

THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published Every Friday Morning.

Official Paper of Jackson county.

BLITON & BATTERSON, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR.

MAN WAS BORN TO HUSTLE.

He is of few days; but quite a plenty.

Entered in the Postoffice at Medford, Oregon, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Drake's Advertising Agency, 64 and 66 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

MEDFORD, FRIDAY, July 17, 1896.

Our Clubbing List.

THE MAIL and Weekly S. F. Call	\$2 25
" " Examiner	2 35
" " Chronicle	2 35
" " Oregonian	2 00
" " Cosmopolitan	2 00
" " Popular Science	2 00
" " The Ladies' Home	2 00
Idea	1 75
Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer	1 60

STRIKING fishermen in British Columbia did not care to contest the right of the cannerymen to employ anybody else to catch fish for them. They left in a body and took the Indians with them. Now there are none left to fish and the cannerymen have to close down for want of anything to can.

INDICATIONS are that the populist convention at St. Louis will endorse W. J. Bryan for president as will also the bi-metallic convention to be held at the same place at the same time. The talk of the gold democrats putting up another ticket is dying out to a great extent and the probability is that those who cannot support the Chicago platform will vote for McKinley.

THE Prince of Wales has won a derby, which places him at the top of the list of horse racing sports, and has aroused the enthusiasm of the British press. With the ascension of the prince to the throne, politics will probably change in Great Britain and the politician who cannot hold his end at gambling need not seek favor at the hands of the royal court.

MANY San Francisco lady teachers, who have entered the marriage state, complain that the board of education discriminate against them by ruling them out of the public schools. Yet the board seems unmoved by their complaint and is disposed not to interfere with the household duties of those who marry by retaining them in the public schools.

ANOTHER royal marriage in Great Britain affords another source of expense through which that nation can display anew her gratitude to her reigning family. The doctrine of the divine of kings and the duty of people who must pay because the "divine right" never struck them may seem a little strange to those who are not used to it, but those who are used to it find it quite pleasant even if expensive.

CHICAGO has a Chinese economist who wants to manipulate a political party, and as he was refused an audience at either of the conventions already held he will start a party of his own to be known and hailed as the "American Liberty Party." He would have all the laws against Chinese immigration repealed and a law enacted abolishing all labor-saving machinery. He could probably gather up a larger and more respectable constituency if he were to return to the domain of the Ah Foss and Wung Lungs.

WHILE the political parties of the United States are declaring against long tenure of office, and especially against a continued lease of the presidency, our southern neighbors are not in the least alarmed over that issue as it affects themselves. The Mexican president has held the reins of government so long that the number of his terms have been forgotten in the minds of the average individual, and his administrations have proven so progressive, and uniquely peaceful and prosperous when compared with anything that went before, that his re-election to the presidency has come to be looked upon as a matter of mere

form. At the elections just held 22,000 electors cast ballots for president and everyone of them went to President Diaz.

WHETHER the head of the government be arbitrarily despotic or aristocratic or a mere figure head, people all over the world shudder when the cowardly aim of the assassin is directed toward it. It is but a little better than two years since the whole world joined France in lamenting the assassination of the most beloved of her executives, President Carnot, and it but a few days since the news was flashed over the world that an attempt had been made to blot out the life of President Faure, who to the present time has been free from those scandals that have dragged many French politicians down to contempt and ultimate oblivion. The French president is largely a figure head so far as the actual government of France is concerned, yet the spirit which prompts his assassination is one which would not only strike a blow at the most vital spot in that government, but all the governments in the world. It is this that makes the being who preys on the representative heads of governments a thing so much more to be abhorred than an ordinary murder.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Senator James K. Jones has been elected chairman of the democratic national committee.

New York and Philadelphia jobbing houses and manufacturers are attaching to contracts for goods, a provision that payment therefor shall be made in gold coin.

Major McKinley celebrated the Fourth of July by signing more letters than usual and hanging a large flag from the oriole window of the house. He signed about 2,000 letters.

The net cost of pensions in France is only \$40,000,000, less than one-third what we pay for a war ten years earlier than that which France waged in 1870. Besides, the French Government pensions civil servants.

President Paul Kruger has become so fond of Mark Twain's humor that he has ordered a set of the American writer's works for his library, which contains two other books, namely, the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Baltimore whist players who have returned from the Manhattan Beach congress alleged, according to the American, that "Cavendish is so much absorbed in the game that he loses sight of important matters. For instance, he appeared in the parlor one evening minus socks."

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, nominee for president, is thirty-six years of age and is the youngest man ever nominated for that position. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the nominee for vice-president, is sixty years of age. The former is a native son of Illinois and the latter was born in Maine.

