E. R. SEELY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Modern Equipment, X Ray Labratory
Office in Jackson County Bank Building
MEDFORD - - OREGON

I. D. PHIPPS, D. D. S.
DENTIST
Office in Adkins Block adjoining Haskin's Drug Store.
MEDFORD - - OREGON
Wm. Colvig C. L. Reames

COLVIG & REAMES
LAWYERS
Office in Medford National Bank Building—ground floor.
MEDFORD - - OREGON

G. W. STEPHENSON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OPTICIAN
Office: Room 6, Adkins Block. Calls promptly attended day or night.
Phone 563.

MILL PRICES.

500 LOTS OR MORE.

Flour.....	$2.50 per 100	lbs
Rolled Barley..	$1.65 per	" lbs
Middlings.....	$1.70 per	" lbs
Mill Feed.....	$1.60 per	" lbs
Bran	1.50 per	" lb

LESS THAN 500 LOTS.

Flour.....	$2.70 per 100	lbs
Rolled Barley..	$1.80 per	" lbs
Middlings.....	$1.85 per	" lbs
Mill Feed.....	$1.75 per	" lbs
Bran.....	$1.65 per	" lbs

MEDFORD FLOUR MILLS.

There is Going to be a
LAND OPENING
AT
Roseburg, Ore., Jan. 20, 1909
For lists, blue print maps with vacant lands marked thereon and full information regarding filings, etc., send $2.00 to
Roseburg Abstract Co.

YOU CAN'T SAVE

On your railroad fare. The law of the common carrier compels equal rates on all Railroad lines.

YOU CAN SAVE

in Time, Traveling Expenses and Fatigue by insisting on the shortest route, fastest trains and best service. Simply see that your ticket reads via

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
O. R. & N.
OREGON SHORT LINE
and
UNION PACIFIC

Every facility for the safety, comfort and accomodation of the passenger is provided. No change of cars is necessary to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago. Direct connections are made for all other points east and south. Inquire for particulars.

A. S. ROSENBAUM, Agent, Medford.
WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OR.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL.

COW FEED FOR BOWSER

As Result of Deep Study He Determines to Lead Simple Life.

BEGINS WITH RAW CARROTS.

Dismayed by Mrs. Bowser's Injunctions, He Prefers Death and Returns to Riotous Living Until Sleep Overtakes Him.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

WHEN Mrs. Bowser welcomed Mr. Bowser home the other evening she thought she detected a subtle change in him, but just what it was she had not made out when they took seats at the dinner table. Before leaving home in the morning he had said that he would like roast beef for dinner, and this was a bit of culinary art that the cook was proud of. The appetizing object was placed convenient for him to carve, but he turned from it and took from his pocket a large carrot and handed it to the cook, with the remark:

"You may wash that in cold water, if you will, and return it to me."

"What on earth are you doing with an old carrot at the dinner table?" demanded Mrs. Bowser in surprise and indignation.

"Gently, my dear. During the day I have had time to think things over. The presence of that carrot is the result."

"Oh, you are going to turn vegetarian again?"

"Not exactly. Mrs. Bowser, how have we been living for the last fifteen years?"

"The same as other people of our means."

"That may be, and yet we have been doing our best to kill our stomachs and shorten our lives. Neither one of us is much past the middle age, and yet we look and feel like people of seventy."

"You are speaking for yourself, Mr. Bowser," she retorted as the carrot came back.

"Like people of seventy and suffering with indigestion, rheumatism,

"ADAM WALKED WHEN HE WENT ANYWHERE."

lumbago, flatulency, colic, lassitude, vertigo and a dozen other things. We are trying every day to kill ourselves off."

"Just because we have roast beef for dinner?"

"Just because we go the pace instead of living the simple life."

"Bosh! Nonsense! So you've got back to that, have you? You tried it for half a day a year ago, and how did you come out?"

