

ACADEMY DEDICATED

Never did a more promising day rise on Medford's fair brow; never did her golden fields and sunlit hills appear more exultant than in the glow and beauty of the first religious festival held at St. Mary's academy. Heaven's blessing and earth's loveliness, blending in harmony with the grand voice of the Catholic ritual, made Sunday a never-to-be-forgotten and sacred day to the pupils of the school and to the inhabitants in this part of the valley.

The kindly interest felt in the new academy was plainly evidenced by the large numbers who witnessed the ceremony. His grace, Most Reverend Alexander Christie of Portland, officiated, assisted by Rev. Francis Van Clarenbeck of this city, Rev. Arthur Aane of Albany, Rev. J. Mercke, C. S. R. of Portland, and Rev. J. Sevesque of Ashland.

After the dedication, the pupils of the academy tendered a reception to the archbishop, voicing in sweet words of song their heartfelt welcome. The address, delivered by Miss Allene Kingsbury, reiterated the joy already expressed and portrayed in glowing terms the happiness of the pupils enrolled as the first student-band of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary in this prosperous city of the south.

The archbishop responded with his ever gracious condescension, expressing his pleasure in being able to meet the pupils on whom, as Christ's prelate, he had just breathed the Master's prayer, that the lambs of the fold should be guarded from all contaminating influences. He also congratulated the people of Medford on possessing in their city such a fine institution as St. Mary's academy, whose tireless, persuasive teachers, forming the parents of a nation, shape the destiny of that nation. Archbishop Christie, while bestowing admiration upon the noble souls who devote their lives to the development of the child mind in the public schools, tried to convince his hearers that education without religion, though cultivating the mental and physical abilities of the young, fail to prepare them to work out life's true ideals. Therefore such a system of education is incomplete. He also emphasized the fact that if the American people were only imbued with more godly principles in their early youth they would be able to achieve deeds of loyalty and grandeur unsurpassed by any nation in the world.

On the invitation of the archbishop, Mayor Reddy also addressed the audience, reminding them of a promise made by the people of Medford about two years ago. At that time the question of erecting a convent in Ashland was much discussed. On hearing of the proposition about 20 of Medford's most distinguished citizens sent a petition to his grace, asking him to exert his influence in establishing a Catholic school here, instead of in the aforementioned city. As nothing was being done to further this movement, six months later a committee was authorized to draw up a request urging the matter forward, promising at the same time that if the sisters would decide to build in Medford the citizens here would contribute something in the neighborhood of \$3000 to help them defray the enormous debt which the erection of such a building must entail. The mayor remarked that the solicitations of the people of this city had prevailed, and now the fulfillment of their promise was only a duty of strict justice to the sisters who have labored so earnestly to satisfy the demands for a "higher education" in Southern Oregon. He it well to state the Sisters alone bear the responsibility of a very heavy debt to wipe out which they will devote their sacrificing lives. Part of the money has been borrowed from the banks of Medford and the balance from Portland and other sources. To meet the interest on these heavy loans, the Sisters expect the patronage of the public.

On the close of the mayor's address the assembled guests were invited to visit the building, and many were the expressions of surprise and admiration that escaped their lips as

the beautiful chapel, the spacious auditorium, the well-lighted and ventilated rooms and cheery dining hall were visited each in turn. The importance of this event was enhanced by the kind encouragement portrayed by friends on all sides, rendering the day one which will be "a thing of beauty" in hours of retrospection, and therefore, in the words of the poet, "a joy forever."

FAMILY OF FOUR DROWN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 26. Frederick L. Roswell, 32 years old, a clerk in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing company here, his wife, and their two children, May and Edward, 7 and 8 years old, were drowned last night in Long Island sound off the Stratford breakwater after a desperate struggle, following the capsizing of a boat.

Mrs. C. Wesley Parker, Miss Gertrude Adams, and William Gerbich, of this city, were rescued.

The party of seven had a picnic on the east bank of the Housatonic river in the afternoon, and started on the trip to this city in Roswell's launch at 8 o'clock. There was a fog, which confused Roswell when the mouth of the river was reached, and he lost his bearings and ran his boat on the rocks of the breakwater, staving a hole in her bow.

The launch was rapidly filling and Mr. Roswell directed his wife and children to get into the rowboat, which was towed astern of the launch. To avoid confusion Gerbich and Miss Adams, who are good swimmers, got into the water and held on by the stern of the rowboat.

A squall came up and the rowboat turned turtle while the father was transferring the youngest child from the stern to the bow of the boat. All hands clung to the capsized craft, but the children soon were exhausted and sank in view of their parents.

For nearly an hour afterward the heartbroken mother struggled to keep herself afloat, but finally gave up the fight and sank. The father struggled for an hour more, with his three companions, and then he joined his wife and children in death.

