

Medford Mail.

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MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

NO. 38.

The Largest

and most successful business concern of the country today are patrons of the newspapers, using those having the largest circulation. Why not follow the lead of those who have reached the top and become a purchaser of advertising space? THE MAIL offers excellent advantages with a wide circulation of

2200.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. T. JONES,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Any or all kinds of surveying promptly done. The County Surveyor can give you the only legal work.
Medford, Oregon

DR. G. B. COLE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Wolters & Howard's Grocery Store.
Medford, Oregon.

G. W. STEPHENSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in the Lindley Block
Medford, Oregon.

C. P. SNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office of Jackson County Abstract and Collection Co.
Hamil Building, Medford Oregon.

NARREGAN & NARREGAN,
ATTORNEYS, ABSTRACTERS AND CONVEYANCERS.
Successors to J. H. Whitman.
Correct abstracts of every piece of land in Jackson County.
Office at Medford Bank. Medford, Oregon

HAMMOND & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in Stewart Bldg. Medford, Or.

E. KIRCHGESSNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Central Point, Oregon.
Medford office—Lindley Building, Wednesday and Saturday, 9:30 to 11 a. m., on and after April 10, '99.

J. S. HOWARD,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for the State of Oregon. Postoffice address:
Medford, Oregon.

J. B. WAIT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Lindley Block Medford, Or

E. B. PICKEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office hours—11 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 3 p. m.
X-Ray Laboratory—Examinations \$2.50 to \$25.
Office: Haakin Block. Medford, Or

W. I. VAWTER, Pres. H. F. ADKINS, V. Pres.
H. L. GILKEY, 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 & Bush, Salem, Anglo California Bank, San Francisco, Ladd & Tilson, Portland, Corbin Banking Co., N. Y.

J. H. STEWART, President.
H. E. ANKENY, Vice President.
J. E. ENYART, Cashier.

The Medford Bank

MEDFORD, OREGON
Capital, \$50,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

DIRECTORS
J. H. Stewart, H. E. Ankeny, W. B. Roberts
W. S. Crowell, R. H. Whithead
W. F. Towne, Horace Polton

S. Childers,

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

All kinds of Brick and Stone Work done; can furnish material for any kind of work. Estimates promptly given.

See Me before You Build.

The Mining Laws of Oregon for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

HARDWARE, GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

J. Beek & Co.

First-class Riggs Fast Horses Careful Drivers
UNION LIVERY STABLES

E. B. JENNINGS, Prop.
Cor. Seventh and B Sts. - Medford, Ore.

Special Attention to Commercial Men

I. A. WEBB, Dealer in Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper

The Largest and Best Selected stock of furniture, carpets, wall paper, window shades and house-furnishing goods to be found anywhere in Southern Oregon.

Undertaking Goods kept on hand. Picture framing and upholstery.
Seventh Street, Medford, Oregon

IT IS UNFAIR

To send out of town for articles that can be procured at home.

THE MERCHANT

expects all the people of a town to trade with him. And that is quite proper and right, because it is a fair business proposition.

IT IS JUST AS FAIR

for mill men to expect merchants and all builders to buy their Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Flooring, Rustic, and all Mill Products at home.

GRAY & BRADBURY'S PLANING MILL

is a home institution. Why not patronize it?

New Lumber Yard

O. E. GORSLINE & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Fir and Pine Shingles
Rustic and Flooring
Three Years Old.
Thoroughly Seasoned.
Medford, Oregon



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 works

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

JACKSONVILLE MARBLE WORKS

J. C. WHIPP, Prop'r.

Does General Contracting in all Lines.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALTY

Jacksonville, Oregon.

THE MEDFORD MAIL for Fine Job Work.

MUTILATED MONEY.

Work in the Redemption Bureau of the U. S. Treasury.

Currency Injured and All But Destroyed Made Good—How Much of the Cash Is Damaged.

One of the most interesting departments in the United States Treasury is that devoted to the redemption of mutilated currency. To it are sent all varieties of bills, in every conceivable stage of mutilation. It is seldom that the experts cannot decipher the burned scraps or piece together the myriad fragments. The collection is a curious one, changing every day with kaleidoscopic rapidity, says the New York Tribune.

The burning of a note usually brings out its design in a sort of metallic relief upon its surface, and by means of a glass and other implements, and also a full and complete knowledge of the intricate designs—no two denominations being alike—on every note issued, their face value is learned with incredible dexterity. Some arrive in fairly good condition, some shrunken and water soaked, others scorched black and twisted out of shape; many are merely thin, tiny black flakes, and in one case, now under consideration, the evidence consists of a small handful of black powder, which the affiant swears was \$5, accidentally blown into the fire. Often the mischief has been done by mice, handfuls of the tiniest of pieces attesting the evil ways of the rodent; babies are another source of trouble, maniacs, victims of drunken frenzy, plowshares, sawmills—in fact, the strangest and most unheard of accidents are occurring all the time. But in a great majority of cases the money has been burned, for a common practice among people who are their own bankers seems to be the keeping of their funds in unused stoves. A cold day comes, the fire is lighted by some unsuspecting person who "didn't know it was loaded," and the owner suddenly finds that he had money to burn in spite of himself.

