

### INDIANS GROWING GOOD.

Army Posts in Arizona and New Mexico May Be Abandoned—No Use for Troops.

It is rumored in department headquarters that there will be a rattling of dry bones at some of the older western posts in the near future. As a result of the shake-up, predictions are that a number of them will be stricken from the list of necessary stations, and either sold at auction or turned over to the Indian service agencies.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., was abandoned some time ago, and but a small handful of men are kept there under Lieut. Tapes. As negotiations for the sale of this post are about completed, the detachment will probably be withdrawn in a short time, after which it will be turned over to a custodian, who will look after Uncle Sam's interests until the sale is consummated. It may be used as a training ground for several Arizona troops which are being fitted for service at the front, but nothing definite on this score is yet known.

Five years ago it was thought the height of folly to think of abandoning and of the Arizona military posts which are in the region infested with Apaches, but to-day it seems to be the settled policy of the government to make these men self-supporting, and therefore safe citizens. As rapidly as the Dawes bill requirements are complied with the Indians are admitted to the rights of suffrage. These requirements are "the severance of all tribal relationships and the adoption of the modes and habits of civilization."

This will soon cover the whole Apache tribe, once so bloodthirsty, and it is not improbable that the next five months will see the abandonment of Forts Apache, Grant and Huachuca, in Arizona, and Ingate and Union, in New Mexico. The only reason why the government keeps troops in those God-forsaken regions now is because of fancied fear of the Indians.

It is also the policy of the government to turn over all abandoned military posts in the Indian country to the red men to be used as agencies, thus, in Utah can be seen the Ouray agency, once the site of old Fort Houbold; in Montana can be seen the Fort Peck agency, once the site of a military cantonment of that name; and in Arizona the Fort Defiance agency flourishes where once stood that sentinel of the advance of civilization westward, Fort Defiance.

In speaking of the Apaches recently, Gen. Sumner said: "It is generally misunderstood, this question of the Apache Indians. They are generally looked upon as being bloodthirsty, fierce warriors. On the contrary, I never dealt with easier Indians to handle. They are making as rapid strides toward civilization as any band in the United States, and no more need watching than many of the tribes of the Indian territory. The Utes are vastly more turbulent and troublesome."—Denver Times.

### GOT THE GOLDFISH.

An Office Seeker Becomes Convinced That His Mission Was Not a Total Failure.

"A friend of mine who came on to Washington after a pretty high office lately returned home, but he didn't get what he went after," said Mr. J. G. Smedley, of Wisconsin, to a Washington Post man.

"He is one of the best-natured fellows in the world, and, though disappointed, took his failure with excellent good humor. He told the story of his experience at the capital with great gusto. At first, he said, his standard was pretty high. He wanted to be minister to some of the minor powers, or at least consul-general. When he found out that all these places were given out he agreed to go as a mere consul to any old place the administration might send him. But he couldn't land even a \$1,200 foreign job, at which he wasn't cast down, for he didn't much want to leave the United States anyway.

"Then he thought that a place in some of the departments in Washington might suit, and an active search for something eligible was started. The hunt panned out bad and his backers had to own up that they were unable to do a thing. The jig was up, but at the last moment he remembered that all his life he had wanted some goldfish, so he went to Senator Blank, who had tried to fix him in office, and asked if he'd use his influence to get a few goldfish. This time he struck it right; the senator was three as on the fish question, and my friend came home convinced that his mission here had not been a total failure."

### COMPARING NOTES.

Faults Which a Polite Couple Found with One Another Cause a Coolness.

"Why can't women be natural?" growled Bumpley, according to the Detroit Free Press. "They make me think of a lot of bluejays with their clatter and their pluming and their efforts to improve on nature. They can think of more crazy plans and develop more unmitigated nonsense than so many inspired lumps. Look at your hair, Mrs. Bumpley, plaited and twisted and fluted and banged till it looks no more like what it does in its normal state than a junk pile looks like any of its original elements. And those sleeves and those three-story heels and that stiff-necked collar. Honestly, if men compelled you to rig up in that barbarous fashion you'd inveigh against them as brutal savages."

