

THE MEDFORD MAIL

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A. S. BLITON.

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MAN WAS BORN TO MISTLE.

He is of few days; but quite a plenty.

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The use of oysters has sometimes been discouraged on the ground that they were under certain conditions dangerous mediums of conveying disease, especially germs of typhoid fever. Now physicians are said to have forbidden another relish nearly as popular. Celery has come under the ban of the doctors, who say that it is equally well adapted to transmitting the poisonous element of the soil and carrying the germs of typhoid.

Two orders to British officers which seem mutually contradictory were recently issued on the same day. Militia officers in England were commanded to learn and practice sword exercise several times a week. Commissioned men in South Africa, on the contrary, were ordered to dispense with swords in action. A sword makes an officer a shining mark for the enemy's bullets. Thus theory and practice disagree, as is often the case. The firing-line test of parade-ground equipments and dispositions some times leaves, for the time being, little of the traditional in active service. The commander who refuses to cut loose from precedent in an emergency is usually an effective ally of his antagonist.

The advantages that fall to the lot of a man whose surname occurs early in an alphabetical list are well known. As a candidate for office upon an Australian ballot, for example, a man named Abbot has a far better chance than the most eminent Zweigler. But the benefit that comes from the possession of a short name has not heretofore been generally recognized. Not long ago the promotion of one of the auditors of the Treasury department at Washington created a vacancy to which, upon a formal recommendation to that effect, the candidate having the shortest name, being also a competent man, was appointed. His chief duty is to affix his signature to accounts, and as he needs to make but six letters in signing, he can do twice as much in a day as a man whose name contains twelve letters.

ATTENTION is called to the new city charter for Medford, a few of the most important provisions of which appear elsewhere in this issue of THE MAIL. That the new charter is a vast improvement over the old may be seen at a glance. Medford long since passed that stage of development when its government could be successfully conducted under a charter designed and intended for a village. The framers of the new charter very wisely recognize Medford as a city. Upon this hypothesis the laws for its government are framed. The powers accorded the mayor and the council are wise. The provision making the office of marshal, or Chief of Police appointive, the appointee being subject to removal at the pleasure of the council, is one of the best features of the new charter. There are many other wise provisions of which mention might be made, among which are those giving the council power to regulate the heating, lighting, ingress and exit of public buildings; the cleaning of streets and alleys; the payment of road and poll taxes, etc. The gentlemen to whom the charter was intrusted have shown a thorough familiarity with the needs of the city. They have accomplished the work intrusted to them with credit to themselves and in a manner which will confer lasting benefits upon the city. They undertook a difficult task in the consummation of which they succeeded in a degree entirely in keeping with their well-known business and legal reputations.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Nothing tangible has yet developed in the Senatorial contest. McBride has withdrawn from the race, and his supporters transferred their votes to Geo. H. Williams, of Astoria, during the early days of the week, and later to Blinger Hermann. Mr. Corbett's supporters are standing firm and gradually gaining strength. His vote is now thirty-two, a gain of four since the opening of the contest. Hermann received 29 votes Wednesday and the same number Thursday. The Democrats are supporting Senator R. D. Inman, of Portland. Since the withdrawal of McBride from the race there is much speculation as to what the next move of the Mitchell-McBride following will be. It is certain that Mr. Mitchell is endeavoring to secure sufficient democratic strength to elect him, in which case he would receive the unanimous support of all anti-Corbett members.

Less than two weeks of the legislative session remains, yet fully two-thirds of the vast number of bills introduced have not yet reached the third reading. The week has been uneventful in so far as the accomplishment of any important legislation is concerned. Several important bills have been defeated but none have been passed. Both houses have commenced holding evening sessions in order to complete their work before adjournment.

New Senate bills introduced are:

By Inman—To provide for direct nomination in primaries. This is the Bingham bill.

By Probstel (by request)—To amend the barber law.

By Mays—To regulate the sales of stocks of goods in bulk.

By Mulkey—To authorize the purchase of maps and lithographs by the Land Board and appropriate money therefor.

