

Medford Mail.

VOL. X.

MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898.

NO. 26.

Your Advertisement..

Inserted in a first-class newspaper is the most effective way of reaching a given section...

The Medford Mail

Is the leading family newspaper in Jackson County...

Circulation 1900 * *

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HOW ABOUT THAT JOB PRINTING?



Are you well supplied with Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Etc? If not, leave your order at the MAIL office, where good work and city prices prevail.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

E. KIRCHGESSNER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Medford, Oregon

Office—Ludley Building, Seventh Street. Residence—On County road.

J. M. KEENE, D. D. S.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Offices in Adkins-Douel block, Medford, Ore.

W. S. JONES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Medford, Oregon.

Office—Opera Block.

COLVIG & REAMES,

W. M. Colvig A. E. Reames
LAWYERS.
Orth Block, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Will practice in all the courts of the state. Careful counsel given in all matters.

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for the State of Oregon. Postoffice address:
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W. H. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hamilton Block, Medford, Ore.

HAMMOND & VAWTER,

Austin S. Hammond, Wm. I. Vawter,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office—1, O. O. P. building, Medford, Ore.

J. B. WAIT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in Childers' Block, Medford, Ore.

E. B. PICKEL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays—12 to 1.
Office: Hankin Block.

W. I. VAWTER, Pres. B. F. ADKINS, V. Pres. J. E. EBYART, Cashier.

Jackson County Bank

... CAPITAL, \$50,000 ...
MEDFORD, OREGON

Loan money on approved security, receive deposits subject to check and transact a general banking business. Your business solicited. Correspondents:—Ladd & Hush, Salem, Anglo California Bank, San Francisco, Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Corbin Banking Co., N. Y.

Chas. Perdue..

Practical Gun and Locksmith....

Bicycles repaired on short notice at living prices....
Shop in J. A. Whitman's waterrooms....

Wilson & Hunsaker Blacksmiths

Are to be found at the Brick Shop

Shoing horses, plain or fancy. We will manufacture wagons or buggies to order. Call and see our new cart wheels already tired. We guarantee our work.

Wood : Shop ; in : Quarantee.

The War Taxes.

Stamp, stamp, stamp, will soon be coming. Clasp up, comrades, it won't last. Let's end the war with Spain. Bring peace to us again. And then we'll stop this tax, and stop it fast.
—Richmond Dispatch.

NEW ARRIVALS

Satin Finish Aluminum Ware.



Also a Large Assortment of Nickel Plated Copper Ware in Kitchen Utensils, at Greatly Reduced Prices. These are the Best and Most Durable Wares Now in use.

We Have a Great Variety of Fishing Tackle Guns and Ammunition.
J. BEEK & CO.

WELL HARNESSSED AND WELL SADDLED

is every horse that is fitted out with new leather at my harness shop.

Fly Nets, Fly Sheets and Dusters—

Everything that's good for summer use now in stock. Carriage whips and lap robes. Get your buggy tops and harness fixed up.

J. G. TAYLOR,

MEDFORD, OREGON.

DON'T LET THE FACT

That I have the largest and best selected stock of furniture, carpets, wall paper and window shades to be found in Southern Oregon....

Escape Your Attention...

If you are a prospective purchaser you will find my goods the highest in grade and the lowest in price. Undertaking in connection....

I. A. WEBB

JACKSONVILLE MARBLE WORKS

J. C. WHIPP, Propr.

Does General Contracting in all Lines.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALTY
Jacksonville, Oregon.

RATES FROM...
\$1 to \$2 PER DAY

I. L. HAMILTON
... PROPRIETOR ...

THE HOTEL NASH

Medford, Oregon

The Nash is one of the most popular hotels in Southern Oregon, and no pains are spared for the comfort and accommodation of guests. Everything about the house

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

THE HOTEL BAR is always supplied with the very best brands of wines, liquors and cigars....

Free Sample Rooms FOR COMMERCIAL MEN....



THE MORTAR DRUG STORE,

G. H. HASKINS, Prop'r.

HAS ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Books, Stationery,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Tobaccoes, Cigars, Perfumery, Toilet Articles and Everything that is carried in a First-class DRUG STORE

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
Main Street, Medford Oregon.

