

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. C. Hall was visiting Central Point friends Monday.

Surveyor J. S. Howard is at Portland this week upon business.

M. F. Crow, of Elliott creek, was a Medford visitor Tuesday.

S. Hemonway, of Klamath Agency, was in Medford this week.

J. W. Robinson, of Wimer, was a Medford visitor Wednesday.

Assessor and Mrs. J. C. Poulton were in from Table Rock Tuesday.

Mrs. E. B. Pickel and Miss Pearl Webb were Ashland visitors Sunday.

Mrs. D. Whetstone was up from Gold Hill Tuesday upon a visit to her parents.

Mrs. J. Compton left Wednesday evening for Gold Hill to visit her sister.

A. E. Heller returned this week from Iceland, where he has been engaged in mining.

G. W. Galloway and family will leave this week for Portland, where they expect to reside.

Miss Mary Davidson left Saturday for Klamath, Calif., where she will visit for sometime.

W. P. Dodge was over in the Sams Valley country last week upon a visit to his many friends.

Wm. Terrill, of Klamath Falls, was registered at the Nash Monday. He is here upon a visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth Lee and Mrs. Sidham, of Central Point, were in Medford Tuesday upon business.

Mrs. J. P. Dodge was down from Ashland last week upon a visit to W. P. Dodge and family, of this city.

Miss Kate Hansen, of Astland, was in Medford this week upon a visit to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Schermerhorn.

D. Cofer returned to Medford Tuesday from his visit to Seattle. After a few days' stay here he will leave for Jackson, Calif., where his sons are now at work.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hardpole, of Bonanza, were in the valley last week, their mission here being that of placing their daughter in the Sisters' school at Jacksonville.

Miss Alice Mathews, saleswoman for Beames Bros., the Gold Hill merchants, was in Medford Monday buying dry goods from a commercial traveler for the Gold Hill store.

Chas. Searls, a member of the 8th regiment, California volunteers, who was recently mustered out of service, arrived in Medford Tuesday evening, and is now visiting his friend, Henry Brown, near Eagle Point.

W. H. Bradshaw was in from Brownboro last week. He was a pleasant caller at THE MAIL office as usual—and incidentally let us say that he can't come too often to suit the Faber pusher on this great family journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Miller were in from Applegate this week, having been called here by the illness of Mrs. Miller's father, Mark Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong has been dangerously ill, but is now somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nichols, of Bonanza, came over to Medford last week. Mrs. Nichols' health is not good in the rigorous climate of eastern Oregon and she will remain in Medford during the winter and take medical treatment from Dr. Pickel. Mr. N. returned home Friday.

E. J. Pool and children and Miss Newton came over from Bonanza this week. The children and Miss Newton will remain here with Mrs. Pool who has been stopping in Medford for some time. The lady's health is not good east of the mountains and she will remain here permanently. Mr. Pool has returned to Bonanza, but he, too, will move to this valley another summer.

E. Denton, who is here from North Yakima, Wash., upon a visit to his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. P. Phipps, will leave next week for his home in Washington, but he leaves here with the avowed intention of returning and investing in Jackson County real estate. He has every appearance of a gentleman possessed of the right material to make a success of farming in almost any locality.

Geo. Whitaker and family, of Sisson, arrived in Medford Wednesday evening and are stopping at the Halley house. Mr. Whitaker was a gardener at Sisson but he felt that for his own and his family's sake he ought to get away from that lumbering town, which has a well sustained reputation of being wild and woolly. Mr. W. will probably make a land purchase near Medford should he find something that suits him—and that's not a difficult task.

Al. Youngs returned last week from his stay of about twelve months at Portland, where he was engaged in superintending the loading and unloading of rook which was being taken to Grape Harbor. He joined the naval reserve corps, but owing to the fact that there were no naval boats on the coast to engage his services with he did not get his war paint on. The corps was put through a thorough course in naval tactics and were ready to do business had they been called upon. Al. will remain in Medford a few weeks before resuming his work at Portland.

Peach Cream.

Take three-fourths of a pint of tanned peaches and rub them through a hair sieve. Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in a gill of the peach sirup, separately whip one-half pint of rich cream, and add to it the peach puree and three ounces of powdered sugar. Lastly, heat the gelatine and sirup to boiling point, and pour it into the other ingredients, adding at the same time one teaspoonful of fresh lemon juice, and a drop or two of cochineal coloring. Turn the whole into a wet mold decorated with fancy shapes in angelica and crystallized cherries, and put the mold on ice or in water until the contents are firmly set. Then turn out, and serve in a bed of whipped cream.—Boston Globe.