Horseshoers from Portland, The Dalles, McMinnville, Albany and other points are pushing the passage of the bill to regulate and license the business of horseshoeing in Oregon, and requiring horseshoers to pass an examination, and providing for a board of examiners. An apprenticeship of four years is required, and every person now engaged in the business either as master or journeyman shall not be required to pass an examination; provided, that within 90 days after the passage of this act he files with the secretary of the board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence and where engaged in business, and pay the treasurer a fee of \$5. Thereupon a certificate of examination shall be issued to him.

A bill was passed by the Senate Wednesday, amending election laws so as to require that all general elections, the polls shall be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The judiciary committee has reported favorably one Senate bill, No. 4, by Brownwell, providing for the election of district assessors.

Senator Sweek's bill regarding assessments and taxation, which promises to become a law, does not affect the 1901 taxes. The act provides that sheriffs shall continue to collect taxes. Discounts are allowed for prompt payments, and the frequent copying of the delinquent tax roll, which has been an item of considerable expense in the past, is done away with. There are various other changes intended to simplify matters.

The Senate has voted to appropriate \$1,000 to buy 1000 copies of Bellinger's new code.

Representative McCracken feels confident that his bicycle tax bill will become a law. It applies to all counties in the state, whereas the previous act upon this subject excepted certain counties, and was declared unconstitutional for this and other reasons pertaining to taxation for revenue purposes. These defects, it is believed, do not exist in the present bill. County commissioners are given power to build and maintain paths for the use of pedestrians on the sides of public highways, and to levy a license tax of 25 cents upon all persons riding a bicycle on the paths. The paths are to be built and maintained out of the bicycle license, and the general road fund or tax. Tags are provided for, and it shall be unlawful for any person to ride on a path without having first obtained a tag. The county court may issue an order to the sheriff to collect a tax of \$1 from all delinquents, and to seize and sell wheels to enforce payment of the delinquent license, with costs and expenses of the sale. It is made a misdemeanor to deface paths, or to place tacks, glass, stones, wire, etc., on the same.

It is a foregone conclusion that the House committee on railways and transportation will report adversely the Colvig bill to fix passenger fares in Oregon at a maximum of 3 cents per mile. There may be a minority report. The committee will take pretty much the same attitude on the Poorman fellow-servant bill.

The following new bills have been introduced in the House:

By Roberts—To prevent mutilation or destruction of hides of cattle.

By Harris—Amending act fixing com-

pensation of clerk of Supreme Court.

By Barrett (by request)—Repealing act creating a barbers' commission.

By Colvig—Defining crime of usury.

By Black—Directing sheriffs to notify State Land Board of taxes due on certain properties.

By Schumann—Relating to deficiency judgments.

By McCracken—Appropriating \$10,000 to advertise state and create commission therefor.

By Nottingham—Providing for nomination of candidates by popular vote, and amending Australian ballot law.

By Briggs—Amending law regarding payment of salaries and fees of county officers.

Senate bill, No. 26, by Mulkey, making taxes a lien upon personal property was passed last Saturday. The principal object of the bill is to do away with the expensive luxury of posting tax notices, which expense must be borne by the property owners.

An attempt to reconsider House bill No. 209, by Briggs, providing for two supreme court commissioners, ended in a failure.

To make the counties pay costs to defendants in criminal cases which result in an acquittal, is the proposal of the Senate judiciary committee. This is an innovation in Oregon court procedure, and one that will meet with the unqualified approval of attorneys. What the taxpayers generally may think of it is entirely another proposition. It is a well known fact that few men who are made defendants in criminal actions have any property upon which a levy of execution can be made to realize the amount of a judgment. For this reason the provision for the state to recover costs is practically of no consequence. If a hobo be convicted of stealing property to the value of \$40 he will be sentenced to imprisonment and to pay costs to the amount of \$20. If he be acquitted, he will be entitled to recover \$20 from the county. An ordinary chicken thief, if convicted, would, in addition to a sentence, be adjudged to pay \$10 costs, while if the state failed to prove its case, the hen-rooster robber would recover \$10 from the county. If the state won its case, it could not collect; if the offender won he would recover a fair fee.

The resolution submitting the woman suffrage amendment to the people was defeated in the Senate when it came up for consideration last week, and unless it is reconsidered it will put a quietus on woman suffrage for at least two years.

There have been 328 bills introduced in the House to date.