"I may have made a failure of it a year ago," he said as he began to nibble at the carrot, "but I shan't this time. I had not then given the subject the thought it deserves. Yes, Mrs. Bowser, the simple life will be the life for me hereafter. You will not adopt it, of course. You will go on shortening your days and making fat fees for the doctors."

"I haven't had a doctor in ten years, and you know it. My health has been and is fine, and I don't propose to wreck it by eating cow feed. Are you silly enough to think you can live on carrots?"

There was an activity in her tones that at any other time would have brought the red to Mr. Bowser's face, but he had gone back to the simple life and must stand it. He gnawed and chewed and seemed to enjoy his vegetable, and after awhile he said:

"Adam didn't even have carrots, and he got along all right. Our forefathers lived mostly on roots, and no people were more hardy and healthy."

"Our forefathers didn't do any such thing," answered Mrs. Bowser. "They had meat and meat and vegetables. Even the Indians had those things when Columbus landed here. However, I'm not going to argue with you. Go ahead with raw carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips and all the rest. If you get cow colic don't blame me. And if you are going back to the simple life take in the whole of it. Cut out your claret and cigars as well as your roast beef. Adam didn't smoke or drink wine."

Will Cut Out Luxuries.

"That's exactly what I shall do. I don't propose to adopt any halfway measures. Have the great kindness to see that there are an onion or a turnip and a game of [illegible] the house for my breakfast. I do not see that there is any need of discussing the subject further at this time."

That ended it. Mrs. Bowser had said all she intended to anyhow, and with malice aforethought she ate a bigger dinner than she had eaten for three months. She not only praised the coffee, the roast and the vegetables and dessert to the cook, but insisted on lingering at the table long after Mr. Bowser had filled up on carrot and was thinking he would give $10 for a smoke. When they went up to the sitting room he walked about for five minutes and then observed:

"I think I will run over to the drug store and ask Brown if he has seen any improvement in business since election."

"And I think you will stay right here," was the answer. "You have adopted the simple life, and you can't get out of the house to smoke a cigar. I want you to be a man of your word. The evening paper there will post you as to how business is going."

Mr. Bowser sat down.

Then he got up and walked around again.

Then he tried to become interested in the cat.

Then he read the paper for five minutes.

"I suppose we go to bed at 9 o'clock?" queried Mrs. Bowser as she watched him out of the tail of her eye.

"Who—what—why so?"

"Adam probably went to roost at sundown, but history tells us that our forefathers made the hour of 9 their bedtime. It is still so with the farmers—go to bed at 9 and get up at 5."

Mr. Bowser made no reply, but turned his face away to hide the lonesome look spreading over it.

"And another thing. Adam didn't belong to any clubs. You belong to three, and they give suppers and have cigars and wine. You had best write out your resignation tonight. You can't live a simple life and riot at clubs."

"But a man must have some society," protested Mr. Bowser.

"Adam had Eve, and you've got me. When night came our forefathers gathered around their own firesides and talked with each other. Had any of the husbands gone gadding around to clubs they would have been sent to the stocks."

Begins to Be Restless.

Mr. Bowser walked again. Then he sat down some more. The desire to smoke was becoming intense. He thought of that old carrot at the dinner table, and he felt a dizziness. He thought of the cold water he had imbibed in place of the claret and he shivered.

"Yes, you were right when you said we had been going the pace," continued Mrs. Bowser without looking at him. "I am the sole owner and proprietor of as many as three pairs of fifty cent stockings, and you certainly have a half dozen pairs of socks. You also have seven or eight shirts, three or four suits of underwear, three pairs of shoes, two overcoats, three or four hats and at least three full suits of clothes. Adam got along without any of those things in living his simple life. You can't do the same, but as a simple citizen you don't need the half you have. I'll overhaul your wardrobe in the morning and select out enough to stock up three tramps. You have gone into this thing, and you should be consistent. Adam walked when he went anywhere. You should quit paying street car fare. As a simple citizen you are expected to hoof it. You pay 30 cents a week to keep your shoes shined. Cut it out. Poor Adam had to even go barefooted. You have a pair of winter gloves that you paid $2 for. A fifty cent pair would have been more in keeping with the simple life. Only two weeks ago you paid $45 for a watch chain. Now that you have become a humble, simple citizen you will sell it and wear a piece of bark or leather across your vest. A week ago"—

"Woman!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he sprang to his feet.