Temperance.

Call (by way of introduction, bris-ke-ty) from a bill collector.

Mr. Ten Weeklybones—Ah!—is it a xaxia with you, or merely a fad?

BIG BATTLE AT MANILA.

Insurgent Forces Attack The Americans.

BUT ARE DRIVEN BACK.

Aguinaldo's Men are Slain by the Thousands.

MANILA, February 5.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 P. M. yesterday evening. Three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third time Corporal Gretley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos' line from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade, which was ineffective. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outfits replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Gagalugin and Santa Mesa. At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Pasco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrible fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah Light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Pasco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made to assassinate American officers.

The native troops were well armed with Mausers, but their aim was ridiculously bad, while on the American side excellent practice was made. It is estimated that 125 of our men were wounded and 20 killed. The engagement proved a veritable slaughter of Filipinos, thousands of them are said to have been killed. General King's brigade charged numerically stronger force of the enemy and drove them yelling, helter-skelter into the Pasig river, where in a frenzy of terror they were drowned like rats. The utter fearlessness of the American soldiers was never better demonstrated than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in the battle and every man was glad to get into another.

General Otis will probably be instructed to follow up his advantage and completely crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. At the Cabinet meeting Sunday Secretaries Hay and Alger, Attorney-General Griggs and Adjutant-General Corbin conferred with President McKinley and it was said at the close that such instructions would be cabled to Manila. The feeling is that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet.

4000 FILIPINOS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The War Department today received the following dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from the Luzon provinces, numbering over 20,000, and possessing several quick-firing and Krupp field guns. A good portion of the enemy were armed with Mausers of the latest pattern. Two Krupp and a great many rifles were captured. The insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition. There were quite a number of Spanish soldiers in the insurgent service, who served the artillery. The insurgents constructed strong in-

trenchments near our lines, mostly in the bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy.

"Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports will be sent today. The casualties of the insurgents are very heavy. We have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is probably 4000. We took the water works and pumping station yesterday, six miles out. There was a considerable skirmish with the enemy, who made no stand. The pumps were damaged, but will be working again in a week. Have a number of condensers set up in the city, which furnish good water. The troops are in excellent spirits and quiet prevails. OTIS."

A REVELATION TO THE NATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The war department today received the following dispatch:

Manila, Feb. 8.—The situation is rapidly improving. A reconnaissance was made yesterday to the south several miles to Lagunade bay, and to the southeast eight miles, our troops driving the straggling insurgents before them. The troops in various directions encountered no decided opposition. The native army is disintegrated and the natives are returning to the villages displaying white flags.

Near Calocan, six miles north of here, the enemy made a stand behind entrenchments, and were charged by the Kansas troops led by Colonel Funston. There was a close encounter, resulting in the rout of the enemy with heavy loss. The loss to the Kansas regiment was Lieutenant Alford killed, and six men wounded.

On the 4th Aguinaldo issued a proclamation charging the Americans with having taken the initiative and declared war. On Sunday he issued another, calling on his followers to resist foreign invasion. His influence throughout this section is destroyed. He now applies for a cessation of hostilities and a conference. I have declined to answer.

The city is quiet. Business has been resumed. The natives are respectful and cheerful. The fighting qualities of American troops are a revelation to all the inhabitants. OTIS.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her gatling guns and heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canbrakes and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris, was ratified Monday by the United States senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 noes, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before the senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

Secretary Hay formally notified the Spanish government through the French embassy Tuesday that the treaty of Paris has been ratified by the United States senate. Upon receipt of this announcement the Madrid government will, it is expected, convene the cortes, and that body will immediately ratify the instrument.

It will then be incumbent upon the two governments to exchange ratifications, and this under the terms of the treaty must be performed in Washington within six months from the date hereof.

It will be necessary for the Spanish government to send a minister to Washington to effect the exchange, and it is understood that the minister from the United States will be selected and on his way to Madrid to assume his new duties about the same time.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications, the president will issue a proclamation embodying the treaty. This proclamation will be the final act in the drama in which the United States and Spain have played the leading roles since the destruction of the Maine. It will be an announcement to the world of the close of the war, the independence of Cuba, the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines by this government.

The cruiser Boston, which left Manila on Monday for Ilo Ilo, ostensibly to relieve the Baltimore, carried with her instructors to Brigadier-General Miller to at once occupy Ilo Ilo with or without consent of the natives there.

Something for Nothing.

