

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Remarkable Preparations Made to Conquer Little Ashanti.

The Route from the Coast to the Interior Already Lined with Rest Huts and Hospitals—Building Bridges and Telegraphs.

While other war alarms are sounding England has ended her campaign against little Ashanti. This map will help to make the situation clear; and it is worth describing, for it is doubtful if a small campaign in Africa was ever more admirably planned.

The black line, says the New York Sun, shows the route the British column followed from Cape Coast Castle to Kumassi, the residence of King Prembeh. The peculiar feature of the campaign was that this line of march was prepared, as far as possible, before the British troops were landed from their ships. England wanted it to be a dash to Kumassi; and such a thing could not be achieved without a lot of preparatory work.

The route was nearly all the way through forest made almost impassable by the dense undergrowth. Thousands of natives have been employed in cutting a wide road from the coast to the Prah river. Early in December thousands of natives embarked from the various ports along the Gold Coast for Cape Coast castle, and were set at work carrying the supplies into the interior. A large supply depot was established at Mansu and another at Prahshu. Other natives under European command have been stringing a telegraph line along the route, and it is now completed to Prahshu. The engineer corps completed a bridge over the Prah river at Prahshu, and at last accounts were bridging a small river a little further north. Rest huts at five different camp stations have been built between the coast and Prahshu, so that the troops did not need to pitch tents at the end of the day's march. In fact, everything was done to save the soldiers work and enable them to march with celerity.

The troops comprise 736 white soldiers, 400 men from the West India regiment, and 600 hussars, in all 1,736 men, under the command of Sir Francis Scott. Prahshu was the base of operations. A hospital containing 60 beds has been built here, and a smaller hospital has been erected at Mansu. As the column advanced beyond the Prah, stations were advanced with carriers and hammocks for the speedy transportation of the sick to the hospitals or the coast. These stations were also defensive posts, by means of which it is intended to maintain a perfect line of communication with the coast.

Stores of every kind have to be carried on the heads of natives, and at least 12,000 men and women, each carrying about 50 pounds, are engaged beyond the Prah river in this service. It is known that the water of the region contains much deleterious matter, and all that is used for drinking purposes percolate into large canvas tanks through Pasteur filters. Bakers were sent across the Prah to bake fresh bread at the defensive posts. The artillery consists of a small mountain battery, a battery of six seven-pounder field guns, a Maxim and a number of rocket tubes.

If Prembeh and his advisers had known much they would have made it hot for the enemy while all these preparations were going forward. But they were sitting supinely at Kumassi, evidently preferring to take their dose all in a lump at the capital itself. The king probably doesn't yet realize the very uncomfortable box he is in. Enemies were coming against him, not only from the south, but also from the north. The king of Koranza, which is shown on the map, has agreed to help the English and to march on the Ashanti capital if arms and ammunition are sent to him. So a force of hussars with a large quantity of gunpowder and lead for arming the tribesmen have been dispatched to him under the command of an English captain. The Koranza natives are excellent fighters, and their country being open and free from forest is well adapted for the proposed operations.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

Some Sensible Suggestions for the Young Ladies.

The prettiest way to arrange your hair? Especially if it is very long, very thick, and a most beautiful color, yet cannot be worn hanging down in braids, because you are too tall for anything so childish, nor fastened up in a graceful Psyche knot at the back of the head, quite near the neck, because it is too heavy, and comes tumbling down at inconvenient seasons. Lovely hair, but an embarrassment of riches, is it not? If it were my hair, and I were the dear young girl who finds it a bother and a burden, I would coil it up on top of my head and wear it like a crown. I wouldn't mind its having the effect of making me look taller, and I would stand up very straight, and look as tall as I could. In my opinion height is a beauty, and I never care about a girl's being tall, except to admire her. Tall girls must mind that they carry themselves well, and do not stoop nor crane their head forward as if they had lost something and were perpetually looking for it. You remember Tennyson's picture, do you not, a word picture such as only a poet could paint:

"A daughter of the gods,
Divinely tall, and most divinely fair."

If the coronal effect were unbecoming, or gave a feeling of weight on top of my head, then I would braid the hair in several strands, and mass it all over the back of the head. I would simply part it in the middle, and avoid fringes, and bangs, and little curls, crimps, and other attempts at decoration in front. When hair has a natural wave or ripple it is very pretty, and should have its way, but straight hair is pretty too, and girls should be satisfied to wear their hair in the style nature intended for them.—Harpers' Round Table.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Good Work Done by the Service During Last Year.

