

MANY GRAPES ARE HARVESTED

Jackson county Will Have Large Crop of Luscious Fruit—Many Uses are Found for the Grape by the Housewife.

The vineyards on the hills above Jackson and Griffin creeks, are now yielding their annual harvest of luscious grapes. Many of these vineyards were planted away back in the fifties when gold mining attracted the first settlers into the Rogue River valley. Long before commercial orchards were thought of these vineyards were noted for their productivity and for the lusciousness of their fruit. Copies of magazines of the time, such as the West Shore, sound the praises of the Jackson county vineyards.

These vineyards though some of them are unkept, are still yielding tons of grapes each year, but on account of the activity in horticulture and other branches of farming and industry, viticulture has been nearly lost sight of.

The variety that was planted to the greatest extent in the early days was the Blue Mission. This grape is noted for its fine flavor. The Mission grape is especially adapted to the making of grape juices, jelly and wine. In the hazy days of development along other lines, the utilizing of the products of the Mission grape has been partially overlooked. However, the knowing housewife is now busily supplying the winter's demand of her household for jelly from these grapes while they are still rather green and is preparing for reducing them to unfermented juice later when the grapes are fully ripe. Besides the household consumption of the Blue Mission grape, there are a few wineries in operation which use a number of tons each fall. Then also, some families prepare wine for themselves, from this grape. The process consists of simply squeezing the juice out of the grapes and allowing it to ferment and later adding to the juice a little alcohol.

Unfermented grape juice as a beverage is becoming increasingly popular in America and with good reason since it provides not only a delicious "food drink," but a wholesome food medicine as well.

A well known dietitian says: "Lemons and grapes contain more abundantly the potash salts of which all fruits have important quantities. Of these two fruits, grapes are better fitted for use as food proper, and are perhaps adapted to a larger percentage of the human beings whose digestive organs are in need of repair. Both the water and sugar of the grape require virtually no digestion, but are taken almost at once into the blood. The kidneys, liver, intestines and other organs are cleared and strengthened by the mineral elements of this fruit. In fact if the grapes were a patent medicine, more could hardly be claimed for it, since it has been recommended and given as a cure for almost every form of respiratory ailment, for the nerves, the blood, the spleen, and for skin affections."

This is a somewhat strong statement; but at least grape-juice has this advantage over most patent medicines—if it does not effect a cure, it will at least do no harm, and it is exceedingly pleasant to take.

Most housekeepers think of the Concord grape only, when grape juice is mentioned; and certainly this grape gives a richly flavored juice that is always acceptable. But other grapes may be used, alone or in combination, giving almost as many colors and flavors of grape juice as there are of wine.

There are several methods of extracting and preserving the juice, each of which has its good points and may be best adapted to particular circumstances or varieties of fruit. The less the juice is heated the more closely the original flavor is maintained, and the greater care must be taken in the sterilization of bottles, corks, etc.

Where grapes are cheap and abundant, and sugar is high in price, grape juice may be used instead of syrup in the canning of the larger fruits. The grape juice usually needs to be concentrated by boiling before being used for this purpose. "Reduce one-third" (or boil down six quarts to four quarts) being the usual instructions.

SEATTLE, Wn.—Police officers must not butt into marital matters of other folks, and they must especially refrain from trying to get evidence for use in divorce suits. Superior Judge Tallman said while hearing a divorce case yesterday. A policeman had testified for a brother officer who was seeking a divorce from his wife.

BIRDS PLACED ON EXHIBITION

At Present Exhibit Presented Ladies of Greater Medford Club is at Natatorium, But Will be Moved to new Library Building.

There are on exhibit, now, at the Natatorium about 100 birds which have just been mounted. The birds are well worth a special trip there, and are the beginning of the museum which Medford hopes to have some day.

The entire collection of about five hundred birds was presented by Dr. E. H. Porter, to the Greater Medford Club, provided the club had the birds mounted. These birds Dr. Porter collected in Cuba, the Philippines and Florida and among them are some very rare ones.

The club has just paid for having one hundred mounted, and will have the others done as they can raise the funds. Mr. Bartlett, the taxidermist, made a very fair offer to the club and has done the work very well and has arranged the birds very artistically in the case. They will be properly labelled as soon as possible.

The collection will be kept in the "Nat" until the new library building is finished, and by that time the ladies hope to have another case to add to the collection.

Mr. Bartlett has kindly offered to mount any birds in good condition to add to the collection which may be brought in, free of cost, until January 1st, doing two a week. And the club would greatly appreciate the favor if any one has any unmounted birds which they wish to donate.

As there are practically no birds which are natives of Oregon, and few birds of the Pacific coast, among the collection, any of these would be very acceptable.

NEW YORK—The Parisian novelty of a theatre restaurant is a proven failure here, according to the announcement today that after this week, when the Folies Bergere will close the New York theatre will discontinue the experiment.

Hastings for Health.

WOODVILLE STARTS AHEAD

As a further proof that the "dull times" cannot daunt the faith of some of the oldest inhabitants that a great future is surely before them, the little town of Woodville is now up and doing things.

First the town voted almost unanimously for a bond issue to pay for the construction of an electric lighting and water system. After a couple of months of delay things are taking on a business aspect. Plans and specifications for both systems are now on file at the city recorder's office at Woodville and at the office of the city engineer, L. W. Whiting in Medford.

Bids for the lighting system will be opened on a Saturday, September 30; those for the waterworks on October 13, and for the bonds on October 27.

The city has made good progress on the construction of the well which is to supply the city water, and all indications are that a good supply of fine water will be obtained. Mr. Whiting states that most probably pressure tanks will be used instead of pumping the water to a reservoir upon a hill back of the town. Bids will be received on both, however.

