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VOL. V.

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

NO. 3

CLEARANCE SALE!

At Angle & Plymale's, Opera Block, Medford.

In order to make room for new goods, we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes at Slaughtered Prices For the next 30 days.

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One half our stock must go in the next 30 days.
We mean just what we say.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Tallman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. A. WHITMAN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Lodge No. 98, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. in their hall in the opera block. Visiting brothers invited to attend. J. A. WHITMAN, W. M. G. F. MERRIMAN, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 45, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. M. D. S. YOUNG, N. G. A. C. NICHOLSON, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Rogue River Encampment, Lodge No. 31, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. E. S. WEBB, Scribe. W. L. VANIER, C. P.

Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 24, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesday of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend. Mrs. D. S. YOUNG, W. M. A. C. NICHOLSON, Sec.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or before full moon at 8 p. m. in A. O. U. W. hall. J. S. HOWARD, Sec.

G. A. R.—Chester A. Arthur Post No. 47, meets in G. A. R. hall every second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8:30 p. m. J. H. FAIR, Adm.

P. A. C. U.—L. L. Park lodge No. 36, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. G. S. BUNDA, Pres.

Branch Lodges—Each Sunday evening at 8:30 p. m. T. L. Lawton, President. Julia Fols, secretary.

Young People's Reading Circle Tuesday evening at 8:30 p. m. under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

W. C. T. U.—Meets at Christian church every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. A. A. KELLOGG, Pres. Mrs. H. P. HAMMOND, Secy.

Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. in Y. M. C. A. church. W. S. HALL, Pres. M. E. RIGBY, Sec.

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The leading Drug Store of Medford is **GEORGE H. HASKINS.** (Successor to Haskins & Lawton.) He has anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Books, Stationery, Paints and Oils, Tobacco, Cigars, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, And everything that is carried in a first-class drug store.

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A full line of **STOVES**—material from the best foundries in the country.

Also the best make of shelf and heavy hardware of all descriptions.

Builders Fishing tackle, Guns and ammunition and everything in the sporting line. 300 styles of pocket knives to select from



This is the only place to buy fine cutlery.

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Carpets, Paper, Curtains, Shades, Pictures, Etc.

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Picture framing a Specialty. Artists' Supplies.

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Brick Work of All Kinds
Executed With Satisfaction. Give Me a Call.

IF YOU WANT
Canned goods, glassware, crockery or groceries, go to **Davis & Pottenger's**

They have as good a stock as you will find in Southern Oregon, and will always treat you right.

Goods DELIVERED FREE of Charge.
Medford, - - - - - Ore.

PURE -ARTIFICIAL ICE-
MANUFACTURED BY **THE SOUTHERN OREGON**
Brewing, Ice and Cold Storage Company,
OF MEDFORD, ORE.

Ice delivered in small and large quantities for ONE CENT A POUND. Wagons will deliver ice daily in Medford. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in Jacksonville and Central Point. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in Ashland.

THE CRONIN SHOP
THE DICTIONARY.

Eminent Opinions—Emerson Thought It "Not a Bad Book to Read."

Mr. Andrew Lang remarks somewhere that he believes he has not a single dictionary in his house. There must be many precedents for this strange omission from a literary man's library, says a writer on the subject of Eminent Men and the Dictionary. If many of our "standard authors" had a dictionary they never used it, or used it to poor purpose. Pope, and indeed nearly all the poets (Scott included, we may say), could not spell, nor could Sheridan, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold and Charles Lamb, and even Thackeray sometimes forgot the rule.

Put it before an eminent Shakespearean scholar, too, once showed that he had never made the acquaintance of Johnson's Dictionary. Browning, on the other hand, when it was definitely decided that he was to adopt literature as his profession, "qualified himself for it," as Mrs. Sutherland Orr tells us, "by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's Dictionary." This fact explains the mastery of all the intricacies of the English language. By the way, a legal luminary has so high an opinion of that supererogatory work that he refuses to accept definitions from other sources. Tennyson was said frequently to consult that old aid to poetry, a rhyming dictionary, and Wordsworth, like Byron, constantly made use of vocabularies. "I never compose," he once said to a visitor, "without having a dictionary at hand, ready to turn to when I want a word." In that case a dictionary must have been his inseparable companion, and it is not a bad one either, even for the hypothetical "most after."