Value of Property Saved Amounts to Many Millions of Dollars—Attention Paid to Sanitary as Well as Meteorological Conditions.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has prepared a report of the work done by his department during the year 1895. In it he estimates the value of property saved by warnings of cold waves alone, as indicated by reports of observers, at \$2,275,000, but this amount, large as it is, does not, he says, represent ten per cent. of property actually saved throughout the whole country. He thinks \$10,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the value of these warnings. By notice given of approaching hurricanes on two occasions no fewer than 10,305 vessels were kept in port, the value of which, without their cargoes, was \$36,283,000. Many of these vessels, had they gone out and encountered the storms which followed the warnings, would doubtless have been lost.

When Prof. Moore assumed charge of the department July 4 last he entered upon a careful review of its work and a close consideration of its scope and purpose. He undertook the duty of reorganizing, consolidating and perfecting the administrative work of the bureau in all its branches. In dispensing with superfluous officials and filling all vacancies, even those outside the classified service, the policy of promoting meritorious employees from the lower grades has been rigidly followed—a procedure that has had a most salutary influence in every branch of the bureau. The judicious lopping off of superfluous officials and incompetents has made it possible to give a material advance in salary to 78 meritorious workers, and at the same time to diminish the expenditures for salaries at the rate of \$1,068.50 per annum. The total savings in expenses effected amounted to \$10,000 annually.

With the view of presenting the sanitary as well as the meteorological conditions existing throughout the various states of the union, the publication of Climate and Health was begun in the latter part of September. It is presented to the medical and other professions and to the public at large as the most complete and comprehensive publication of contemporaneous meteorological and sanitary data extant either by government or private means. The object is to facilitate an intelligent investigation into the relations existing between meteorological conditions and disease. This publication will be monthly hereafter, and the completion of the data will be in weekly parts. Extensive improvements are contemplated in connection with weather-crop reports, and the determination of the head of the department is to bring it up to the highest state of efficiency in all its branches.

WHEN DID THEY LIVE?

A Question Concerning the Lake Dwellers of Pre-Historic Switzerland.

One of the most interesting questions relating to the early history of Switzerland is that of the probable length of time that has elapsed since the people called the "Lake-Dwellers" occupied the curious houses whose remains are now found there. A fresh examination of this question has lately been undertaken by M. Vouga.

The earliest of the lake-dwellers belonged to the age of stone, and they were succeeded by others who made weapons and implements of bronze. M. Vouga thinks that the people who made the stone implements lived during only one, or at most two, centuries on the shores of the Swiss lakes, and that for some reason, perhaps because of an inundation, they suddenly deserted their homes.

Then for 3,000 years the waters continued to deposit a slowly thickening layer of mud upon the sites of the abandoned villages. At the end of that time another people, who had acquired the art of making bronze, appeared upon the scene, the lakes having in the meantime, perhaps, sunk to their former level. These people remained there for two or three centuries, and then in their turn disappeared, and another layer of mud, occupying 3,000 years more in the process of deposition, covered the remains of their dwellings and the relics of their art and industry.

The muddy bottom of a lake forms a strange record-book for human history, but it is better than none at all.—Youth's Companion.

Gamecock Strategy.

I once reared a gamecock by hand, keeping him secluded from his kind until he was adult. I then placed him in a large collection of barnyard fowl where there were half a dozen mongrel cocks, a drake of the muscovy variety, several ganders and two turkey gobblers. Immediately and in rapid succession he settled his accounts with the males of his own kind. He shortly overcame the drake and the ganders. He then devoted what was left of his forces to battling with the turkeys. Here he found himself in great difficulty, for the reason that these great birds would seize him by the head and lift his body off the ground. However, he soon learned an ingenious trick, which protected him from this danger. When gathering breath in the intervals between his assaults he would hover himself between his antagonist's legs, keeping step with the awkward creature in its efforts to get away from him. In a few days he wore out these doughty foemen and remained the battered master of the field.—Scribner's.

No less than ten new peers were entitled to take their seats in the house of lords at the beginning of the session, owing to the death of their predecessors. The bishop of Rochester, Dr. Davidson, also became a peer, in place of the late bishop of Hereford.

EASILY DEMONSTRATED.

To Gather a Crowd in the Street Is Not a Hard Thing.

How a Chicago Man Won a Bet, Hands Down—All He Did to Attract a Company of Chumps Was to Look at a Cornice.

They stepped to the edge of the sidewalk, says the Chicago Evening Post, and looked long and earnestly in the direction of the cornice of one of the big buildings. Of course, under the circumstances, the man who had been standing in the doorway felt impelled to join them. He could not see anything extraordinary at the top of the building, but he kept his eyes upturned because they did.

A man who was hurrying along saw the three, and he at once forgot where he was going and what he had to do, and joined them.

"I told you so," said the man who had first cast his eyes in that direction, and he made a motion as if to point out something to his companion.

Four men who were passing saw the gesture and stopped to investigate; and before they had fairly fixed their gaze upon the cornice three others joined them.

"You may be right," returned the companion of the man who had first spoken, "but you said so, you know."