The House devoted Tuesday to the consideration of the railroad bills. The bill by Representative Carter to reduce fares in Oregon to 3 cents per mile was adversely reported by the committee on railroads, but a minority report favoring the bill was accepted by the House. The railroad company was represented by their attorneys, while Messrs. Colvig, Carter and Tilman Ford advocated the 3 cent fare. After considerable debate the House defeated the measure. The bill to create a railroad commission was also defeated.

A bill to make county treasurers tax collectors has been introduced in the House.

The bill creating the office of public administrator has been withdrawn.

Wednesday's session of the House was devoted to the final disposition of the railroad bills. Poorman's fellow servant bill was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22, and the bill by Harris fixing the liability of railroads for injuries was also defeated.

The barber's bill to prohibit shops keeping open on Sunday became a law without the governor's signature.

PERHAPS the cleverest scheme ever put together for evading custom house duties and practically smuggling goods into the country has been brought to light by the death of an old Frenchman in Indiana. When he came here he was one of the poorest in the country, and when he died he was one of the wealthiest. His name was Pierre J. D'Heur, and he laid the foundation of his fortune in this way: He had a friend in a great glove factory in France, and had him send thousands of pairs of the best gloves, in two consignments, one to New Orleans and one to New York. When the New Orleans consignment was opened it was found to contain only left hand gloves, and D'Heur refused it. Later the consignment was put up at auction and D'Heur bought it for mere nothing. Then came the New York consignment which, caddy enough, contained only right hand gloves, which were also refused by D'Heur on account of the "mistake," and also afterward bought by him at public auction, thus escaping the payment of any duty.

—Don't forget that I am paying a better price for turkeys than you can get from any one else in Southern Oregon.—G. L. Davis.

JANUARY WAS A WINNER

Help us make February the same

What inducements have we to offer for your help? Why the best ever, of course. This store never does anything half way. You know that if you've lived in this community long, whether you are a customer of ours or not. Well, when we started out to make 1901 our banner year we commenced the greatest campaign of progressive retailing ever seen hereabouts. The result was a record business for January, usually the dull-est month in the year. Naturally we don't want to fall down in February, and we shall keep right on making this the most profitable place to buy everything in reliable Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

Respectfully,
F. K. DEUEL & CO

OUR NEW CITY CHARTER

The Salient Points of the Instrument Which Forms the Basis of Government for the "City of Medford."

For the benefit of our readers who are interested in the new city charter we publish the following excerpts taken therefrom, they being the principal new provisions drafted in the new instrument. The charter bill was signed by the governor last week, and is now a law in full operation except in such provisions as are expressly provided to the contrary:

The corporate name of the municipality was changed from "town" to "city."

The council will consist of six members elected from three wards, each ward being allowed two members. One councilman from each ward is elected annually, and holds office for a term of two years. The mayor is elected for a term of two years, and the recorder and treasurer for a term of one year. The first election under the new charter will be held in January, 1902.

The marshal, called under the new charter the Chief of Police, is nominated by the mayor and elected by the council annually, who will sit with the county board of equalization as advisory members on assessments of property in the city.

Any members of the city council voting to issue warrants or create any debts in excess of the city's limit of indebtedness are made personally liable for such excess.

The present councilmen will at their next regular meeting elect two additional members of that body to hold office until the next regular city election.

No franchise can be given to any person, company or corporation, or any contract entered into by the city for a longer period than ten years; and no franchise shall confer on holders thereof any exclusive privileges.

The council cannot sell, lease or incumber the city's light or water plant without first publishing in one of the city papers an explicit statement of the powers granted them, which must be approved by a majority of the legal electors of the city at a special election held for that purpose.

No contract shall be entered into or franchise given that will in any way impair the value of the city's light and water plant.

The council is given power to prohibit the sale or use of firecrackers, bombs or other explosives within the city limits.

The council has the right to regulate the lighting, heating and means of entry and exit of any public hall or place of public meeting.

No building shall be erected or repaired within the fire limits of the city without the permission of the council after it has examined and approved the plans for the proposed building or repairs.

No damages can be recovered from the city for a larger sum than \$100 for any alleged injury by reason of defective sidewalks, culverts or crosswalks.

Any owner of property who neglects to keep in repair any sidewalks in front of his lots or property shall be answerable to any person injured by reason of such failure to keep said walks in repair, but the limit of damages shall not exceed one-half the value of the premises liable to keep said sidewalks in repair.

