" is the name of the newest point on the Southern Pacific, the place where that railway is intersected by the Kanies creek line of the Gold Hill Railroad & Lumber company, now under construction. The christening was done by wire Wednesday, when the officials of the big railroad asked those of the little railroad what they should call the new junction.

The grade of the new line is completed to the Beno place, two and a half miles out, and ties are laid a part of the distance. It is expected that the steel will be laid within ten days. It is 56-pound stuff bought of the Southern Pacific.

Work is being rushed on the sawmill. The frame is up for the section that will contain the circular saws, and the frame for the band-saw section is going up. Both sections will be 100x60.

Excavation has been made for the foundations of the two boilers, which are of the locomotive type, 150-horsepower each, and operating twin engines capable of developing 250-horsepower. The boilers and engines were purchased from the Champlin Dredging company on Foothills creek, where they were used to supply power for the gold dredge now operated by electricity. They will be hauled in and placed in position next week.

Machinery for the mill has been ordered from the Ashland iron works and will soon be ready to ship. The circular saws will be put in first and the band saws later.

The Hughes lime kiln, which will keep the railroad busy hauling in limestone from the Kanies creek quarries, has been partially erected and will be ready for business as soon as the railroad is ready.

### LOWNSDALE AND NEWELL ON HORTICULTURAL BOARD

SALEM, Or., April 4.—Following are the new members of the state board of horticulture, appointed today by the appointing board provided by statute—governor, secretary of state, state treasurer. M. O. Lownsdale of Lafayette, Or., in and for the first horticultural district, to serve until April 1, 1914; Wilbur K. Newell of Gaston, Or., member-at-large, to serve until April 1, 1914.

### Hotel Arrivals.

The Moore—W. H. Shepard, Oakland; J. J. Dell, Battle Creek; R. C. Washburn, Table Rock; E. W. Bromley, Chicago; F. C. Stauffer, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Maddena, Chicago; J. E. Beno and family, Gold Hill; C. Zollinger, W. E. Walworth, F. F. Johnson, Portland; E. W. Anderson, Hutton; J. Ritter, Central Point; M. Goldorf, New York; J. J. Evert, E. F. Gilbert, Saginaw, Mich.; W. C. Caswell, Portland; R. R. Manning, Central Point; J. A. Perry, Kansas City; C. C. Weidman, Portland.

The Nash—A. B. McClellan, R. C. McMillan, Portland; W. E. Hammel, Eagle Point; B. Conner, Chicago; A. L. George, Portland; W. C. Walling and wife, Chicago; G. G. Smith, Omaha; C. Kenley, H. H. Dodge, Chicago; H. L. Chapin, I. Haver, S. S. Goldsmith, Portland; F. G. McMillan, Ashland; S. M. Moars, Jr., Table Rock; O. Wyss, Portland; E. J. Murray, Chicago.

Medford, Oregon: This certifies that we have sold Hall's Texas Wonder for the cure of all kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles for ten years, and have never had a complaint. It gives quick and permanent relief. Sixty days' treatment in each bottle. Medford Pharmacy. If

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the next meeting of the city council of Medford, Oregon, for license to sell malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, for six months, at lot 10, block 20, in Medford, Oregon, for a period of six months.

BASS & HALE.  
Dated March 22, 1910.

### NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: I have no property for sale at any price. 10\* MRS. J. P. HUTCHASON.

### Dr. Seely Going East.

Dr. E. R. Seely will leave in a short time for New York to take a course in surgery. He would greatly appreciate the payment of outstanding accounts before he leaves.

NEXT WEEK'S SUBJECT—"WASHING DAY MADE EASY."

## Home Course In Domestic Science

### XII.—Hints on Home Laundering.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON.

In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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TO many women the laundry is the least interesting part of the home, and often the weekly washing and ironing are the work most dreaded by the entire family. In fact, in many homes they prove to be the one unaccountable task, and because no other solution is found for the problem the washing is sent to the laundry or is done in any way and by any one so long as it is taken out of the house. Why the washing and ironing should prove such unpleasant work as to cause both mistress and maid to rebel against it has always been a mystery to me. I can explain it only by the natural supposition that neither knows how to do it well and that the possibilities for doing the work quickly, easily and thoroughly are few in most homes. We generally find that a properly equipped laundry is among the last things to be added to the house and that in the majority of cases a tub or two, perhaps a washing machine of possible merit and occasionally a wringer comprise the average washing outfit in private homes of moderate means. And, small as that equipment is, it can be made to give very satisfactory results if a little knowledge and intelligence are brought to the task. The trouble is most women do not like to wash because they have not been taught to do it properly and because they make extremely hard work of it. They appreciate to some degree fine fabrics and dainty clothing, but they do not, as a rule, appreciate these to the extent that makes them desirous of preserving materials and colors.