"Well?"

"Shut up! Not another word! I decide to return to the simple life. I come home with a carrot in my pocket. I explain that the simple life will add years to our stay on earth and happiness to our days, and you—you—you"—

"Go on."

"You knock it all in the head! It is knocked! It has vanished! On you is the fearful responsibility. I shall change back. Durn carrots! Durn cold water! Durn the pace! Welcome roast beef and claret and cigars and death! I go to the dining room. I will eat and feast and gorge. I will drink a gallon of wine. I will smoke twenty cigars. Wretched woman, go to bed and come down in the morning and find my dead body on the floor! U-r-r-r! I go!"

And it was 1 o'clock in the morning when Mrs. Bowser awoke sufficiently to realize that he had tumbled into bed with a long drawn grunt of satisfaction.

M. QUAD.

THE GEOGRAPHIC CHILD.

THE earth outside is like a nut
And inside full of flame.
They say it's like an orange, but
It doesn't taste the same.

Geography, geography, is such a pleasant study!
It tells you why the ocean's dry and why the desert's muddy.
I study it at morning and at afternoon, and then
I keep the teacher in so I may study it again.

The arctic circle is a swing
That teacher makes with chalk.
It's not a very pleasant thing
To go there for a walk.

A river is the funniest thing
That's on the map, I think.
It's sometimes like a piece of string,
And yet it's good to drink.

Volcanoes vomit melted stone
And ashes blazing hot.
It seems to me I'd hate to own
A stomach like they've got.

The sea is water by the sand
And very seldom dry.
It looks like bluing water, and
It tastes like when you cry.

A valley is a streak of land
That's something like a trough.
And if you get it on your hand
You have to wash it off.

Why France is buff and Russia blue
Nobody knows, perhaps,
But any one can see it's true
By looking at the maps.

A mountain is a bumpy hurt;
An isthmus is a path;
An island is a lump of dirt
Surrounded by a bath.

Geography, geography, is such a pleasant study!
It tells you why the ocean's dry and why the desert's muddy.
I study it at morning and at afternoon, and then
I keep the teacher in so I may study it again.

—Edmund Vance Cooke in Woman's Home Companion.

Kind Hearted We.

We should share our neighbors' troubles.
We should laugh with all the gay.
Lighting one another's burdens,
So the good old precepts say.

And sometimes we'd gladly do it.
Willingly we'd share the curse
Of the sad old millionaires who
Bear the too, too heavy purse!

—New York Telegram.

HOUSE GRILLS THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Having given consideration to the President's further views regarding the secret service, as contained in his message to the House or Representatives last Monady, the special committee appointed to deal with the subject today brought in its final report.

Accompanying it was a resolution which declared it to be the sense of the House that it shall decline to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful, recommending that the objectionable portion of the President's annual message be laid on the table and that similiar action be taken with respect to the message of last Monday because of its being "Unresponsive to the inquiry of the House," as to what the President means when he says, referring to the limits placed upon the field of operations of the secret service, the the chief " argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated."

When Chairman Perkins of New York, of the special committee, arose to make his report, he faced an almost full membership while the galleries were packed with interested spectators. Messrs. Tawney, Smith, of Iowa; Shirley and Fitzgerald were on the floor prepared by word of mouth to resent, what they deemed to be the insinuations of the President upon them as members of the committee on appropriations. They were not alone in their indignation. Indeed for some time past the feelings of the members had been growing more and more intense and some of them have been giving way to their sentiments in language which fully testified to their wounded pride.