Lord Chatham told one of his friends that he had twice read from beginning to end Butler's Dictionary. He was rewarded for his trouble. Fox said of his great antagonist, "I never read a dictionary, and that each word had its own place and was regulated, not by chance, but by law. In later life Chatham used to have the dictionary read aloud to him once a year. He said that many noble and useful words fell out of use, which is true. Emerson also thought the dictionary "not a bad book to read," though for another reason: "There is no want in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestions of new material of possible poems and histories. Nothing is wanting but a little 'shuffling,' sorting, ligature and cartilage." We have a singular illustration of this proposition in the practice of one of our most eminent men of letters. This gentleman affirms that there is no book like a dictionary when anybody is in search of new ideas. If he is stranded when preparing a speech, he turns over a few pages of any dictionary, and there finds ample material for the longest oration.

Macaulay's Memory.
Lord Macaulay was proud of his memory, and had little sympathy with people who affected to have a bad one. He was always willing to accept a friendly challenge to a feat of memory.

"One day," writes Sir George Trevelyan, "the board room of the British museum saw David Dundas saw him hand Lord Aberdeen a sheet of foolscap covered with writing, arranged in three columns down each of the four pages. This document, of which the ink was still wet, proved to be a full list of the senior wranglers at Cambridge, with their dates and colleges, for the 100 years during which the names of the senior wranglers had been recorded in the university calendar, which Macaulay had written down from memory."

On another occasion Sir David asked, "Macaulay, do you know your pupes?" "No," was the answer; "I always get wrong among the innocents."

"But can you say your archbishops of Canterbury?" "Any one," replied Macaulay, "could say the archbishops of Canterbury backward, and off he went repeating them, drawing breath only once to remark on the oddity of their having been both an Archbishop Saneroff and an Archbishop Banerret, until Sir David stopped him at Cranmer. He could recite not only the whole of the "Paradise Lost," but Richardson's great romance, "Sir Charles Grandison," a work of prodigious size. Indeed it has been said that "his mind, like a dredging net at the bottom of the sea, took up all that it encountered, both bad and good, nor even seemed to feel the burden."

The Man the Printer Loves.
There is a man the printer loves, and he is wondrous wise; whenever he writes the printer man he doteth all his 's. And when he's dotted all of them with carefulness and ease, he punctuates each paragraph and crosses all his 's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves, and from the man of ink a smile and mark "inset" receives. And when a question he doth ask—taught wisely he hath been—he doth the goodly stamp for postage back put in. He gives the place from which he writes—the address the printer needs—

and plainly writes his honored name, so he that runneth reads. He writes, revises, reads, corrects and rewrites all again, and keeps one copy safe and sends one to the printer man. And thus by taking little pains, at trifling care and cost, assures himself his manuscript will not be burned or lost. So let all those who long to write take pattern by this man, with jet black ink and paper white do just the best they can, and then the printer man shall know and bless them as his friends all through life's journey as they go until that journey ends.

Origin of a Social Custom.
The custom of lifting the hat is explained as having had its origin during the age of chivalry, when it was customary for knights never to appear in public except in full armor. It became a custom, however, for a knight upon entering an assembly of friends to remove his helmet, signifying, "I am safe in the presence of friends." The age of chivalry passed away with the Fifteenth century, but the custom of acts of courtesy which can be traced back to its influence none is more direct in its origin than that of lifting the hat to acknowledge the presence of a friend.

COURTESIES BETWEEN STRANGERS.
Amelities That Test Good Breeding Be- tween One's Own Set.

There is a demand for the expression of the immediate occasion, the amenities of the hour, the balance between strangers which tests the fiber of good breeding with a measure beyond that of the hearthstone or the circle of "one's own set." Conventionalities hold but little of the spirit of the individual. They meet only the shelter of the social code. Exchange of obligations becomes a purely trust something clearly defined that a lapse is freely interpreted as an intended breach or a confession of unpardonable ignorance. The things that are Caesar's are rendered with no grudge or tribulation to the outside life, the bearing of the hotel saloon, the circle of the auditorium, the press of the shop, the crowd of the railway compartment or the steamer deck come to be the fair and open of saliber and spirit. In due turn the principle, the sympathy, the personality of the voyager create an atmosphere, establish the esthetic cordial or acetic the world, the quietude of the hour, the day, the week, the month, companions indeed, with no certified claim upon each other, but with power to make up or to mar the comfort, lighten the tedium, add to and share the brightness.

"I never speak to strangers, never make advances," is by far too much the creed of exclusiveness and reserve. The instinct that would protect from familiarity and aggressiveness can surely trust something to natural acumen and discernment. It is a long journey through the various stages of the world, and the clasped hands and the locked lips give but little spirit of cheer on the way. The code mutual between strangers is one of varying dependence, not of distrust and suspicion. Places are shifted with each turn—in front today, behind tomorrow. "I have made my purchases, and am only waiting for my change; you can have my place." "There is room for another to sit, I know, in the length of this car, but why should I move unless I am pressed?" "Do you wish to buy today, madam?" The stock is shown with grudge and reserve; the shopping, a mutual service and profit, becomes a dread and a duty.