In one instance a man having \$7,000 in government bonds, besides notes and gold, kept them in a tomato can which he placed in the elbow of his parlor stove. While he was plowing his fields, company arrived, his wife had a fire kindled and shortly he made the unpleasant discovery that his riches had taken wings. Had he sent the money just as it came from the stove, wrapped in cotton, it might have been saved, but in endeavoring to separate it it became so charred and ground up that the department was able to identify only about \$2,000 for him.

An old woman who had accumulated about \$600 was one night at her devotions, when the candle in some mysterious manner was overturned in the midst of the money. Now, history does not relate why it was there, or whether she was returning thanks or paying a bit of homage to Mammon, but, at any rate, it was destroyed, and as she threw the ashes away and at the instigation of her friends picked them out again there was only enough left to return about \$100 to her.

But much more fortunate were an old couple in the west. The man had been a soldier, and by the long accumulation of years they had saved a little sum, when one day the wife, in going to look at it, found that the mice had left only a pile of carefully sawed fragments. Almost distracted, she took it to the bank, reporting that the last time she had counted it the sum had been \$175, mostly in tens and twenties. It was sent here, the tiny bits sorted and arranged as only experts can arrange them, and the necessary three-fifths of every note was found. But the best of all was that, instead of \$275 it was discovered that the old people's savings amounted to \$350, which amount was finally sent to them, much to their joy.

Of course, the greatest precaution is necessary, and the affidavits must leave no doubt as to the utter and entire destruction of the missing parts of the notes. In one case of this kind a farmer sent from Kansas some greenbacks, amounting to \$50, only half of each note being intact. The rest, he declared in a strong affidavit, had been destroyed, and also stated in what manner. But on consulting the books it was found that one-half the sum had already been paid to another person, who had sent the other halves of the notes from another part of the country. Consequently but \$25 was returned to him.

Thereupon the cashier who had transacted the business for the farmer wrote such an indignant letter, saying the government had impugned the honesty of the claimant and that he would prove him in the right, that the affair was put into the hands of the secret service, the proofs exhibited, and the imprudent farmer fined \$1,000 for false swearing.

The Duke and the Dean.
The late Prebendary Rogers used to tell how Lord Rosebery joined him in petitioning the duke of Wellington to open Apsley house on Sunday afternoons, so that the public might see the pictures. The duke and Mr. Rogers met in the park, and began to speak about the memorial. "Among all these signatures," said the duke, "I

find only one respectable name, and that is your own." Mr. Rogers replied that Dean Stanley had signed. "Oh," said the duke, "I don't call him respectable." "Well, but there is Lord Rosebery." "I don't think much of him," answered the duke; "but as you assure me it is all right, I will see what can be done." It was finally agreed that visitors should be admitted, on condition that they wiped their feet on the mats and did not sit down on the sofas.—Westminster Gazette.

JANICE MEREDITH.

With Some Unexpected Additions and a Few Apologies to the Author.

"Give Mr. Lord Clowes thy hand, child," commanded her mother, sternly, "and place a seat for him by the fire."

Janice pulled one of the chairs nearer to the chimney breast and then returned to her quilting frame, at which she had been working when the interruption came.

"Didst hear me?" demanded Mrs. Meredith.

Janice turned and faced the three bravely, though her voice trembled a little as she replied:

"I will not shake his hand."

"Yoicks! Here's a kettle of fish!" ejaculated the commissary. "What's wrong?"

"Janice, do as thou art told, or go to thy room," ordered her mother.

The girl opened her lips as if about to protest, but courage failed her, and she hurriedly left the parlor, and flying to her chamber, she threw herself on her bed and wept out her sense of wrong on her pillow.

"Doggone it," she sobbed, "I'm not going to be the first American girl to marry an English lord, I don't care what they say. Mommy wants it, and so does daddy, and now it's up to his lordship to get me, but, oddsbodkins, I vow I'll not set the pegs for posterity in this un-Americanizing business, so there," and Janice, chuckling softly to herself, stifled her sobs once more in the pillow.

The Wife Saved It.

The story is going the rounds that when Rudyard Kipling had written "The Recessional," which the editor of the London Times declared to be the greatest poem written in the nineteenth century, and which the whole world has received as one of the greatest pieces of work in our time, he was so depressed by its shortcomings that he threw the first rough copy into the waste paper basket. But Mrs. Kipling has learned her husband pretty well, and so she rescued it. But for Mrs. Kipling, we should have had no "Recessional!" Many a great deed that has lifted humanity upward has been nourished and saved from defeat by the watchful and loving sympathy of some unknown member of the home partnership.

Curried Rice.