FRANK W. WAIT ... STONE YARD

General contracting in all lines of stone work.

Cemetery Work a Specialty

All kinds of marble and granite monuments ordered direct from the quarry...

Yard on G street—
Commercial Hotel Block

MEDFORD, OREGON

Union Livery Stables...

J. COMPTON Proprietor

Having lately purchased this popular stable we are now prepared to furnish first-class rigs and safe and fast driving horses at reasonable rates. Horses boarded....

Commercial Travelers Rigs a Specialty

NEW FIELDS OF FORTUNE

Wonderful Resources of the Philippine Islands.

GREAT FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Natural Riches For American Enterprise to Develop—Mineral Wealth Besides Agricultural Products—Hemp the Greatest Article of Export—How the Civet Scattered Coffee Seeds—Characteristics of the Genuine Philippine Natives.

Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, who told of his observations in the Philippines in the New York Sun on May 22, believes that there are great possibilities in the islands.

"I have been wondering," said Mr. Sherman, "how the United States will set about to develop the natural resources of the Philippines when the war is ended and General Merritt and his troops have settled down to a steady occupation of the islands. The American people, indeed, but few Europeans, realize the unsurpassed resources of the Philippines.

"The natives of the Philippines are different from any race the United States government has ever governed. A dozen tribes that I know about—and there are many more I don't know about—are more intractable than the Apaches or Sioux, and they occupy territory abounding in very fertile areas and regions where gold may be mined. The Chinese in the islands number nearly half a million. The true Spanish, outside of the soldiers and sailors, who come and go every few years, never number more than 3,000. The British are about 500 strong and the Americans about 150. The genuine natives, the aborigines, are of Malay origin and have the face, color and manners of the Malays. The race is very conglomerate. The best natives are handsome, brown, lithe and graceful, with hair as black as a raven's wing and small hands and feet.

"Then there are what the Spanish call the Negritos. They number 3,000,000 of the Philippine population, and their origin is unknown. They are as wild as Hottentots on some remote islands and have been known to eat human flesh. The Negritos have woolly heads and black skins. The brown skinned or Malay aborigines who live in the northern part of the archipelago are known as Ilocans, and there are fully 15 tribes of them, each speaking a different dialect. The aborigines in the central islands of the Philippines are the Tagals. They are by far the most intelligent and industrious people. Some of them are about as fine people as one wishes to meet—a proud, generous, hospitable, honest people. The aborigines in the southern part of the archipelago are Visayans, and they are far removed from the Tagals in intelligence and worth, but are mild, very dirty and lazy. The natives on Luzon and about the coast of Mindanao are almost wholly Tagals. Their servants and laborers are the Negritos.

"Hemp is the greatest article of export in the Philippines, and the official documents in Manila show that in the last decade about 40 per cent of all the hemp grown on the islands has been sent to the United States. One firm in Boston paid an average of 3 cents a pound in Manila for 78,000 tons of hemp in the ten years previous to last January. During the same period the total quantity of hemp exported from the Philippines amounted to exactly 914,100 tons. For a dozen years the importations of hemp into the United States from the Philippines have averaged \$2,400,000 a year. There are immense possibilities in hemp culture in the Philippines, now that the grip of Spain on every legitimate industry has been shaken off. As sure as the sun rises and sets there will be millionaire fortunes made in hemp in the Philippines in the next decade. What the Yankee sugar planters have done in the fertile valleys of Hawaii in the last generation may be duplicated in hemp in Luzon, Mindanao and Samar. There will be a Claus Spreckels and a Colonel North in Philippine hemp before we know it.

"Then there are some great possibilities also in the line of fortune making in the sugar industry in the Philippines. The annual imports of raw sugar into the United States from the Philippines during the last few years have averaged \$2,150,000. The total annual exports of raw sugar from the Philippines have averaged \$4,500,000 for some time. Sugar cane grows like magic in the well watered valleys of the five chief islands of the group. The decomposed lava soil from the extinct volcanoes that run north and south through the larger Philippine islands, side by side with the active earthquake making volcanoes, has exactly the qualities for growing sugar cane. The cane comes to maturity from seed in one year. The plantations on Samar, hold the world's record for high production of rich cane to the acre. I have known Spanish planters on Samar and Luzon to make a clear profit of \$800 an acre in one year. The Negritos laborers get from 5 to 10 cents a day for cultivation. Nature does the rest. With American invention and energy many a man can become a millionaire in sugar growing in the Philippines.