While it is difficult at any time and in almost any locality to obtain well trained helpers for housework, it is often an easier task to get a good cook or housemaid than it is to find a first

class laundress. Because of this it is all the more necessary that the mistress of the house should be familiar with fabrics and how to cleanse them.



WASHING NOT UNATTRACTIVE.

The Modern Laundry Equipment.

Whenever possible the laundry should be a separate apartment in even small houses. It may be located in the basement or adjoining the kitchen; but, wherever it is, the room should be well lighted and well ventilated and should have a good floor and hard finished walls. There should be no soft or porous material used in the laundry to absorb moisture. For a small home laundry the following list of furnishings will be found sufficient:

Three or four tubs, stationary if possible, made of soapstone, enamel or porcelain; a good washing machine, clothes wringer, clothes stick, clothes boiler, tin or copper; zinc or glass washboard, clothespins (kept in box or basket), water pail, clothes basket, scrubbing brush, large granite spoon, galvanized iron clothesline, skirt, sleeve and bosom boards for ironing, ironing blanket, mangle and several good irons of different weights. An electric or even a good gasoline iron is such a valuable labor saving device that its first cost should seldom be considered, because it very soon more than repays it. Besides this amount of furnishing a number of common substances for removing stains of various kinds should always be on hand. Among these most frequently needed may be mentioned borax, ammonia, salt, vinegar, alum, naphtha, muriatic and oxalic acid. These should be kept in a closed box and out of the reach of children, as some of them are poisonous. Wax, blueing, starch, French chalk and javelle water are also often needed in the laundry, and if a supply of them is kept on hand time and effort may be saved on washing day. A valuable addition to this equipment would be an electric or water motor with which to run the washing machine, wringer and mangle. With such an addition it is possible for one woman to finish a large washing with comparatively little outlay of strength.

Removing Ordinary Stains.

Washing is the mechanical cleansing of clothes to remove all impurities and

dir. To do this four simple, short rules should be kept in mind—viz: Get out all the dirt.

Keep all articles a good color. Use nothing to injure the material either mechanically or chemically.

Have some definite knowledge of different fabrics in order to treat each in the way most likely to injure or change its character.

Unsatisfactory results in laundry work can often be traced to carelessness in preparing the various articles to be washed. Too often articles coarse and fine, white and colored, are put into the suds together without the slightest attention to such preliminary steps in the process as sorting, removing stains, temperature and soapiness of the water. After such indiscriminate preparation what wonder if fine materials are soon torn or made yellow, if stains are made permanent and the entire washing takes on a dingy hue!

Before any article is sent to the wash it should be examined and all stains carefully removed. This requires care and some knowledge of chemicals and their action on fabrics and stains. All stains cannot be removed by the same substance or in the same way, and yet it is remarkable how many different kinds of stains may be removed by cold water alone. For this reason I recommend that all articles be soaked in cold water for fifteen minutes or longer before being put into the washing suds. The white pieces should, of course, be kept by themselves, and if there is any question about the fastness of any color a little salt and vinegar added to the cold water will help to set it. Alum added to the rinsing water will make the color still more permanent. The following are general directions for removing stains of various kinds:

Tea and Coffee.—Sprinkle the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water over it from a height.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Wash first in cold water, then rinse and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit.—Many fruit stains may be softened and dissolved by alcohol. If heated the alcohol will be more effective. For peach stain it may be necessary to use diluted muriatic acid or sulphur fumes. Boiling water will remove fresh stains of small fruits.

Grease.—Alcohol will dissolve the green coloring matter. Washing with naphtha soap and warm water or spreading on a paste made of soap and baking soda will also remove grease stains.

Grease or Oil.—Soak first in cold water, then wash with cold water and soap, then dry and if necessary use other agents. Chloroform or ether will remove grease from fabrics which cannot be washed.

Wine.—Put a thick layer of salt over the stain from red wine while fresh, then pour boiling water over it. If a yellow wine wash first with cold water, then with soap and water.

Ink.—If stain is on a white garment put to soak for several days in milk, changing frequently. Red ink poured over the black will remove the black stain. The red may be washed out in cold water and ammonia, then boiled. Equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and ammonia may remove fresh stains. Oxalic acid will remove old ink stains from white garments. Salt and cold water may be used in fresh stains on delicate colors.