"Oh, I don't know," said Mrs. Bumpley, who is very natural of fact; "contemplate your own hair. Looks as though it were hauled down on top and incised over puff combs on the side. The shoulders of your coat are

built up as though you were trying to palm yourself off for a prize-fighter and the way that your mustache is twisted up at the ends makes me think of a French dancing master on a reception night."

Then Bumpley grew very distant in his manner, arranged to go downtown at once, told his wife not to sit up for him and said that if she had one fault above another it lay in her irrepressible disposition to grow personal whenever she entered into debate.

### FORTY PER CENT. A MONTH.

A Man Who Borrowed \$5 in 1895 and Has Since Paid Back \$84.99.

One of the most remarkable suits recently brought in Chatham county, Ga., is now pending before Justice J. R. Saussy, Jr., of the Fourth judicial district. It is a suit for usury, the case being one where a negro borrowed \$6.00 from a loan broker in 1895, and has since paid him \$84.99, and the broker still claims a balance due of \$10.

The way in which this state of affairs is brought about is a remarkable one, and yet simple, says the Savannah News. It is done simply by charging 40 per cent. per month interest, or thereabouts.

James Erwon borrowed \$6.06 from H. L. Drake & Co. in 1895. As a matter of fact, however, he received only five dollars, the \$1.06 being charged for drawing up the papers and negotiating the loan. It was charged up against the negro, however, with the original amount borrowed.

Since he borrowed the money Brown has paid to the concern \$84.99, in amounts ranging from 50 cents to two dollars, and has every receipt given him from these payments. Brown got tired of paying in his money so regularly, and it looked as if there would never be an end of the thing. This set him to thinking, and he finally learned that there was such a thing in Georgia as a law against usury.

The Georgia law against usury, however, permits the party aggrieved to bring suit only within a year from the time the usury was charged and collected. Brown, therefore, can sue only for the interest he has paid in during the last year. He got all of his receipts together and a statement of the account was made, showing that he had paid \$28.50 usurious interest within the last year, and that is the amount he is now suing for.

### MODERN FORTS.

Vastly Different from the Old Style of Fortification—Subterranean Strongholds.

The modern type of fortifications contrasts strikingly with the massive old stone works, excellent specimens of which are Fort Monroe and Fort Wadsworth, says Collier's Weekly. To the eye of a novice Fort Monroe, the largest of its type in the country, is seemingly impregnable; up to the close of the civil war it could be defended against a fleet or army of any size, but as small a gun as the eight-inch rifle could lay it in ruins in a very short time. The old method of fortifying has been replaced by the emplacement system of earth, stone and concrete, except at points where the topography of the coast line permits the use of natural formations.

This is the case at Portland, Me., where the rocky cliff has been utilized, the batteries being at an elevation of 50 or 60 feet above tide water. Here, however, a large amount of concrete and stone work has been used to reinforce the walls of rock. The walls of the modern fortification are very broad and gradually incline from the summit to the base. They appear like mounds of earth with an inner coating of cement, but in their construction thousands of yards of broken stone and concrete are used for a single emplacement.

The modern fort is constructed more below than above ground, the magazines, quarters for artillerymen, apparatus for elevating, sighting and firing and other machinery being inclosed in water-tight casemates often 12 to 15 feet below the surface. As the sea coast guns of to-day can be discharged by electricity, if desired, there is little need of exposure of the men and most of the gun crew can remain under cover and out of danger.

### CONVICTED HIMSELF.

An Argument That Convinced the Judge That the Professor Was Guilty.

"What's this?" exclaimed the justice of the peace in Arenac county; "do I understand, professor, that you was hissed an' bombarded with eggs an' vegetables while you was a playin' the 'Star-Spangled Banner'?"