Roswell had disappeared but a short time, when Edward Sheehan, of Derby, and another man arrived in a launch and pulled Mrs. Parker, Miss Adams and Gerbich out of the water.

TOWN IS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The first news of a disaster on the island of Inagua, in the West Indies, in which the town of St. Matthew may have been destroyed, reached here this afternoon with the arrival of the steamship Siberia, of the Atlas service, of the Hamburg-American line, four days overdue from Jamaica, after a terrific fight with the sea.

St. Matthew is a town of about 700 inhabitants. Along the shore, right on the open sea, there were some 200 or 300 houses. On September 13 the Siberia came close to the island, while the West Indian storm was at its height. Captain Volmar, chief officer, was on the bridge. According to his story, which is corroborated by other officers of the ship, they could make out easily that the storm was raising fearful havoc along the shore.

They saw the roof of house after house lifted from the walls and carried into the air. The houses are nearly all wooden, and the officers say they saw many of them go down like pasteboard before the fury of the gale, while combers added to the damage done by the wind.

"There is a signal station on the shore, Mr. Sargent, the American consul, acting as our agent. No answer, however, came from the shore. The earliest supposition is that the station was destroyed. It is probable that all the inhabitants living in the shacks close along the shore made their way into the interior. It was impossible for us to make out just how many houses had been destroyed, but a long-continued duration of the storm near that section could result in a destruction of the entire property along the coast.

The Siberia put up her signals at 8 o'clock in the morning. As she had a hard fight on with the storm herself, she did not remain near St. Matthew very long, but pushed her way along as well as she could. When she left St. Matthew in the distance the storm was still sending its full fury on the town.

Four times the Siberia was forced to change her course completely on account of the fury of the storm. On September 11 she came in sight of the Elder-Demeter steamer Port Henderson, a big passenger liner, which had left Kingston at about the same time as the Siberia, and which was receiving a terrific buffeting from the sea. He is bound for Southampton, England.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 26.—Relief is being organized here to meet the immediate wants of the residents of Turks and Caicos islands, who suffered severely from the recent hurricane. Reports received here state that greater damage has been done than at first indicated. Telegrams received from Grand Turk state that relief is imperative and that timber is most urgently required.

The gentlemen who have come to Washington to "talk fish" mustn't spend too much time telling of the big ones that got away.

MILLIONS STARVING

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The situation is acute, but the government refuses yet to recognize it publicly, fearing that open discussion of the conditions would complicate the discovery and application of a remedy.

The 1,000,000 workmen who are out of employment in England, Scotland and Wales represent a total population of 5,000,000 human beings who are at the point of starvation.

Six weeks of cold and almost continuous rain have wrought fearful havoc among large numbers of these unfortunates who have become homeless and wanderers.

Dozens of deaths are reported daily and the bodies of disease-stricken vagabonds are picked up in ditches, fields and outhouses.

Worn out with weary tramping along the roads, which are heavy with mire, they seek shelter wherever it offers, and are often overtaken by death while they are resting.

The workhouses and hospitals are crowded and admission of additional applicants is impossible. Private charitable societies are calling for relief funds and taking every precaution they can to discover how to distribute their resources to the greatest advantage.

On every hand the statement is made that unless the government can devise some way to relieve the condition, the record of death and famine in the kingdom during the coming winter will be appalling.

Riots are occurring with alarming frequency and regularity in the larger cities. Municipal offices have been besieged by hungry crowds of men and women and in several instances have even been stormed by angry crowds who demanded work or food. Sunday services in the cathedrals at Canterbury, Manchester, Norwich and Glasgow have been interrupted by outbreaks from the starving populace who are angered by the apparent indifference of the more well-to-do.

An army of 25,000 hungry marchers has been organized in the manufacturing districts around Manchester and Sheffield, and is marching to and fro with no apparent definite purpose as yet. The police in these factory districts have called for military assistance, feeling themselves unable to cope with the rioting already manifesting itself and fearing that the situation promises speedily to become more dangerous.

The dread of the oncoming winter in these parts of the kingdom manifests itself not only among the victims of this pitiable industrial condition, but is also taking hold of the authorities and of the better classes. One fears starvation and exposure; the other is living in constant terror of a bloody uprising among the needy.

Small bodies of soldiers have already been distributed at strategic points to prepare for outbreaks.

One relief measure that is under consideration is advanced by John Burns, the president of the local governing board. He proposes to ask parliament to authorize a \$1,500,000 expenditure, and to make heavy loans for constructing public improvements. He believes much work of this kind ought to be done, and he thinks this is the time to do it in order to provide employment for the idle.

The board of trade has estimated that England's pauper class on September 15 numbered 928,671. This count gives one pauper for every 38 of the entire population of the kingdom. In London the percentage of paupers is even greater, being in excess of 3 per cent or more than one in every 31 of population.