Iron Rust.—If fresh, lemon juice, salt and strong sunlight may remove stain, but generally it is better to use muriatic acid at once. Spread the stain over a bowl containing a fairly strong solution of borax and water or soda and water. Drop muriatic acid on the stain a little at a time until it darkens, then rinse thoroughly in the borax and water.

Mildew.—This is a mold growing on the fiber of the cloth. If fresh it may be removed by wetting in strong soap-suds or covering with a mixture of chalk and salt and bleaching in strong sunlight for several hours. Old mildew stains can rarely be removed without injuring the fabric.

Milk or Cream.—Wash out with cold water and later use soap and cold water.

Paint or Tar.—If fresh and washable use soap and water or rinse in turpentine, then wash. If not washable use gasoline. If dry soften with lard or oil, then treat as for fresh paint.

Perspiration.—Use cold water and soap and put the garment in the sun for several hours. The perspiration under the arms is different from that of the rest of the body and requires diluted muriatic acid to neutralize it.

Sugar of Gum.—Dissolve with warm water if washable, with alcohol if not washable.

Blood.—Soak in cold water, then rub out in fresh tepid water. If very dry soak and wash out or use peroxide of hydrogen or javelle water.

A word of caution is necessary when using acids to remove stains. These should not be used on colored fabrics, and after using on any white article always rinse thoroughly in borax and water or ammonia and water and afterward in clear water. Javelle water is an excellent bleaching agent which will often remove old stains. It is easily made and may be kept indefinitely in glass bottles in a cool, dark place.

Javelle Water.—Dissolve one pound of sal soda in two quarts of boiling water, then add one-fourth of a pound of chloride of lime. Stir with wooden stick until lumps are broken, then let stand several hours to settle. Pour off clear liquid and bottle for use. For bleaching purposes use one-half to one cupful to one pail of water. Always rinse thoroughly in ammonia water. To remove stains brush over with javelle water full strength, then rinse quickly in ammonia water.

Some practical suggestions for washing silks, woollens and laces, starching, etc., will be given in a later article.

## EXTRA GOOD BUYS

\$10,000—9½ acres; 100 rods from Oakdale avenue; good new buildings; 7-room house; barn for 7 horses and ten tons of hay; this tract includes 3 acres of 7-year-old Newtowns, 3 acres 7-year-old Spitz, 1 acre 4-year-old Spitz, 1 acre 4-year-old Bartlett pears, balance pasture; fine well of water; half cash, balance to suit. This is a good buy; close in and won't last long.

No. 16—\$6000—75 acres, 2 miles from town one-quarter mile from school; 20 acres in cultivation, 25 more ready to plow; 60 acres tillable, balance fine wood, 3 acres in fruit. On rural mail route. Half cash will handle this. One of the best buys on the market.

No. 14—14 ACRES—Near city limits, all in fruit, mostly 4 to 6 years old; all fine black soil; 7-room house, full 2-story with closets, bathroom, etc. One barn 20x28 and one 14x28 feet; splendid well. Price only \$900 per acre; one-half cash, balance terms. This price goes for a short time only.

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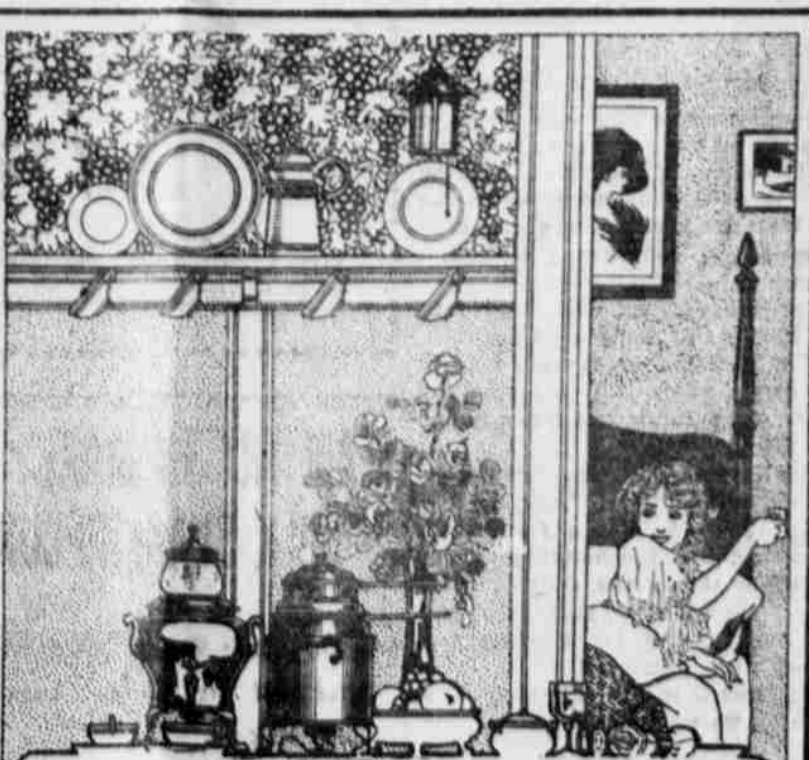
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BLACKSMITH SHOP, doing good business.  
GENTS' CLOTHING STORE; good lease and snap at price asked.