We have heard of the boy who wanted to eat his cake and keep it too, but never before of a business man who sold his goods and then gave the purchaser credit for the amount paid. To learn about this send to JAMES VICKS SONS, of Rochester, N. Y., who agree to do this in their Guide. The Golden Wedding edition of Vick's Garden and Floral Guide is certainly an artistic work, with its twenty-four pages lithographed in colors, and nearly one hundred more pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations, photographed from Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables and homes.

While this Guide is really too expensive to give away, they give it with a Due Bill for 25 cents worth of seeds for only 15 cents. Another new feature is the doing away with the old packet of Vegetable Seeds and stating the quantity in each case, the buyer getting more for his money.

Another Explanation.

Editor MAIL.—I noticed O. W. Oviatt's "Explanation" in last week's MAIL. Among other things he says, "I do feel that I had a right to be heard before being so harshly judged and fined. I have not had a trial yet but the marshal insisted on my paying a fine which I have done."

One would infer from the above that Oviatt was denied the privilege of having a trial, which is not the case. Oviatt's father came into my office to pay the boy's fine but said he was not satisfied. I told him if he was dissatisfied to not pay the fine but let it go to trial—but he preferred to pay the fine and did so.

J. W. LAWTON, Recorder.

Countess Von Webenau and her nephew, Herman Boldenhausen, are under arrest at Berlin, Ont., charged with conspiracy to defraud the Merchants Fire Insurance company.

William Miller, aged 16, colored, was hanged at La Grande, Ky. The reason he was hanged was a criminal assault on the wife of Frank Leet, a farmer.

An early morning fire at Philadelphia burned out several large firms, causing a loss of over half a million dollars.

The Eighth California volunteer regiment has been mustered out of service.

Bob Marick, a sporting character of San Antonio, Tex., went out to find trouble a few days and ran against John Bennett, a saloon keeper. In the shooting that followed both were killed.

Franklin W. Thornton, missing post office clerk, of Pasadena, is short \$76. in his accounts. Thornton had been in the Pasadena post-office for the last seven years and bore a good reputation. He did not appear at the postoffice Monday and has not been seen since. He is thought to have gone to Mexico. He leaves a wife and several children.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court in and for the County of Jackson and state of Oregon, Plaintiff, vs. S. P. Conger, Dianthus Conger, T. M. James and W. I. Vawter, Defendants.

To T. M. James, one of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON—You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before March 23, 1899, the last day prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, to wit: On or before six weeks from the day of the first publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 10th day of February, 1899, and if you fail to answer, for want of due diligence, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint now on file in the Circuit Court for Jackson County, Oregon. To wit: That plaintiff's mortgage be decreed to be a first lien upon the real property mentioned and described in plaintiff's complaint, and that the interest of the defendants and each and all of them, be decreed to be second and inferior to the mortgage interest of plaintiff, and that the interest of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed, and that they and each of them be adjudged to have no right, title or interest therein, and that plaintiff have judgment for her costs and disbursements, and that she be decreed to have such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

This publication is made by order of Hon. H. K. Hanna, Judge of the Circuit Court for Jackson County, Oregon, which said order was made in open Court on December 16, 1898.

WILLIAM I. VAWTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
February 8, 1899.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

A bill to kill the slot-machines passed the senate Tuesday.

Whitney's mortgage tax bill passed the senate Tuesday. Mr. Whitney gave a history of the old mortgage tax law, which was repealed in 1893. He claimed that over \$30,000,000 of foreign capital now escapes taxation in this state. He made a strong plea for the bill. Speaker Carter called Maxwell to the chair, and spoke in support of the bill. Said that one argument for the repeal of the former mortgage tax law was that the rate of interest would then come down. That result did not materialize at that time. Under the present law, the local lender of money is taxed while the foreign companies escape altogether. A large majority of the people in the southern part of the state are in favor of a mortgage tax law. The entire Jackson County representation voted for the bill.

Up to last Saturday, the end of the fourth week of the legislative session, with two more working weeks there remaining, 224 bills have been introduced in the senate and 371 in the house, a total of 595. The senate has passed 62 of its own bills and the house 88. Seventeen bills have passed both houses, most of them being incorporation bills or bills of local bearing only, and 14 have been approved by the governor.

Moody's bill to authorize county courts to fund floating county debts with bonds was slightly amended by the house committee on counties, but still it contains no provisions for publicity in the transaction. Its friends say that a certain alteration requiring the court to sell the bonds to the best bidder implies advertising for bids, but there is nothing of that kind stronger than implication. Those who object to the bill find its chief vice in the private arrangements it might lead to between bond buyers and county courts.

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