These statistics do not take into account the hundreds of thousands who usually have steady employment for their full time, but who have been working on reduced hours.

TAFT SWEEPING EVERYTHING.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 28.—Big crowds manifesting both interest and enthusiasm have surrounded the Taft party wherever it stopped today through Minnesota and North Dakota. Sixteen speeches were made by Taft, who worked and had his voice, and tonight it is again in bad condition. The feature was a barbecue at Grand Forks and a torchlight procession and rally in this city tonight. While Taft discussed the labor, tariff and the Roosevelt policies, he made a new combination in his speeches and threw in many touches of local color and human interest.

S. P. BOOKLET.

The Southern Pacific has just issued and is circulating a neat Crater Lake pamphlet entitled, "Oregon's Great Scenic Wonder."

The pamphlet is replete with descriptive matter and illustrations of this famous resort and the routes by which it is reached. In this connection it has the following to say in regard to Medford and the Rogue river route:

"The trip via Medford is equally attractive and can be made in much shorter time, though the distance by conveyance is much longer. Leaving Portland at 1:30 o'clock Sunday

morning a party of not less than four, having made previous arrangements, can reach the Crater by 5 p. m. on Monday, and starting on return the following morning can arrive in Portland at 11:15 o'clock Wednesday night.

"This, however, is not a regular schedule and can only be accomplished by special arrangements. Owners of automobiles in Medford will take parties of not less than four the entire distance, 80 miles, in 11 hours, by what is known as the Medford or Rogue river route. The charge for the round trip is \$25 per person, which does not include incidental expenses en route. Parties of four or more wishing to remain an entire day at the lake and retain the auto meanwhile will be charged \$10 per capita additional."

ANOTHER BOOKLET.

Although there is a supply of the descriptive books on Medford and the Rogue River valley to last for a couple of months to come, the Commercial club is losing no time in arranging for another publication, and Secretary A. H. Miller is now busy getting photographs and material for the descriptive matter of the book.

All those who have seen the last one and the one previous to that have been struck by the great difference between the two. It is claimed that the next issue will be just as much ahead of the present one as it was ahead of the first publication. Not only that, but there will be a greater number printed than there was before.

Another new feature in connection with the next book will be that its scope will be larger, as it will contain, in addition to the usual matter, write-ups of the other towns in the county, making it not only a descriptive book of Medford and the farming features of the valley, but a regular county publication.

The town of Phoenix will be described by itself and so will Jacksonville, Talent, Eagle Point, Gold Hill and Butte Falls. The Commercial club has now a committee at work getting the farmers throughout the county interested in the work the club is doing, and also the merchants and the citizens in the different towns mentioned.

When the members of the county committee first started out they found it rather slow work getting the outside people interested in the work, as most of them had an idea that the club was a Medford institution pure and simple. However, they are now learning different, and it is expected that it will not be long before the people outside the city will be as interested in the good work as are the city members.

Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the outside people did not thoroughly understand the work which is being done by this live and enterprising organization as a great many people in the city have but a slight idea of it now. For instance, many are of the opinion that it is simply for the purpose of helping the business men, whereas every one who owns any property is benefited according to the amount they have invested, as most of the increase in the value of real estate and also a great deal of the prosperity of the city and the county as well is due to the money furnished by the members of the club and the work the officers and the members have done and are doing now.

INSURANCE RATES LESS.

F. M. Stewart of this city is in receipt of a circular from the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific, in which is given the particulars of a new schedule of rates for fire insurance in the city of Medford. These rates are considerably less than the rate which have heretofore been in force here. The following is the circular:

"Circular No. 442. Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. Resolution by the executive committee, approved September 21, 1908. Change of tariff basis rates, Oregon.

"That the basis rate on frame dwellings or their contents shall be: B class, 40 cents; C class, 45 cents; D class, 50 cents, and on their private stables and their contents: B class, 80 cents; C class, 90 cents; D class, 100 cents, when located within the limits of any of the following cities: Hillsboro, Independence, Junction City, Grants Pass, Silverton, Sheridan, Roseburg, Forest Grove, Newberg, Cottage Grove, Jacksonville, Lebanon, Dallas, Medford.

"No return premium may be made on account of reduction in rate of a policy issued more than sixty days prior to the publication of this notice." ALFRED STILLMAN, "Secretary."

LIKES RIDING LOCOMOTIVES.

Candidate Taft, whenever opportunity affords, never misses a chance to ride with the engineer on the locomotive. His experience in overseeing large purchases of supplies for the Philippine islands and the Panama canal have made him quite conversant with the working parts of a railroad engine.

During the present campaign he has had to forego his desire to ride ahead for the soft cushions of a Pullman. It can be truthfully said for the candidate that he does not follow the Russian custom of the nobility which entitles them to kiss the engineer when at the conclusion of a trip.