The intuition comes with the occasion, the ready suggestion of fitness to the circumstance, says Harper's Bazar, authority for the foregoing. Shylock and Antonio give each other but short shrift when bargaining the chances of golden argosies; the "cost and the cloak," the going of "miles train," is hardly asked for or expected in the stir of personal seeking; but the morning greeting, instead of the indifferent stare, the offer of a chair, the unused book, the very recognition of existence, these are small demands that have a time and place. That is a pleasant custom in the Old World—the bow of parting to those left behind when a traveler descends from the compartment of the railway carriage. "Adieu, monsieur Bonjour, madame!" It means nothing, merely passing the time of day, but it gives a sense of companionship, of identity and oneness with the situation.

Dogskin Tanned by Electricity.
The stray dogs taken up by the French police, according to a French journal, are killed and handed over to an enterprising manufacturer, by whom the skins are tanned by electricity. Instead of taking seven or eight months to transform the skins into leather, as is the case by the ordinary system, electricity does the work in three or four days. The leather so tanned, moreover, it is asserted, is much better than that manufactured by the ordinary process, as it does not become brittle and causes corrosion, the Russian railways rapidly have substituted that fuel for coal for their locomotives.


Notwithstanding the fact that there is some prejudice against the use of petroleum in furnaces on account of the claim that it causes corrosion, the Russian railways rapidly have substituted that fuel for coal for their locomotives.

FASHIONS
TEA GOWNS.

Attractive and Stylish Confections in Women's Favorite Gown.

Some of the daintiest things of the season are to be found in the new tea gowns, of which I present you a very characteristic example. This graceful gown is in very soft rose pink silk, with under sleeves and front in white silk, and it is trimmed with bands of pink embroidery. The young woman of good complexion will essay this charming gown.

Another tea gown is made with gray brocade and pink flowers, lined with pale pink surlal, the entire front composed of embroidered lisse over pink, trimmed with



A PINK SILK TEA GOWN.

The gowns are composed of two fulls of awe-inspiring plaid chiffon, and the back cut on princess, the ribbon and lace on the bodice being arranged like a hood and supplemented by a huge, stylish black bow.

A stylish black brocade tea gown for an elderly lady has a Watteau plait coming from a V shaped yoke of jet, with fichu of black lace and long ribbon bows. The front is of black silk, with blouse arrangement caught to the waist with a jet belt; sleeves with lace frills and jetted cuffs. A lace frill encircles the train, and is caught up here and there with satin ribbon bows.

A Laboratory Device.
Most practical chemists are painfully aware of the unsightly appearance of reagent bottles, caused by the drops of the solutions running down the outside and crystallizing thereon. Popular Science News tells that this may be prevented by simply painting the rim with melted paraffin. Care should be taken to cover only the side of the lip—none should be put on the upper surface. This can be accomplished most easily by using a small hog hair brush and a wax of low melting point, such as is used for imbedding sections. It will be found that besides preventing the solution trickling down the outside it enables one to deliver the reagent easily in single drops without resorting to the plan of only partly withdrawing the stopper.

Mending Cast Iron.
A general impression prevails that when any cast iron object is broken it cannot be mended. A correspondent of the New York Tribune tells that a cement may be made which will hold the parts together perfectly. Take two ounces of sand ammoniac, one ounce of sub-lime sulphur and one pound of cast iron filings. Mix in a mortar and keep the powder perfectly dry. When it is to be used mix it with twenty times its weight of clean iron filings. Grind the whole in a mortar, wet with water until it becomes a paste and apply to the parts to be mended. After awhile it will become as strong and hard as any part of the metal.

The Latest Fashions.
If you are really desirous of being in the latest English fashion you will at once add three or four inches to the width of your shoulders. This may be done by wearing a short cape blouse or large epaulettes, arranged with much flourish on top of the shoulders. You will also broaden your chest, and have enormous lapels put on all your gowns and outdoor garments. Your sleeves should be somewhat larger than your waist—that is, if you wear a 32-inch waist. The bodices of your evening gowns will of course be made short, and cut low in order to show your shoulders. The sleeves will be fairly short and of the balloon pattern.

A New Style in Hairdressing.
A style gaining favor is to dress the hair in a large chignon at the nape of the neck, to divide the hair down the center, and then to dress it as if it had been waved or crimped. Every woman cannot manage this central division, especially if the hair has been dyed or has been treated unduly with the iron. Hair is no longer dressed high at the back of the head, as smoothness and tidiness have, with many women, superseded the frizziness which for awhile was considered the mode.