Mrs. Ebenezer Humphrey has presented to the town of Oxford, N. H., the original warrant issued by King James of England for the collection of the town tax. It was issued to H. C. Kray, king's collector, and is dated December 31, 1671. It will be placed in the public library collection.

As soon as he had heard of his nomination on the democratic ticket for the presidency, Bryan wrote: "To the American people—In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, I desire to announce that, if elected president, I shall under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election."

The fad for elaborately decorated bicycles is spreading fast. A wheel for which some wealthy wheelwoman paid \$325 has solid ivory handles with decorated silver buttons at the ends. The front fork is nickel-plated and then decorated with a scroll of applied silver. The lamp is silver and a little silver watch is attached to the bicycle by means of an ingenious contrivance of springs. Chased silver decorates the end of the pedal spindles, the tool kit and the handle. Some wheels are gilded, others are richly etched and engraved, while still others have been decorated with uncut jewels. One bicycle lamp was adorned with amethysts and other gems. Many of these extravagant affairs bring from \$800 to \$900, while the costliest made this year cost \$2,000.

Feed the Nerves.

upon pure, rich blood and you will not be nervous. Pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic.

Hood's pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness.

FACTS ABOUT DAILY PAPERS.

A Steady Increase Reported in Their Number in This Country.

The latest newspaper directories show that there has been an increase every year since 1877 in the number of daily publications issued in the United States. On the other hand, says the Cleveland Leader, the number of tri-weeklies has now fallen to one-third of what it was as far back as 1869. There has been a gradual increase in the number of publications issued semi-weekly, and the weekly papers have also increased, though slowly of late. There are fewer bi-weekly and semi-monthly publications now than there were five years ago, all of these statements, it should be explained, applying to the United States and Canada.

There was a great increase in the number of publications issued monthly, between 1870 and 1891, but now there are fewer of these than in 1892 and 1893. The increase over last year is small. There has been a decided decrease in the number of bimonthlies since 1891, and the quarterlies have also become less numerous than they were in 1892, 1893 or 1894. The dailies alone have not failed to grow in numbers every year since 1877. Fewer publications were issued weekly in 1893 than in 1891, and since then there has been a loss, one year or more than one, in all kinds of periodicals except the daily paper. The figures for every class, as given in the Rowell directory for 1895, which is just out, are as follows: Dailies, 2,050; tri-weeklies, 40; semi-weeklies, 321; weeklies, 14,685; bi-weeklies and semi-monthlies, 385; monthlies, 2,676; bimonthlies, 55; quarterlies, 183.

The relatively greater and more constant growth of the daily papers, as compared with other classes of periodicals, means that the American people are more and more hungry for the latest intelligence of the world's doings, and that the eagerness of the nation to keep in the very front of progress is more marked than ever before. The improvements lately made in the telegraph, the telephone and railroad service have served the daily papers well, and they have made the most of their opportunities. More and more they are becoming the typical American periodical, more popular and more powerful than any other. The indications are that in the future their relative multiplication and development will show even more than it has in the past, their superior vitality and the leaning of the American people to the paper which is never belated and never out of date.

In the age of electricity the periodicals of less frequent issue than the daily paper, great, beautiful and popular as many of them are, can hardly hold their own, relatively speaking, against the publications which are full of the nervous energy, the freshness and the terse strength of the telegraph.

NOT A WHITE CITIZEN.

A Florida Town Wholly Owned and Controlled by Colored People.

Eatonville, Fla., is a place wherein no white person lives, an incorporated city owned, inhabited and governed exclusively by negroes, with a colored mayor and colored officers throughout. It is said to be, says the New York Sun, the only incorporated place inhabited and governed wholly by colored persons in this country, and it is as law abiding a place as can be found in Florida.

"We have a lock-up here," said the colored postmaster and ex-mayor, J. E. Clark, "but it's the idliest building in the place. It is hardly used twice a year, for we have no saloons nor low places of any kind, and as nearly every man owns his own home, we all have a personal interest in preserving order."

Although Eatonville is a city in law and in name, having received a city charter from the legislature, with power to make and enforce its own laws, it is, in fact, a pretty little village of three or four hundred inhabitants, lying at the head of Lake Sybelia, in the center of Orange county, one mile from the railroad station at Maitland. No colored people live in Maitland and no white ones at Eatonville. There is the best of feeling between the two places. Maitland has work, and Eatonville has men and women to do it.

No place in Florida has more of a West Indian appearance than Eatonville. All the traffic on wheels is done on two or three of the principal streets, and the others are perpetually green with a beautiful carpet of Bermuda grass. These walks are lined with rows of white oaks, which make of every lane and avenue a shady bower from the beginning of January till the last of December. The houses are all of wood and generally small, but every house stands in its own little grounds, with flowers blooming in front, and bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, pawpaws, guavas and other southern fruits blossoming or fruiting, and in the rear a vegetable garden that produces food at least ten months of the year. Close to the head of the lake stands the African Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches, and in the center of the town is the public school, with its colored teacher and forty or fifty pupils. The free masons and odd fellows have their own halls, and there is a labor aid society. John Heiston is the present mayor, and the city limits include just one square mile.