"That's what I say, judge. Spainiards couldn't have abused me no worse. I was about the worst-lookin' object you ever see when I reached the brush and crawled into a holler log."

"What have you fellows to say 'bout this high treason?" shouted the court, as he fingered a Dewey button and looked daggers, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I represent these gentlemen," said a bright young lawyer. "All we ask is that this 'professor' play one of his selections for your honor. We offer it in evidence."

Not a dozen squeaking, screaming, teeth-filling notes had been tortured from the violin before the court yelled: "Halt! Do you call that infernal racket a ditty?" Is that the way you massage the glorius anthem in this here glorius nation? I fine you three dollars an' costs for contempt of court, disturbin' the peace, maintainin' a nuisance and insultin' the flag. Now you river grout'll likely fill you git outen this jurydiction." Then some good-hearted citizen pointed the nearest way to the railroad.

### FEEDING A GREAT ARMY.

How 80,000 British Troops Are Looked After During Evolutions in the Field.

An army twice as large as any the United States has put in the field in the war with Spain is now maneuvering in Great Britain.

The men have held drills and marches covering considerable ground, have marched back and forth at long distance from the railroad, but it is not stated that any of the soldiers have had to go without food for 20 hours, as men have done in a permanent camp not 120 miles from New York.

The big show battle will occupy the entire force of 80,000 men. The preliminary skirmishing has given the supply trains practice in feeding the Tommies. Contractors will furnish supplies other than bread, meat, fuel and forage, which are provided by army officers.

Four thousand draught horses and 1,500 wagons will be occupied in rushing supplies where they are most needed.

The exact load of each wagon and the method of packing it is prescribed by the war department. Supplies must always be two days in advance of the need, and officers will see that this precaution is observed.

At every camp, though it may be pitched for no more than a single night, there will be canteens at which groceries, tinned provisions and a multitude of small luxuries may be purchased by men individually or drawn upon by "induct" from officers.

Our friend, Sir Thomas Lipton, of tea and boat-race fame, has this contract.

For every regiment or battalion or attached unit, occupying a separate camp, the contractors are to set up three marquees, one fitted as a canteen for the sale of beer, mineral waters and tobacco, with barmen in attendance; one for groceries and other supplies, and a third for the use of warrant officers and sergeants.

At each of the divisional camping grounds the contractors will also pitch and furnish a similar marquee to be used as a temperance tent. Stringent conditions are made for insuring the quality of articles sold at these depots.

This is soldiering with some degree of comfort, is it not?—N. Y. World.

### AN OLD BELL.

How It Was rung in the Cause of Justice in Italy Many Years Ago.

There is an old bell in a corner of the Glen Island museum of natural history that attracts unusual attention on account of the story connected with it. The bell itself is not much to look at, says the New York Mail and Express, but its story appeals to the better side of human nature.

It is to the effect that in one of the old cities of Italy, many centuries ago, the king caused the bell to be hung in the tower in one of the public squares, and called it "the bell of justice." He commanded that anyone who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate and ask for and receive justice. In the course of time the lower end of the bell rope rotted away and a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One stormy night the inhabitants were awakened by the loud clanging of the bell. An old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die wandered into the tower, and, in trying to eat the vine, rang the bell.

The magistrate of the city, coming to see who demanded justice, found the old starving horse, and he caused the owner of the animal, in whose service he had toiled and been worn out, to be summoned before him, and decreed that as the horse had rung the bell of justice he should have justice, and that during the horse's life its owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable.

Hon. John H. Starin, while traveling in Italy, saw the bell, and hearing its history, determined to bring it to this country. The people, however, were loth to part with it.

### BAD BARGAIN IN DOMESTICS.

How Two Covetous Mistresses Exchanged Maids and Paid More for Bad Service.