CHICKERING and WEBER PIANOS BURDETT ORGANS

Everybody knows their good qualities. None superior few equal. They need no advertising. Only necessary to state where they can be found, and that is at the

COSS PIANO HOUSE, MEDFORD, OREGON

Also agent for the old reliable Columbia and Hartford Bicycles. Singer Sewing Machine supplies always on hand

SEE MY SHOW WINDOWS

And you'll see the kind of Fancy Crockery I carry. It is of the best material, latest designs and serviceable for any occasion

GROCERIES

Fancy and Staple are here for Everybody, all as fresh and palatable as an Oregon red apple

G. L. DAVIS, Your Grocer.

Streets and alleys may be cleaned, refuse, filth and nuisances of all kinds removed, and the expense of removal shall become a lien upon the adjoining property.

After the present year all road and poll taxes payable in the city of Medford shall be payable in cash, and persons who neglect to pay said road or poll tax shall be excluded from voting at the city elections.

The city treasurer must make quarterly reports to the council, but his last report shall be an annual report showing all the city's receipts and disbursements and the amount of the city's outstanding indebtedness.

Council may contract with any city newspaper for all the city printing and blanks.

The Chief of Police is given authority to enter any place where he has reasonable grounds to believe that the laws of the state or the ordinances of the city are being violated, and on view hold persons guilty of violating said laws or ordinances for examination before the city recorder.

The council has the power to prohibit slot machines and all similar devices.

The mayor has power to veto any ordinance, but the council may pass an ordinance over the mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote.

The boundary lines of the city are amended so as to include in the corporation a strip of land 600 yards wide and one-half mile long, in South Medford, including the residences of Messrs. Grizzle, Davis, Warner, Faucett, Hill, Stewart, Nash, Wortman and Mrs. Sarah Whitman; also a number of vacant lots belonging to Mrs. Nannie Barr.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.
Wm. & Thos. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALSH, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Among the Churches.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
There will be services in St. Mark's Church on Sunday next, at the usual evening hour. All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
The subject for next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock will be "God's Standard of Giving and Taking Away." At 7:30 p. m. the subject will be "Believers' Benefits." All are cordially welcome.

COUPON.

Out this coupon out. It is worth 50 cents on each dozen photos, if presented at H. C. Mackey & Boyd's Studio on or before March 1st, 1901.
H. C. MACKEY & BOYD.

—Read THE MAIL for all the news.

ARIZONA'S GAIN.

Census Shows Increase of 104.9 Per Cent. in Population in a Decade.

The census bureau has made public the returns of population for the territory of Arizona. The population of the territory in 1900 is 122,212, as compared with a population in 1890 of 59,620. This shows an increase during the decade of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,469 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,623 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Arizona, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the territory at that census.

The population of the territory in 1870 was 9,658, and during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782, or 318.7 per cent., giving a population in 1880 of 40,440. The population in 1890, as given in the report for that census, was 59,620, representing an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 47.4 per cent. The population of Arizona in 1900 is more than 12 times as large as the population given in 1870, the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1863.

The total land surface of Arizona is, approximately, 112,920 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile of the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 0.5; 1900, 1.

INVENTIONS OF INSANE MAN.

One Design of an English Lunatic Brought Him a Handsome Fortune.

Until quite lately there lived a lunatic in Wellesley asylum who turned out a round dozen of inventions during his ten years' stay in the place, and some of them were really good and useful. One was a new style of ship's anchor, which holds twice as fast as the old kind, and can be trusted never to foul its chain or otherwise go wrong. The inventor had been a tailor before losing his balance and knew nothing of ships and anchors. But he drew the diagrams and made the models for this fruit of his disordered brain and one day a man who visited him and saw the plans was greatly taken with them, says London Answers.

He obtained permission, patented and put the anchor on the market. It was favorably received and at the end of two years the invention had brought him \$10,000. Half of this the capitalist who had marketed the anchor gave to the two daughters of the madman, who were alive and sane.

During the rest of the inventor's life the anchor brought in enough to pay for his maintenance and keep his two daughters in easy circumstances. He invented other useful things, including a new kind of cork screw and a folding chair.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

—Superior job printing at this office.