With Mr. Whiting as city engineer the city is in a position to receive the latest plans of city improvement works. Before coming to Medford he served in the city engineering departments of Washington, D. C. and Seattle, besides in various engineering departments of the government. He worked with the city engineer in Medford last year until November and since then has been in business for himself.

Mr. Whiting thinks that Woodville is sure to make quite a city. Its geographical location is such that many thousand acres of very valuable timber, mining and agricultural land must send their output to the railroad there. With a water and lighting system safely installed the town will soon turn its attention to grading the streets and building sidewalks and a sewer system. The natural "topography" will make such construction work of low cost. He is much surprised at the opposition the people in and around Woodville are showing to the good roads movement for did they realize all it means to the welfare of their town and to all farmer of the valley they would turn out in a body and vote for the bond issue and the progress and benefits which will come with it.

GOVERNOR WEST AND CONVICTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

the most accomplished of safe-cracker, the most daring of porch climbers seem to have the unhealthy lure of their crafts driven out of them. There is no room for crime thoughts when there's a day's work to be done in the country sunlight, with the knowledge that they are as free from suspicion and surveillance as the rich farmer, who is working his own fields across the road.

There's little, if any, inclination on the part of the people living in and about Salem to resent the liberty given the convicts. One man complained to the governor that he thought a road gang working near his home formed an unwarranted menace to his property and safety. The gang was withdrawn, but all of that man's neighbors and their wives got together and gave the convicts a dinner.

It was held in a grove near Sublimity, where the men had been working. The governor and other state officials were invited and Governor West sat at the head of the table under the trees with the convicts. The women of the neighborhood club waited on the table and saw that everybody had enough to eat. And when the tables had been cleared away there were speeches in which the hosts thanked their guests for the work they had done in behalf of good roads, and the guests thanked their hosts for an entertainment that demonstrated the days of treating convicts as dangerous beasts had passed away. It was probably one of the most remarkable dinner parties Oregon ever saw.

It is this idea of treating the convicts as men who have made a mistake and who are to be taught better, that seems to be the keynote of the unusual success the "Honor System" has attained thus far. The men are watched as they enter the penitentiary, their conduct, anxiety to work, willingness to obey rules, are all taken into consideration. The bank wrecker and the footpad enter on exactly the same ground. But once a regular inmate of the institution, the convict naturally drifts into his own class. The really vicious, so far as class scrutiny on the part of the prison officials reveals, are a small minority. Many of the new men are indifferent. Most of the so-called "repeaters"—convicts who are serving their second or third term in a state prison—regarded with suspicion, and yet some of the best men that are now

in the crew of men that were assigned to place the sanitarium grounds in order upon the completion of the pavilion was a landscape architect—a man who had studied his art under circumstances that were unusually favorable. How he got into the penitentiary isn't so interesting as how he got out, and what use he made of his talent when

given the opportunity. He went over the grounds, studied them, drew plans for their development with as much care as any civic improvement specialist could have devoted to a plan that was to insure him fame, and then, the plans drawn, went to work with the rest of the crew to convert the view and reform the grounds.

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out on the "honor gang," trusted and in some instances with the lives and property of others, are "repeaters." At one of the institutions is a man who is serving his second term at Salem who devotes himself to the entertainment and care of some of the inmates of the institution. The superintendent gladly trusts his own children to his guardianship. Yet he came to prison branded as a murderer and a man so dangerous to society that it was considered necessary to shut him in a cage.

The old system of turning away a convict upon the expiration of his term with five dollars and a suit of prison clothes is a thing of the past, too, and for this the "Honor System" can also claim the largest share of the responsibility. The state does not consider that the proceeds of a convict's labor belong to it entirely—it shares them with him. For the work that is done about the state institutions he is paid twenty-five cents a day. The money is saved and he is given the cash upon his re-

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Mrs. May Burgess Wilson, Dramatic Reader and Pantomimist to Appear With Moose Minstrels

Mrs. Wilson's twelve years' experience as a public reader, combined with an exceptional faculty of knowledge that people care for and enjoy, has given her a high place in the entertainment field. She is one of the few readers now before the public who are really interpreting literature. She has a magnificent voice and stage presence, and possesses that magnetic quality which enables her to hold the attention of an audience during the rendition of a pathetic, dramatic or Shakespearean scene, as well as in a selection of humor. Mrs. Wilson is a graduate of the Northwestern School of Oratory, Evanston, Ill., (Prof. R. L. Cumcock, director) and was for five years director of Western College School of Oratory at Toledo, Iowa. Her teaching experience has widened a natural versatility until the range of her work is exceptional. Her selection in the Moose entertainment will be a child dialect story written by Caroline Wells, entitled "Over the Balluster," which received the most favorable comment from the Portland papers when she

rendered it there in the Elks' minstrels.

The Daily Chronicle of Toledo has the following to say of her fifth appearance in that city:

"On Thursday occurred the fifth annual recital of Mrs. G. T. Wilson, director of the Leander Clark College School of Oratory. The program opened with a one act drama entitled, "A Set of Turquoise." The scenes were well interpreted. The presentation of the jealousy of man's disposition was especially enjoyed by the ladies, but each man present inwardly assured himself that he was not like other men. "Danny" proved an excellent number; the Irish mixture of liveliest humor and deepest pathos being given a perfect presentation by Mrs. Wilson. The scene from "The Lion and the Mouse" showed her power of forceful expression and excellent character delineation. "The Village Watch Tower" by Kate a Douglas Wiggin brought forth hearty laughter and sent a well entertained audience away with a still deeper appreciation of Mrs. Wilson and her art of dramatic interpretation."

about forty cents a day and have greatly increased the revenue of the state.

Hastings for Health.

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