Do You Feel as I Do?

After today we will be on the only proper and just basis for doing a mercantile business—that is you pay me for what you get and I pay for what I get when we get it; in other words, a cash basis. There will be a general reduction in the price of all our goods over former prices as I expect to let the man who has the cash profit by it. I positively will not book any more goods for any one and I will feel peculiar if you ask me to do it, for it would make me think that you did not have faith in what I say. If you should go into business you would not allow any one dictate to you how you should run it nor will I. If I fail, I will likewise soon be forgotten, but I don't expect to fail. I know I can sell you goods at less prices when I get the cash. The same old Toledo Ranges, Maud S. Pumps, Nason's Pure Paint, and Rotary Washers on hand. Yours for a clean, profitable business.

"Shortie" Garnett

SET FIRE TO TIMBER.

Louis R. Webb, a hunter and trapper living near Deering, in Southern Oregon, is to be arrested by the United States authorities and prosecuted for setting fire to timber belonging to the government. The land on which Webb is alleged to have started the forest fires is in Northern California. It is claimed by the authorities that all told during his operations this summer Webb set fire to and practically destroyed timber on lands on four entire townships.

United States Deputy Sheriff Nicholson left Portland for Deering Saturday. Webb will be taken to Portland by the officer and an order of removal to the California courts for trial will be asked for by District Attorney John McCourt.

For days at a time it is claimed Webb went about the thickly timbered lands of the government reservations, scattering fire in every direction. As a result one of the fiercest, most disastrous and largest fires that the government forest rangers in Northern California have ever had to fight was started. Weeks were required to extinguish the fire which is claimed to have been started by Webb almost in a minute.

Webb's motives in starting these fires, it seems, so the government charges, was for the purpose of making good hunting grounds. Deer and other game invariably seek the burned places in the forests to get the young grass which usually springs up soon after the fire is out.

The federal authorities claim that they have a good case against Webb and practically certain of a conviction.

Webb, it is understood, is to fight the case against him to the last court.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Keeping up a show is what keeps many a family poor.

Many a smart man doesn't know enough not to go to law.

When a woman drops a hint it nearly always lands on some man's toes.

Occasionally a bank cashier, like a broom, makes a clean sweep.

When a man talks in his sleep his wife begins to sit up and take notice.

There are times when it is better to get a move on yourself than to stand firm.

When it comes to pulling wires the telegraph lineman can put it all over the politician.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A small boy would be as bad under any other name.

The influence behind self-control is usually somebody else's club.

The reason a girl wants to marry a man is she wouldn't if she knew what was best for her.

Once in a while there is a good man to be a sort of measuring yardstick on all the bad ones.

A woman never regrets the change from the bathing to the evening reception season if she is equally built for either.—New York Press.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Sept. 28.—Milton D. Creviston, who was arrested recently on the charge of killing John Coons, Jr., committed suicide today by hanging himself in his cell. His arraignment was to have occurred this afternoon. Creviston and Coons were both students at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

FARMERS! FARMERS!!

I manufacture all my own harness right here in Medford. Don't be misled by interested parties. Come in and see me and the prices I quote. I. F. SETTLE, successor to E. C. Whiteside, Medford, Ore. tf.

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For Big and Little Boys and Girls. Now is the Time to Get Them See our Window Display of School Shoes



Our Prices Are Always Reasonable

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IRRIGATED

Best irrigated small farm in Jackson County for \$2,500; 40 acres in tract; 30 acres under ditch; 20 acres under cultivation; come and see for yourself

Ben A. Lowell, - Woodville, Oregon

MILL PRICES.

500 LOTS OR MORE.

Flour.....	\$2.50 per 100 lbs
Rolled Barley.....	\$1.65 per " lbs
Middlings.....	\$1.60 per " lbs
Mill Feed.....	\$1.50 per " lbs
Bran.....	1.40 per " lb

LESS THAN 500 LOTS.

Flour.....	\$2.70 per 100 lbs
Rolled Barley.....	\$1.80 per " lbs
Middlings.....	\$1.75 per " lbs
Mill Feed.....	\$1.60 per " lbs
Bran.....	\$1.50 per " lbs

As Good as Can Be Grown

Spitzerberger, Newton Pippin Apple Trees.

4 to 6 feet,	\$10 per 100
5 to 7 feet,	\$15 per 100

Peach

4 to 5 feet	\$15 per 100
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Standard Prune \$10 per 100

Guaranteed true to label. Free from pests. Buds and scions taken from bearing trees only.

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LOST—A light bay horse, weight 1050 pounds, branded SK on left shoulder, slightly lame in left shoulder, 9 years old. Address I. C. Dawson, Beagle, Or.; reward if

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Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This sarsaparilla purifies the system, and then absorbed into the blood, keeps the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

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