STOVEPIPE AND ELBOWS.

An Important Feature in the Business of 40,000 Dealers in Stoves in This Country.

Tin and sheet iron workers dealing in stoves usually make their own stovepipe, while the bulk of the product of stovepipe manufacturers is sold to dealers in stoves, hardware and house-furnishing goods. Most stovepipe is made by hand. There are various patents relating to the manner of joining the seams, and pipes are made that can be shipped nested, the seams to be joined at the point of destination, thereby saving freight charges, says the New York Sun.

Stovepipe is sold in joints, two feet in length, and in various diameters. In anthracite regions the pipe averages five or six inches in diameter, but in soft coal regions it is mostly seven or eight inches in diameter. Stovepipe is

much cheaper than it used to be. Such pipe as formerly sold at retail at twenty-five cents a joint, can now be bought at fifteen cents or less. There are in the United States about forty thousand dealers of one kind or another who sell stoves, and the annual consumption of stovepipe in this country amounts to millions of joints. Stovepipe manufacturers begin making pipe for the winter trade about the middle of summer, and jobbers begin placing their orders about the same time. The distribution to dealers is active through August and September, and it continues until the end of winter.

While many stove dealers having tin-smiths' plants make their own pipe, very few now manufacture elbows, which they can buy cheaper from the manufacturer. There are numerous patents on elbows. There are elbows that are made all in one piece, and others are made in sections. There is more machine work in the manufacture of elbows than in the manufacture of pipe. The old-fashioned right-angled elbow of two pieces is still made by hand, but its sale is limited; and most elbows are of the modern kind, with three, four or five sections. There are adjustable elbows, made with a movable joint, which can be adjusted to any angle or to two angles.

EARLY HISTORY OF CAST STEEL.

How the Secret of Its Manufacture Was Revealed to the World.

The history of cast steel presents a curious instance of a manufacturing secret stealthily obtained under the cloak of an appeal to philanthropy. The main distinction between iron and steel, as most people know, is that the latter contains carbon. The one is converted into the other by being heated for a considerable time in contact with powdered charcoal in an iron box. Now steel thus made is unequal. The middle of a bar is more carbonized than the ends, and the surface more than the center. It is, therefore, unreliable. Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better. In 1730 there lived in Attercliffe, near Sheffield, a watchmaker named Huntsman. He became dissatisfied with the watchsprings in use, and set himself to the task of making them homogeneous. "If," thought he, "I can melt a piece of steel and cast it into an ingot its composition should be the same throughout." He succeeded. His steel soon became famous. Huntsman's ingots for fine work were in universal demand. He did not call them cast steel.

That was his secret. About 1770 a large manufactory of this peculiar steel was established at Attercliffe. The process was wrapped in secrecy by everyone within reach. True and faithful men were hired, the work divided and subdivided, large wages paid, and stringent oaths administered. It did not avail. One midwinter's night, as the tall chimneys of the Attercliffe steel works belched forth, a traveler knocked at the gate. It was bitter cold, the snow fell fast and the wind howled across the moor. The stranger, apparently a plowman or agricultural laborer seeking shelter from the storm, awakened no suspicion. Scanning the wayfarer closely, and moved by motives of humanity, the foreman granted his request and let him in.

Feigning to be worn out with cold and fatigue, the poor fellow sank upon the floor and soon appeared to be asleep. That, however, was far from his intentions. He closed his eyes apparently only. He saw workmen cut bars of steel into bits and place them in crucibles in a furnace. The fire was urged to its extreme power until the steel was melted. Clothed in wet rugs to protect themselves from the heat, the workmen drew out the glowing mold. Mr. Huntsman's factory had nothing more to be disclosed. The making of cast steel had been discovered.—Inventive Age.

WHY THE NEGRO LOVES REST.

Historic Explanation That It Is Part of His Race Heritage.

"There are some things about the negro character," said a southern man as reported by the Chicago Tribune, "which you folks can never understand because you don't see that peculiar character as closely as we do. First and foremost, it is next to impossible to get good continuous service out of the negro. Whether as river roustabout, farm hand, or general workman in business employment in the cities he's naturally a restless creature. One Atlanta man, who had gone into this branch thoroughly and compared notes for many years with people in different southern states, claimed that about three holidays a week was the usual quota of the colored hand, and he traces this propensity centuries back to the heart of Africa, where the savage theology for unknown ages has taught, and in some interior tribes still teaches, the doctrine of work and rest alternating by successive days. Hence this propensity is all legitimate race heritage. His father had a negro from interior Africa, a big man of his tribe, and he caused a small panic on the plantation by inaugurating a revolt against six days of labor a week on religious grounds. No matter what his own necessities or those of his family may be the average colored man to-day in Dixie, so he says, is good for two or three days' rest in a week. No matter what the exigencies of harvest it's well-nigh impossible to hold him in line on continuous labor. With the south practically dependent on this class of help it leaves that region under a big industrial cloud, which nothing but the introduction of white blood will remove."