OTHER OPENINGS we do not care to advertise.  
CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE AT \$67.00 PER FRONT FOOT.

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## THE MEDFORD NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ..... \$50,000  
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We solicit your patronage.



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The best resolution for you to make is to come to us for your next suit, if you want something out of the ordinary. We do the best work and charge the lowest prices.

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## FOR SALE

- ONE 4½-horsepower gasoline engine, used but little, cost \$200; price ..... \$65.00
- ONE 3-inch horizontal centrifugal pump, very little used; price only ..... \$35.00
- TWO 3000-gallon redwood tanks, new, never been set up; price, each ..... \$50.00
- ONE fine upright piano; price ..... \$75.00
- ONE enameled bath tub, wash basin and high-back sink, together with fixtures; new, never been set up; price ..... \$50.00
- SIX new hot frame cash, 3 ft. by 6 ft.; price, each ..... \$2.50
- TWO fine, well-bred colts, 1 and 2 years old, sired by Black Farcour, imported by Ruby Bros.

FINE SEED CORN FOR SALE.  
APPLY TO BROOKS' ORCHARD, JACKSONVILLE ROAD, NEXT PLACE WEST OF THE OLD THOMAS PLACE.

\$150 AN ACRE—270 acres, foothill land, about 6 miles from Medford; there are about 85 acres on this place now planted to fruit, which includes about 26 acres in bearing. The bearing varieties are Newtown and Spitzberg apples and Comice pears. There are 25 acres of Newtowns in their second year with peach fillers and about 6 acres of Newtowns just planted; also 20 acres of Jonathans and 10 acres of Bartlett and Anjou pears just planted. About 200 acres of first-class fruit land on the place. There are many springs on the place and considerable water could be developed for irrigation; two houses, good barn and other buildings. Would subdivide nicely. Easy terms.

\$2500—Sixty acres, 6 miles from Medford, about 15 acres cleared and partly planted; small buildings.

\$250 AN ACRE—70 acres, about 4 miles from Medford, free soil; 25 acres planted to Newtown and Spitzberg apples, mostly 3 years old; in addition, about 25 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared; good new 6-room plastered house, new barn; also set of old buildings. Could be subdivided into two or three tracts nicely. Easy terms.

\$5500—Six miles from Medford, good new buildings, about 8 acres planted to Newtowns, Spitzbergs and pears, 1 and 2 years old; about 7 acres additional cleared, balance not hard clearing; good team, wagon and machinery goes with the place. This is a 40-acre tract.

\$15,000—A first-class fruit and alfalfa ranch, 185 acres, 5½ miles from railway station, practically all bottom land, 140 acres now under cultivation, water right with place; fair house, two barns, schoolhouse on the place, for \$15,000, which is only \$81 an acre; \$6000 cash will handle, and easy terms can be had on the balance; this is a fine chance to get a first-class tract of low-priced land for development purposes. We don't think this will last long, and if you are interested, come in and see us about it.

\$12,525—Eleven acres in Comice pears, 10 years old; 9 acres in Bartlett and Anjou pears, 1 to 3 years old; close in; good soil; terms.

\$12,000—Eleven acres in Comice and Bose pears, 14 years old; these trees are in full bearing and will pay a good income on the price asked.

\$7000—Thirty-five acres of black sticky, 3 miles from Medford, all under the ditch and can be irrigated.

\$13,000—Thirty-two acres, close to Medford, 8 acres in Newtowns and Spitzbergs, 5 to 7 years of age; 14 acres in alfalfa, 3 acres in peaches, 2 acres in berries; irrigated; buildings.

\$14,000—Thirty-five acres; buildings; exceptionally fine place for a home; 12 acres in apples and pears 3 years old; about an acre of bearing orchard; 11 acres in alfalfa; all fine deep free soil.

\$150 to \$200 PER ACRE—Stewart acre tracts; 2 miles from Medford; tracts are from 10 to 25 acres in size; fine building spots on all; can all be irrigated; cheapest tracts in Medford neighborhood; easy terms.

\$300 PER ACRE—Finest 5 and 10-acre orchard and garden tracts in the valley; easy terms.

## W. T. YORK & CO.