Boil one cupful of thoroughly washed rice in two cupfuls of boiling salted water. Boil for ten minutes and strain. Add a teaspoonful of curry powder that has been rubbed smooth in cold water. Boil the rice thus seasoned in a cupful of stock until tender. Strain, place in the center of a platter, cover with the liquor and sprinkle with chopped parsley.—N. Y. Tribune.

New Wealth in Michigan.

At the last annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, Prof. I. C. Russell called attention to the recent discovery that many of the swamps and lakes in the southern peninsula of Michigan are rich in calcareous marl, suitable for making Portland cement. Although partly composed of shells, the Michigan marl is principally a chemical precipitate which is still being formed. The precise method of its formation is not yet understood. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Large cement works have recently been constructed, others are in contemplation, and Prof. Russell says that Michigan can easily take a leading place in that industry.

Anti-Typhoid Inoculation.
The Lancet says that owing to the presence of typhoid fever in Natal every man ordered for military service in that colony has been given the option of being inoculated with anti-typhoid serum. It is said that 70 per cent. of the troops have accepted the offer.

The "Leary" Raft to Cross the Pacific.
A raft to contain 14,000 piles is now being constructed at Seattle, Wash., by a San Francisco firm to be towed to Japan. When completed, says the Ma-Japan, the raft will be 635 feet in diameter and will contain 14,000,000 feet of lumber.

Business Methods

of today require a complete and neatly printed line of stationery. Your business should be represented in an attractive manner upon every piece of stationery you send out. It costs but little more in the long run and carries with it an air of prosperity. THE MAIL job department is replete with facilities for printing letter heads, envelopes, cards, etc.

That Win.

THOSE IMMIGRANTS!

Localities Preferred by Many of the New Arrivals.

Four-Fifths of the Whole Number Make the North Atlantic States Their Destination—Some Interesting Facts.

Foreign immigration into the United States, the volume of which was diminished after the financial difficulties of 1893 and 1894, has resumed its former dimensions and is now about 300,000 a year. The number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the quarter ending January 1, 1900, was 74,892. Of this number four-fifths declared their destination to be the states composing the North Atlantic division, of which the state of New York received the largest number. Of these 42 per cent. intended to settle in New York state, 19 per cent. in Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. in New Jersey, 6 per cent. in Massachusetts and 3 per cent. in Connecticut.

It has been supposed generally that the great flood of immigration into the port of New York has for its ultimate destination the great states of the west or northwest, in which land is cheap, the returns from agriculture almost immediate and the existing homestead and naturalization laws particularly favorable to newcomers. As a matter of fact, however, and notwithstanding the great extent of Scandinavian immigration to the United States, recently re-enforced by a considerable number of Finns, the agricultural states of the west get comparatively little of the new immigration. Thus Iowa, which is the most distinctly "agricultural" state of the country, and which has long offered many favorable opportunities to farmers from northern European countries, was the destination of only 309 of the 75,000 immigrants who arrived during the last quarter of 1899 and 609 only declared their destination for Minnesota, a state which has a large proportion of Scandinavian population than any other and in which the demand for farm laborers for several years has been considerably greater than the supply. To the big agricultural state of Kansas only 288 immigrants went, to Idaho only 15, and to Oklahoma, "No Man's Land," only recently opened to settlement under fixed agricultural title to land, only 11. That distance from the Atlantic seaboard and the delay and expense in reaching such places is not the true reason of the scanty immigration to such places is proved by the fact that to California, much farther away from the point of entry than either of them, 1,900 immigrants went, while the number to Colorado was 618. To Delaware, near at hand, only 48 immigrants went, to Vermont 80, to New Hampshire 88 and to Maine only 61.

In one particular, irrespective of the character and origin of foreign immigration into the United States, whether the newcomers be skilled mechanics or untrained laborers, whether they come from eastern or western European countries, a uniform rule has prevailed among them for many years. It is this: They have, as all their predecessors appear to have had, an insurmountable repugnance against settling in either one of the two states of Arkansas and North Carolina. To Arkansas during the last quarter only eight immigrants went from New York, and to North Carolina only five. It has been so for many years, notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina is reached with comparatively little expense, and that the climate is salubrious, living expenses small and the competition of colored labor not serious in the western counties of the state, where there is such good farming land. But notwithstanding all this, Arkansas and North Carolina remain, as heretofore, at the foot of the list of American states and territories in the preference of immigrants from foreign countries and all efforts to make them more attractive to newcomers have failed. Of the last quarter's arrivals, 21 declared their destination to be the Indian territory and two were on their way to Hawaii, 4,000 were going to Illinois, 4,400 to Massachusetts, 1,569 to Michigan and 87 to Utah.

Quinn—To write poetry you must have the hair of a poet.
DePonte—That's funny! I saw Scribe's wife with a handful of his hair the other day, but no one ever heard of her writing poetry.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S OVERALLS



Factory, San Francisco, Cal.