The reason of the cold silence between two prominent Maywood women grew out of a unique development of the perennially-appearing servant girl question. One of the women concerned was blessed with a good-natured, hard-working Irish woman, employed in all ways save for the fact that she was apt to return from her "Thursdays" in anything but a peaceful frame of mind. The other had been employing a rather stupid Danish girl, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

Each woman secretly coveted and tried to obtain her neighbor's maid, but neither knew, until the change had been quietly effected, that she had not been alone in this act of feminine treason. The resultant coolness manifesting itself just as soon as each realized that she was paying a dollar a week more than her neighbor had done while the new maids were neither one of them the faultless creatures they had been imagined, has deepened and spread until at least seven neighboring families have become more or less involved in the difficulty, and fresh complications are threatened every day.

The two hired girls, at last accounts, were enjoying matters mightily, but their respective mistresses prefer walking half a mile to meeting each other, and the husbands of the two indignant women absolutely refuse to travel on the same suburban trains.

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### WAR LEVELS ALL RANKS.

A Little Story About a Young Private That Is Not Too Good to Be True.

Like love, war levels all ranks. Unlike love, it substitutes other ranks of its own making, says the Chicago Journal. In a company of southern volunteers is a private who, by virtue both of pedigree and pence, is, socially, a very well-known man in his part of the country. He would be recognized anywhere as a gentle bred. Having enlisted merely as a private, however, his duties are those of the common soldier, and while it is nothing to his credit that he does these without hesitation, such work is certainly novel to him. His regiment has not yet left for active service, but as a home guard occupies the army post of its neighborhood.

The regiment's colonel and the colonel's family of daughters are warm personal friends of the private, yet since the war they have never met upon the old common level. The other day the private was ordered to do police duty around the colonel's grounds, which, being interpreted, meant that he was to pick up all the rubbish he might find there. What was the horror of the colonel's wife a few minutes later, therefore, to see this highly eligible young man down on his hands and knees before her house picking up stray banana peels and vagrant bits of paper!

"Of course it couldn't be helped," she said, in recounting the incident later. "Still, I did what I could to spare his feelings. I called to the girls to run quick to the back of the house and not to dare to go near a window for fear they'd catch sight of young Blank polishing the lawn."

### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

American pulp making machinery is gaining considerable headway in Scandinavia.

The total number of chemical works registered in all parts of Germany is 3,144, with 125,440 employees.

Sumatra kerosene is at present a formidable competitor in the Russian market. The supply seems to be unlimited.

How fast can a bee fly? A hive on the roof of a train was carried at the rate of 30 miles an hour before the bees were left behind.

The height of the mountains in the moon has been measured. One has an altitude of 23,000 feet, and several are upwards of 30,000 feet in height.

A novel sort of window glass has been invented. Persons on the inside of the house can see through it, but it is opaque to those on the outside.

A product resembling common woolen yarn is now being made in Sweden from mixed peat fiber and wool, in the proportion of 75 per cent. of the former.

According to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a Norwegian engineer has invented a process for producing paper glue, dressing gum and soap from seaweed.

Since the introduction in 1891 of the serum treatment of diphtheria the mortality from that disease has declined in Vienna from 11.2 per cent. to only 3.65 of all cases.

It is announced that a company at Frankfort-on-the-Main has been formed to manufacture aluminum type, these being lighter, cheaper and better, it is claimed, than the present style.

The largest potato yield on record was produced in northern Wyoming in 1896. According to sworn testimony it amounted to 974 bushels and 49 pounds per acre, of which 833 bushels were marketable. The expense of production was stated to have been \$74.30.

In a new process, prepared by chemists of the Massachusetts Institute of technology, meats are sterilized by placing for a certain number of hours close to an electric light, and at the same time are dried by a stream of air at a temperature of 115 degrees F. When powdered, the dried and sterilized meats are ready for use by army and navy or on long exploring expeditions.

Britain's Foreign Sailors.