Mr. Perkins addressed the House as follows:

"To your committee were referred certain charges contained in the annual message of the President. We were to decide whether in our opinion those portions of the message were couched in such form that a proper regard for the dignity of a great legislative body should forbid their reception. We are of the opinion that some portions of the message do constitute a breach of the privileges of this house and that therefore, following the precedent set in similar cases, the house should decline to consider them.

"With the merits of the question with reference to the use of the secret service men, this committee has nothing to do. We fully recognize the right of the president to express his disapproval of legislation adopted by the congress, to point out its defects and to ask that they be remedied.

"The question will doubtless be considered by congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public interest.

"But your committee has to consider the criticisms made by the president upon the motives of congress in its action last session to consider his suggestions as to future legislation and to report whether congress with proper self-respect can receive them. It is stated in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and is repeated in the annual message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of the members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief. In the arguments of the house this gentleman from Kentucky, speaking in favor of the amendment, asked if it was intended that if a member of congress was guilty of unbecoming conduct the department would be warranted in investigating his conduct by secret service men. And the gentleman from New York, opposing the amendment, stated that we all knew, as lawyers, that we were not federal officers; that we were component members of the government, and there was no one over us. Then the gentleman from Kentucky said, notwithstanding the views of the gentleman from New York, the private conduct of a member of congress had once been investigated by secret service men, but the gentleman from New York denied even this one and solitary instance and stated the investigation in the case so cited had not been made by a member of the secret service, but by a police officer of Washington.

"We do not think that even the most timorous of congressmen could have been induced by these arguments to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins.

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904, even by a newspaper reporter, are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statement made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the white house.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated can have but one meaning. It means that congress voted for the measure from an improper motive. Any congressman whose vote can be determined by unwillingness to have his own conduct investigated by secret service men, or by any other men, must surely be in fear of the law. If it were believed that the majority of this body were in fear that their acts might be investigated and their crimes discovered, the respect of the people, which it is important for the republic that congress should possess, would be impaired, if not destroyed.

"It is dangerous to the republic that a large portion of our people should have their confidence shaken in the judges who interpret the laws; equally dangerous that their confidence should be impaired in those who enact the laws, and it is for this reason that the duty devolves upon the lawmakers not to allow the integrity of their motives to be lightly questioned. We may be sure that no legislative body will be respected by the people unless it respects itself. We are jealous of the honor of the nation; we should be equally jealous of the honor of our institutions.

"Doubtless in the congress are sometimes found unfit and dishonest men, but I believe that with few exceptions the body is composed of men of integrity, whose vote is determined not by fear of the police, but by an honest regard for the public service. If the time should ever come when a majority of the chosen representatives of the American people were so unfit for their trust that their votes were controlled by a craven fear of the detection of their crimes, then surely the republic will have come upon evil days and the failure of popular government will be demonstrated.

"The people of this country have sent their representatives to the congress. Many of them have for long years been re-elected at the polls or the legislatures. We do not believe that popular government and universal suffrage are such lamentable failures that dishonest, cowardly or unfit men are chosen to continue in office. In this matter we stand not only for ourselves, but for those who sent us here. The impeachment of those who are chosen is the impeachment of those who choose.

"The president says that no one holds the dignity of the congress of the United States in higher regard than he does. It would, therefore, be a thing to be deplored, as a result of any unfortunate inadvertance of language, any untoward combination of words, or expressions should remain in his message, which might be interpreted by the people as lessening the dignity and thereby weakening the authority of the congress.

"It is said in the message that criminals should be prosecuted if found in the legislative branch of the government, and with this we wholly agree. But there he adds: 'If this is not considered desirable, a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of secret service officers in investigating members of congress.' In other words, it is suggested that we pass a law which will facilitate the exposure of other criminals, but will protect ourselves. If a majority of the congress stand in favor of the exposure of their own misdeeds, they would be ready to vote for such a law, but such is not the case, and against it we must protest. If congress listens tamely and timidly to reflections upon the character of its members and its honesty of purpose, it will deserve and it will certainly receive the contempt of the public. We feel that owing to the suggestions in the president's message the congress should refuse to meekly receive and consider it.