The olive, oak, laurel, myrtle, rosemary, cypress, amaranth and parsley are all funeral plants among the Greeks and Romans. "To be in need of parsley" was a Greek euphemism indicating the death of the person so described. An Athenian army once marching against the Lacedaemonians was stampeded on its way out of the city by meeting two mules laden with parsley—the omen being that the whole army would soon be in need of the article.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A PAYING INDUSTRY.

Resting Out Bulldogs to Protect Property in Summer.

Bulldog Douglas is a character in the suburbs of this city, says the Washington Star. But it is not of B. D. so much as his occupation one wants to speak. The latter is peculiar and altogether a suggestion of Bulldog Douglas. Be it known that Bulldog Douglas is the proprietor of a multitude of bulldogs, all of whom he dearly loves. Just as a miser might love and hoard money, just so does Douglas go on through life amassing and hoarding bulldogs. He can't, to his notion, have too many of these bellicose chattels. At last it would appear as if he had found a use for them. The idea had suggestion to him because of the expense of maintaining his canine standing army. He must find something for them to do. The other day a gentleman met Bulldog Douglas towing a felonious-looking dog at the end of a rope.

"Just hired out another dog," remarked Douglas, delightedly, pausing and looking fondly on his vicious pet.

"What do you mean by that?" queried the gentleman.

Bulldog Douglas then advanced an explanation. Many of the residents of Washington leave town for the summer. As a protection to their houses during their absence Bulldog Douglas rents them a savage dog, warranted to tear the hind leg off a burglar or a tramp at the drop of the hat. Rent, per dog, three dollars per month. Bulldog Douglas stakes out the canine sentry.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! An EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Spleen, and Gall-bladder.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS and FEVER, MALARIA, BILIOUSNESS, BRUISES, COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from PILES. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is so drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a constipated habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently, the disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

in the back yard with the rope long enough to allow him to patrol the whole rear of the house. Then when the burglar appears the dog mingles with him and the burglar soon afterward hurries away. The inventor of this unique patrol for back yards claims great things for his system. During the summer season he puts out some two scores of dogs to hire after this fashion. Bulldog Douglas makes the rounds once a day and bestows water and rations on the dogs. They do the rest. It's a novel industry and during the touring months Bulldog Douglas declares it to be a paying one.

Escapes the Keenest-Eyed Hunter.

So still lies the ptarmigan, so perfect is the tone of summer plumage in keeping with the stunted vegetation of its mountain fastness, that the keenest-eyed hunter might pass through a flock of them without being aware of their presence.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. C. Gregory, Freebriektown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera, infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Geo. H. Haskins.

Are You Going to Prove up?

Parties who contemplate making final proof on their land can save a big item of expense by having us prepare their paper, which work we will do free of charge. Bring or send us the name of party making proof, description of land, the names of four persons who appear as witnesses and the date upon which proof is to be made, giving time for six weeks' publication.

—Legal blanks at THE MAIL office.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court in and for the county of Jackson and State of Oregon.

MADGE HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff,

vs.

HERBERT HITCHCOCK, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled court and cause within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you. If served in Jackson county, Oregon, but if served in any other county of the state of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served on you out of the state of Oregon or by publication, then by the first day of ensuing term of said circuit court, to-wit: Monday the 14th day of September, A. D. 1896, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint now on file in this cause, to-wit: For a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant and that plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name, the name of Madge Day and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

This summons is published in the MEDFORD MAIL by order of H. K. Hannan, judge of the first judicial district, dated at his chambers in Jacksonville Oregon, July 13, 1896.

HAMMOND & VAWTER,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DEUEL & STEVENS.

MEDFORD OREGON.

Two Items of Interest To Bargain Seekers...

25 dozen Ladies full regular made, fast black hose at 15 cents. Are good value at 25 cents.

300 yards Everett Classic Gingham at 6 1-4 cents. Other people ask 10 cents for same goods.

Deuel & Stevens

Medford, Oregon

After Election there is Time for Reflection

But it requires only inspection to conclude that the nobbiest and most complete line of Summer Suits ever brought to Medford are exhibited by

S. Rosenthal, The Clothier,

A very nice line of black clay worsteds, suitable for dress, is also a part of his immense stock. Fancy summer shirts, neckwear, bicycle suits, sweaters, bicycle hose, etc., etc.