Six more people, including two women, were now straining their eyes to see what was wrong with the cornice, and a rumor was in circulation that some one had tried to throw a child out of one of the windows. This was promptly denied by the man who knows it all and who is always present on such occasions. He said that a gang of counterfeiters had been found on the top floor and had taken refuge on the roof, where they were preparing to do battle with the officers who had been sent to arrest them.

Meanwhile the little group at the edge of the sidewalk had swelled to a crowd of over 100.

"Well, are you satisfied now?" asked the man who had first stopped.

"Yes," replied his companion. "There are more than 20."

"More than 20 what?" anxiously inquired several of those nearest the two.

"Fools," returned the first speaker promptly; "inspired idiots. You see, we had a dispute as to the number of fools to be sent to the streets of a great city, and I bet him we could gather 50 around us in ten minutes by simply standing out here and looking up at the cornice. Gentlemen, there are more than 20 of you here, and I win."

Then a hundred or more solemn-looking men, and a few women, went on about their business, and they all felt like kicking themselves without intermission for a period of not less than two hours.

MULEY HASSAN'S TREASURE.

A German Physician's Account of the Hoard of the Sultan of Morocco.

A French journalist has brought up again the ancient story of the enormous treasure held by the sultan of Morocco. The French ambassador to Morocco brought back to Louis XIV. in 1685 the story that the sultan of that day, Muley-Ismael, kept at Mequinez, the favorite residence of the sultans, a treasure valued at \$30,000,000, says an exchange. Chenier, another French ambassador, 100 years later, returned with rumors of the treasure, but it had shrunk in a century to about \$2,500,000, which is supposed by some authorities to be about the ordinary annual revenue of the sultan.

The legend of the treasure was still in sound health 50 years later, for Graeber di Hemso, a traveler, affirmed about 1834 that the sultan's hoard, called Bit-el-Mell, was kept at Mequinez, under the guard of 2,000 negroes. It was believed to consist of 200,000 pieces of money, besides ingots of gold and silver and precious stones. The treasure house, according to this traveler, was an inclosure of massive walls, which were exactly repeated within. In order to reach the treasure it was necessary to open five iron gates, secured with secret locks, of which the keys were always in the hands of the sultan or of his favorite. It was the custom in earlier times to kill the guards that accompanied the new treasure, lest the secrets of the treasure house be divulged.

Other travelers have kept the story alive, and from the manner in which taxes are levied and public affairs administered in Morocco, it is generally believed that the sultan has great wealth laid up. The latest story of the treasure comes from Dr. Rohlf, a German, at one time physician to the harem of the present sultan, Muley Hassan. Dr. Rohlf declares that the treasure of the sultan is greater than ever. Some have represented that, for safety, the imperial wealth is kept in several places, part of it at Fez, part in the oasis of Tadlet and part at other points in the empire. Dr. Rohlf declares that the sultan's 10,000,000 German thalers, or about \$7,000,000, are at Mequinez, in a somber edifice, which the light of day never penetrates. The custom of killing the treasure bearers is not kept up, and the guard is not 2,000, but 300, negroes, who keep watch in a living tomb. Dr. Rohlf has seen some of the sacks inclosing part of the treasure.

Origin of the Free Lunch.

Wine tasters the world over sandwich between samples a bit of bread and cheese in order to have an unprejudiced palate. It is easy to see in this the origin of the free lunch and of that modern euphemism, the sample room. Of course to every sample room was furnished the proper concomitants of the sampling process, and these gradually grew into the elaborate modern free lunch. The earlier form of the free lunch is found among the Germans, and in the true sample room, where the wholesaler has the best of bread and butter and cheese for those that come to taste wines before buying in quantity.

VANISHED TOWNS.

Senator Sherman's Book Recalls Singular Circumstances.

An Old English Village That Is No Longer Remembered by the People of London—How It Was Found.

A century hence the traveler from afar looking for this or that town in the oil region of Pennsylvania or in the west, in which an ancestor on one side or the other was born, will have a job of it. He may have read glowing descriptions of its prosperity and progress when the oil business was booming or when the real estate agent proclaimed it as good as a fortune to secure some corner lots. A few years ago a town in southern Kansas, founded by Englishmen, was known on both sides of the sea. To-day nothing remains of it save the beautiful church. When last heard from a farmer had fenced in the public square as a pasture and pen for his hogs. A century hence the traveler will hunt Harper county long before he finds the town of Hunnymede.

In the first volume of his memoirs Senator Sherman gives an account of his ancestors, and particularly of Edmund Sherman, a cloth manufacturer and grim Puritan of considerable reputation, who once lived in Dedham, Essex county, England, where he was born in 1585, and who died in Dedham, Norfolk county, Mass. He came to this country in 1634. The senator adds: "When in London in the summer of 1889 I concluded to make a visit to the graves of my ancestors. I examined Black's Universal atlas to locate Dedham, but it was not to be found. I made inquiries, but could discover no one who knew anything about Dedham, and concluded that there was no such place, although I had often read of it. I was compelled, therefore, to give up my visit." But Senator Hoar, through his mother, a descendant of Roger Sherman, "more fortunate, or more persistent," found the place, "and verified the accounts we had of our common ancestor."