"Indigo plants grow in incredible

luxuriance throughout the Philippines. The soil is so fertile that the least labor gives surprising results. Indigo plants yield double the capital used. Many of the richest families in Manila—people who live in Madrid and Paris about one-third of the time and keep up royal establishments—have made their wealth in the indigo trade. The Alvarado family owns an indigo plantation of about 25,000 acres and an indigo works on Samar, and it derives a revenue of fully \$40,000. An American with half an eye can see many improvements and economies that might be made there, but he would not be thanked for suggesting them to any Philippine or Spaniard.

"Cocoanut trees are a bigger resource than one might suppose. The fruit is demanded in the markets of the world as much as oranges and lemons. Every part of the tree is useful. The juices make oil and wine, the fibers of the leaves is woven into cloth, and the husks of the nuts are shipped by the boatload to England for doormats and other household articles. Profits of \$950 an acre from a grove of cocoanuts are common, but in this land of sestas and procrastination the people are so thrifless that they never rise to meet the market by extensive plantings of cocoanut trees. To the native a cocoanut tree is a veritable staff of life. It will furnish his food, intoxicant, oil, vinegar, vessels, brushes, fish lines, ropes, fuel and water. A cocoanut produces fruit when 6 years old in the Philippines. I know a young Englishman who spent about \$5,000 in starting a cocoanut grove 17 miles from Cavite, on Luzon. The Spanish were so afraid he would induce other enterprising British to come and do like him that they ruined him in a few years by all manner of imposts and exactions. For instance, he had to pay about \$100 to the government at Manila before he picked his first crop, and he had to pay an export duty of 10 per cent extra because he was not a native.

"To illustrate how marvelously fertile is the soil in the Philippines, let me tell about the coffee plants. About 70 years ago several Spaniards began the cultivation of coffee in a little valley away at the north end of Luzon. They were the first coffee plants ever known on the island. A little wild animal resembling the civet of Africa (a cross between a weasel and a fox) began eating and scattering the growing coffee berries. In a few years the plants growing from the scattered coffee berries were all over that part of Luzon. For years past there have been wild coffee bushes all over the island, and all came from the civets' scattering of the coffee seeds. Thousands of pounds are gathered from these wild bushes by the natives.

"Nowhere else does rice grow so prolifically as in the Philippines. The Chinese control the rice industry of the islands, but the Negritos do the work. There are a dozen Chinese millionaires in Manila, and they have made their wealth largely in the rice and sugar trade. Under American management the profits of rice growing could be easily enlarged. I think I am conservative in saying that by the crude, lazy ways of harvesting 30 per cent of the yield is wasted. It would make a thrifty Yankee farmer groan to see the reckless waste of the natives.

"Tobacco grows on all the principal islands. Vanilla, pepper and cassia, which are cultivated elsewhere in the world, grow wild and in great clumps on the Philippine islands. Wheat and corn may be grown at the extreme north of the archipelago. Oranges, lemons and guavas flourish in the forests and back hills. Not the least horticultural science has been exerted toward making superior varieties of these fruits. I have seen in the dense tropical forests of Mindanao thousands of the trees of costly woods, as logwood, ebony, mahogany and ironwood. Great fortunes await the men who shall get a concession to go and operate there. Sailors who have ventured far into these forests tell me that the ebony and mahogany trees there are the finest they have ever seen. Pineapples and bananas abound in damp spots and are a source of revenue on some islands, but the Central American products have kept these fruits out of the American markets.

"Navigators who visited the Philippines in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries all told of the quantity of gold the natives had as ornaments about their necks, wrists and ankles and of how the precious metal was dug in the river beds of the islands. I have heard metallurgists say that the topography of the islands of Sulu and Geogritos indicates the presence of gold. The Spanish have always been chary about permitting foreigners, especially English and Americans, to enter those islands, therefore no scientific prospecting for gold has been done. The Spanish, you know, are the poorest miners of any civilized people. They have never done a thing toward fostering the developments of the copper deposits on Luzon, yet these are known to be well worth mining."

Demand For British Flags.