Among the foreign sailors in the British merchant marine 9,000 are Scandinavians, 5,000 Germans and 2,000 Russians.

### SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

- I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 88, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. C. C. TAYLOR, N. G. H. H. HARVEY, Rec. Sec.
- I. O. O. F.—Hogue River Encampment, No. 30, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. J. HOWARD, C. P. W. E. NICHOLSON, Sec.
- Oliver Rebekah Lodge No. 98, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend. VIRGINIA WOODFORD, N. G. MAMIE ISAACS, Rec. Sec.
- A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or before full moon at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall. J. E. ENYART, W. M. W. V. LIPPINCOTT, Rec. Sec.
- K. of P.—Tullahoma Lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers at ways welcome. J. J. BUTLER, C. G. J. F. WAIT, K. of R. and S.
- Knights of the Maccabees—Triumph Tent No. 14, meets in regular review on the 1st and 4th Mondays of each month in A. O. U. W. Hall at 7:30 p. m. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited to attend. W. W. LASHBURN, Commander. W. T. YORK, R. K.
- A. O. U. W.—Degree of Honor—Rather Lodge, No. 36, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at A. O. U. W. hall. Mrs. DELIA DORR, Sec.
- A. O. U. W.—Lodge No. 99, meets every first and third Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. in their hall in the opera block. Visiting brothers invited to attend. FORT HUBBARD, W. W. W. T. YORK, Recorder.
- Woodmen of the World—Camp No. 90, meets every Friday evening in Aikins-Deuel block, Medford, Oregon. A. S. WELLS, C. C. JOE SHORE, Clerk.
- Chrysanthemum Circle, No. 81, Women of Woodcraft—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. in Woodmen hall. Visiting sisters invited. KATE WAIT, G. M. ADA M. MILLS, Clerk.
- W. R. C.—Chester A. Arthur Corps No. 34 meets second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. in Woodman's hall. Visiting sisters invited. MRS. L. C. REDDEN, Pres. MRS. CLARA M. BROWN, Sec.
- G. A. R.—Chester A. Arthur Post No. 47 meets in Woodman's hall every second and fourth Saturday night in each month at 7:30. Visiting comrades cordially invited to attend. F. M. STEWART, Adjutant.
- W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon in the Halley Block. IDA HALLEY, Pres. MRS. A. N. SAVER, Sec.

### CHURCHES OF MEDFORD.

- Saint Mark's Episcopal, Sunday school meets at Episcopal Church every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Wm. Hart, Rector; S. S. Pentz, Superintendent.
- Methodist Episcopal Church—Edw. Gittins, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. E. E. Thompson, supt. Class meeting every Sabbath at close of sermon. Levi Faucett, leader. Epworth league every Sabbath evening at 8:30. H. L. GILKEY, pres. Junior league every Sabbath at 2 p. m. Miss May Phillips, supt. Regular weekly prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Ladies sewing circle every two weeks. Mrs. Heidemann, pres. Missionary societies, home and foreign, first Friday in each month, presidents, Mrs. Van Antwerp and Mrs. Hubbard.
- Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. Haberly, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. U. E. 6:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor Society at 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
- Baptist church—G. N. Annes, pastor. Worship and preaching every Sunday morning and evening at usual hours for church service. Covenant meeting on Saturday at 2 o'clock preceding each first Sunday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Baptists Young Peoples Union meets at 8:00 on Sunday evening. Sun day school at 10 a. m.
- Christian church—Corner of Sixth and I streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. U. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Ladies Missionary Auxiliary to C. W. B. E. first Thurs day 7:30 p. m. each month. Church Union every Friday at 7:30 p. m. The people welcome. O. J. Gist pastor. Resides at the church.
- Methodist Episcopal Church South—Rev. J. F. Wallace, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sabbath; Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sabbath at Medford. Services on 3rd Sabbath at Noda Springs at 11 a. m. and Nell Creek school house at 2 p. m. A hearty welcome to all.

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