"During long centuries our English speaking ancestors struggled and bled that a representative government might be established among English people. Our revolutionary forefathers, more than a century ago, struggled and bled that our government should be a representative government; that the laws of the American people should be passed by the representatives chosen by the American people. The congress of the United States today exists as a result of centuries of struggle for popular government. Let every man who is a member of it vote on this question in the manner which seems to him most worthy of the traditions of which we are the heirs, of the institutions of which we are the protectors, and of the people of whom we are the representatives."

As was the case when he first spoke on the question before the holidays, Mr. Perkins was frequently interrupted by applause. Upon the conclusion of his remarks he submitted the committee's report, which, after quoting from the president's message was as follows:

The Report.

"Understanding this language to be a reflection on the integrity of its membership and aware of its own constitutional duty as to its membership, the house in respectful terms calls on the president for any information that would justify the language of the message or assist it in its constitutional duty to purge the house of the implied charge of corruption.

"The president in his message of January 4 denied that the paragraph of the annual message casts reflections on the integrity of the house; attributes to the house 'an entire failure to understand my message'; declares that he has made no charge of corruption against any members of this house and by implication states that he has no proof of corruption of any member of this house.

"Whether the house, in its resolution of December 17, 1908, correctly interpreted the meaning of the words used by the president in his annual message or whether it misunderstood that language as the president implies, will be judged now and in the future according to the accepted interpretations of the English language. This house charged only with its responsibility to the people of the United States and its obligation to transmit unimpaired to the future the representative institutions inherited from the past and to preserve its own dignity, must insist on its own capacity to understand the import of the president's language. We consider the language of the president in his message of December 8, 1908, unjustified and without basis of fact, and that it constitutes a breach of the privileges of the house; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the house, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, decline to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful; and be it further

"Resolved, That the special committee and the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union be discharged from any consideration of so much of the president's annual message as relates to the secret service, and is above set forth, and that the said portion of the message be laid on the table; and be it further

"Resolved, That the message of the president, sent to the house on January 4, 1909, being unresponsive to the inquiry of the house and constituting an invasion of the privileges of this house by questioning the motives and intelligence of members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions, be laid on the table."

National Banks Must Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The secretary of the treasury today announced a call on the national bank depositories for approximately $25,000,000 of government deposits, $15,000,000 to be paid on or before January 23, the remainder on or before February 10.

Correct Glasses Correctly Fitted

Notice the difference in the way the rays of light pass through the OLD style lens and the new TORIC glass.

When looking through the TORIC lens you get the same vision clear out to the edge of the glass, in all directions, that you do ONLY through the center of the old-style of lense, thus giving you more freedom of vision without the strain upon the Rectus muscles, which constantly occurs when wearing the old-style glasses.

With the old-style before the eye you see like this.

With the new TORIC lens you get the same results at all angles without turning your head that you do directly through the center of the old style.

Dr. Goble makes a specialty of the above lenses; also fits the I-SIGHT bi-focal, ground from ONE piece of glass. Optical Parlor In Perry's Warehouse, Seventh Street, Medford.

Gasoline Engines
and Spray Outfits Complete
ALL SIZES

Our engines are all air-cooled.
You will find prices right

HUBBARD BROS.
Medford's Implement Dealers

PUT ELECTRICAL BELLS IN YOUR HOUSE

here, there and the other placse, and then with an annunciator in some central location you are in touch with your whole establishment We supply bells, annunciators, wires, batteries, etc., and do the wiring—all for modest compensation.

ARTHUR H. DAVIS

FARMERS

We can supply you with **Choice Seed Wheat, Barley, Oats,** of all kinds. At reasonable prices.

MEDFORD FLOUR MILLS

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*