Dedham is "two or three miles from Manningtree, a more modern town on the line of the railroad, which has substantially obscured the ancient and decayed village of Dedham." Manningtree, as shown by the atlas, is near the mouth of the River Stour, and the border of Essex and Suffolk. The fine town of Dedham, near Boston, is named after the English village. It is the capital of Norfolk county, and, as one may see in the Postal Guide, there is a Dedham in Hancock county, Me.; in Douglas county, Wis., and Dedham is the capital of Carroll county, Ia. The name of all these places can be traced back through New Englanders to that ancient and decayed village of Essex, and yet one of the foremost American statesmen, whose grandfather and grandmother were Connecticut Yankees, could not discover from any book or person in London that such a place as the English Dedham existed. It was Senator Hoar, a Massachusetts man, who either through fortune or his persistence in searching found it—and secured a lot of photographs of the principal points in it so that if it should be lost again it might be identified. It is a curious comment on the Londoners that they did not know of the existence of a village which cuts so important a figure in the history of English-speaking men until it was pointed out to them by an inquisitive old Yankee.—Pittsburgh Times.

False Economy.

Current Notes reports the significant saying of an old lady who was locally famous for her good health and her exceeding thrift. An acquaintance was congratulating her upon her freedom from bodily ailments, when she replied: "We be pretty well for old folks, Josiah and me. Josiah hasn't had an ailin' time for fifty years, 'cept last winter. And I ain't never suffered but one day in my life, and that was when I took some of the medicine Josiah had left over, so's how it shouldn't be wasted."



Doctors are often handicapped by the mere fact that when treating the disease of women, they suggest and insist on "examinations" and "local treatment." A great many of them do not know that this is absolutely unnecessary. Many a woman has been thrown into a dangerous state of nervous excitement by the mere suggestion of such treatment. Many women lie to the doctor. That sounds hard, but it is undoubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain symptoms that the doctor will inevitably insist on an "examination." They do not give him all the facts in the case, so he works in the dark. Quite often the doctor is too busy and too hurried to make the necessary effort to obtain the facts. He frequently treats symptoms for what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real sickness is deeper and more dangerous. A derangement of the distinctly feminine organs will derange the whole body. The woman herself may not know exactly what is the matter with her, but whenever she is sick, there are two things she should look out for first. One is what is called "female weakness"; the other is constipation, for these two things frequently go together. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the cure of diseases and disorders of women, and it does cure them. It has been performing its healing mission for 30 years, and tens of thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists sell them, but sometimes in well meaning ignorance, they will try to sell you something else. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishonest.

If you care to know more about your own body, send it one cent stamp to cover cost of mailing only, and you will receive absolutely free a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page book, "Common Sense Medical Advice." Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guading.

It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

...THE... SECOND ...MAN...

Jack Morris...

THE SECOND HAND MAN

Wants to see you at his new store, one door south of the old stand. A large stock of furniture, stoves, dishes and lamps, also a new line of matting. Horses, harness and wagons for sale.

Located on West side of railroad track, near Western Hotel, Medford, Ore.

I Am Now in New Quarters

And am better prepared than ever to furnish my patrons with what they need in the line of

Harness and Saddlery

My stock is up to date, my work guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly executed.....

J. W. LAWTON, Adkins-Deuel Block, Medford, Oregon

Now the Roads are Good...

We want to call your attention to our **VOLUNTEER BICYCLE**, a strictly first-class wheel at a moderate price.

When you go angling we can fit you out with anything you need in the line of fishing tackle. Our garden hose is all new and fully guaranteed. We have anything you need in garden tools—hoes, rakes, forks, spades, spading forks, etc., etc. Satisfaction as to price and quality.....

Kame & Gilkey, Medford, Oregon

L. M. LYON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

JOBGING OF ALL KINDS.

11 work guaranteed first-class. Plans and estimates furnished for all kind of work either brick or wood.

Bills of LUMBER of all kinds filled on short notice. Sash, Doors and Mill work of all kinds—any thing in the shape of wood work can be had on short notice.

Medford, Oregon

THE VERY BEST OF BRICK AND MASON WORK.

S. CHILDERS,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

I manufacture a splendid article of Brick—see samples everywhere about the city. Yard one block north of Brewery. Residence—north C street, Medford, Oregon.

MEDFORD BRICK YARD,

G. W. PRIDDY, Prop'r.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

First-class quality of Brick always on hand. Large and small orders promptly filled.

BRICK WORK OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

* * * Give me a call when in need of anything in my line