British flags seem just now to be somewhat popular in the United States cities, to judge from the present large demand in Ottawa for them. Local manufacturers in Ottawa are booking many large orders from American firms and are continually in receipt of requests for quotations of prices.

—Superior job printing, MAIL office.

If You Want to Reach the People of Jackson County

the most of them
the best of them

You've Got to Use the Paper that Reaches .. .

the most of them
the best of them

THE MAIL

CIRCULATION 1900

WILL RESIST FEEBLY

SPANISH TROOPS ARE DISCOURAGED, SAYS A CUBAN INSURGENT.

Ill Fed and Harshly Treated, They Have Little Incentive to Fight—Have No Confidence in Their Officers—Many Surrender in Hopes of Better Treatment.

"No one need worry much over the fate of the soldiers connected with the expedition which the United States have just sent to Cuba," said a member of the insurgent army who is in New York on business connected with the junta, in speaking of the conditions as they exist at present on the island.

"The troops," he continued, "may be subjected to some annoyance at first by attacks on their outposts, but unless I am very much mistaken the main body of the army will not be attacked. When the men reach any of the fortified towns, however, conditions will be different. In those places the Spaniards will probably put up a feeble resistance. It will be feeble, however, for, despite the best endeavors of the officers in command, the men in the ranks will not offer anything more than a mere nominal opposition to the advance of the American column.

"The demoralization existing in the Spanish ranks cannot be overestimated. The Spanish officers realize now a fact that has been evident to us for a long time, and that is that their men are not to be depended upon. The troops which came over from Spain at the beginning of the insurrection were full of enthusiasm and as a result the early conflicts between the Spaniards and the insurgents were much hotter and attended with more serious results than they are today.

"The Spanish soldiers soon awoke to the incompetency and the corrupt methods of their superiors, and that, combined with the lack of food and pay, has destroyed their confidence.

"The common soldiers now realize that the stories circulated among the privates and noncommissioned officers in regard to American cruelty to prisoners are false. The soldiers have learned from one source or another that their companions who have been so fortunate as to fall into American hands are well cared for and happy. The result will be that the United States government will scarcely be able to furnish guards enough to look out for their Spanish prisoners after the troops have got well under way.

"An incident occurred a few days previous to my leaving our army which goes to show how strong the feeling of the soldiers in the Spanish army has become against their superiors. One of the sentries on guard near the headquarters of General Garcia brought five Spanish prisoners into camp who had approached him under a flag of truce and given themselves up.

"General Garcia was not in camp, but his subordinates questioned the men, who said that they belonged to a regiment stationed in a nearby town. They had not had any pay since they landed in Cuba two years previously, and of late had received scarcely enough food to keep body and soul together. In addition, they said they were treated mercilessly by their superiors. The men wound up by saying that they preferred to surrender voluntarily to us rather than be killed for the benefit of people who treated them with such scant consideration.

"The Spanish officers have awakened, now that it is too late, to the gravity of the situation, and in their efforts to arouse their men inflict upon them the severest discipline. Every one who was in Havana or any of the other large Cuban cities at the outbreak of the revolution will remember the indolence displayed by the officers in command of the Spanish forces. The news of the departure of our bands for the interior awakened scarcely any interest among Spanish army men, who continued to sip their absinthe and coffee in front of the cafe, oblivious to the fact that bands of Cuban sympathizers were forming right in the city of Havana itself.

"At the outbreak of the war I have known the same train which conveyed a regiment of Spanish soldiers to relieve a garrison in the interior to carry 30 insurgents, who made no special effort to conceal their identity beyond merely hiding their weapons and accoutrements.

"The success of our forces has been in great measure due to this indolence on the part of the officers in command of the Spanish forces, and from the very beginning of the war up to the actual breaking out of hostilities between the United States and the home government they have never seemed to regard the uprising in Cuba as anything serious. Now it is different, however, and the officers will undoubtedly do everything in their power to resist the subjugation of their army by the Americans. It is too late, though, for they cannot rely on their men."—New York Evening Sun.

Appropriate.

"Oh, papa, Miss Higher met with an embarrassing accident last evening!"
"What was that?"
"She was slugging 'The Cows Are In the Corn,' and her voice got husky."
—Brooklyn Life.