

M'GUIRE TRIAL FOR MURDER UNDER WAY

Josephine Circuit Court is Grinding Out Much Work—Grand Jury is Chosen, but Adjourns.

GRANTS PASS, Or., April 21.—The trial of James McGuire, who was indicted at the January term of court for murder in the first degree, started Wednesday morning and the day was spent in selecting a jury. Colvig & Williams were appointed by the court to defend McGuire, while Attorneys Mulkey and Johnston are looking after the interests of the state.

It will be remembered that last January James McGuire shot and killed Ignatz Knappa, in the mountains near their homes about 12 miles from Kerby. There were no eye witnesses to the tragedy and all that is definitely known is what McGuire wishes to tell, the state's side of the case having to be mostly circumstantial evidence. There had been bad blood between the men and one morning both men met on a trail near McGuire's cabin. Knappa carried a shotgun and McGuire had a rifle, and all indications are that both men fired, McGuire stating at the time that he fired three or four times. McGuire then came out to Selma and telephoned to the sheriff that he had killed a man and asked what he should do, and the sheriff told him he had better come to Grants Pass. McGuire ate his supper at Selma and rode all night on a mule to this city. The accused man is 51 years old and has resided in the vicinity of the Illinois river for the past 22 years. He was indicted by the January grand jury and has been in jail ever since. He was interviewed some time ago and he at that time seemed very confident that he would be exonerated from the crime, as he claims he shot in self defense. His confinement has changed him materially as he is bleached out in complexion and his hair seems somewhat more gray, although he has withstood the confinement very well considering he has been accustomed for years to the outdoor life. He has many friends in this city who speak in highest terms of him, they claiming that he is a very accommodating man. McGuire claims that there has been a grudge against him in his neighborhood for some time and that men have been hired to get him out of the vicinity. The trial promises to be very interesting.

Grand Jury Work.

The following grand jury was drawn Monday morning when court convened: J. B. Burroughs, M. Reynolds, Henry Huck, Lem Trask, Harry Marsh, R. A. Lindsay and C. F. Genter. They went into session and as there was no business to come before them at this time they adjourned to meet again June 20, and if there is no work for them at that time there will be no jury called for the July term of court. The proceedings of the court this week are as follows:

State vs. Lem Martin and Mike Brady; indicted for disturbing a public meeting; dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

State vs. George Mauer; indicted for selling liquor in a prohibition county; pleaded guilty; fined \$200.

State vs. Arthur Ragan; indicted for having deer out of season; was sentenced to 30 days in jail, but paroled by the court for one year, pending good behavior.

State vs. D. L. Webb; indicted for having deer out of season. This was a jury trial that consumed all day yesterday, witnesses from all over the southern part of the county and California being in attendance. After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

TRAIN BANDITS FREE; SEARCH IS ABANDONED

BERKELEY, Cal., April 21.—Search for the Southern Pacific railroad bandits who robbed the China and Japan mail at Goodyear, has been abandoned in this vicinity today.

The deputies from Sheriff Barnett's office have been called in and the hunt which extended through the Berkeley hills yesterday brought to an unsuccessful conclusion.

It is believed here that the outlaws did not come near Berkeley, despite the report of "suspects" being seen in the hills.

Although the hunt has been given up, a sharp outlook is being kept by local officials, and all strangers are scanned closely if they resemble in the least the descriptions of the desperadoes.

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NEXT WEEK'S SUBJECT—USE OF COLOR IN HOUSE DECORATION

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIV.—Principles of Home Decoration.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON, In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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THE subject of home decoration and furnishing is so large and comes so closely to the individual life of the family that an outsider hesitates to make even the simplest suggestions. And yet just because the subject is large and important and because it is, on the whole, so little understood by the average person is one very good reason why instruction is needed along certain lines. All that I shall attempt, however, in these articles on house furnishing will be some of the very first principles, just a few hints for the women who are not sure of their own opinions on such matters, whose experience has been limited and whose opportunities for getting really good things are very few.

There was a time in the history of our country when the family was content with the home which simply afforded shelter. That was the primitive object of the home, an instinct devel-



COMFORTABLE LIVING ROOM.

oped from early ages, when caves, rocks and later mounds of earth and wood furnished the dwelling place for the family. Undeveloped were the instincts which prompted primeval man to seek a place of shelter for his own little circle of human beings. They were, however, the beginning of the highest and strongest social institution in the world, that of family life and the private home. Now conditions have changed, people have developed, and the home must be something more than a place of shelter. It is still the keystone of the nation, the place where those qualities which make for good citizenship are developed, and therefore it is worthy of all the thought, all the intelligent planning and the noblest feelings that can be brought to it. The true home should reflect the character of the people who inhabit it, and above all else it should be of such a nature as to bring out the best there is in each individual beneath its roof. And a home in the true sense of the word can and does do this.

Things Not to Do.
Some of the most glaring faults in home furnishing are the commonest, those committed thoughtlessly or perhaps, to be more exact, those prompted by the dictates of fashion. It is so much easier very often to put into our homes and wear on our persons, even to put into our manner, those things which fashion says are right rather than to adapt those things which suit our own individuality, environment and needs.

Just because fashion states that a certain kind of wall paper, a certain color in carpets or certain styles in furniture are the "latest" and "newest" is no reason in the world why they should be put into your homes unless they will be suitable there. Yet very many times the decree goes forth and it is followed blindly, with the result that beauty, harmony and repose are qualities totally ignored in many homes. Some one has said: "The world is full of beautiful things if one has money to buy them. The world is also full of ugly things—things false in art, in truth and beauty. They are things made to sell with only this idea behind them." So do not be tempted by the too common expression, "It is the very latest style," when buying furnishings for your home or wearing apparel for yourself unless the "very latest thing" has beauty and suitability to recommend it.

To have something like every one else is also another fault made in house furnishing. That is one reason why so many country houses try to reproduce on a cheaper scale the city home and why there are so many unattractive homes in smaller towns and country places. Ignorance of or indifference to color and color harmony is another cause for lack of beauty in furnishing.

Again, pictures, furniture, ornaments and everything else are brought into our home without a thought of articles already there. The new and the

old are combined without questioning whether one suits the other or not, and in consequence both are spoiled.

Some Rules to Follow.
To furnish a home satisfactorily one must always consider the style of house, its location, the use to which it is to be put, as well as the cost of its furnishing. Not a single piece of furniture should be bought without some thought as to whether it is suitable for the home and its use; also whether it will be in harmony with furniture already in it.

When a woman has sufficient money at her command and can furnish the house completely from cellar to attic it is an easy matter to give the contract into the hands of a professional, occasionally with good results, sometimes disappointment. But when one must consider dollars carefully and furnish one room at a time, possibly only getting the absolute necessities for that room at first, it is a harder problem to solve. The latter woman, however, is the one whom I should like to help. Remember, then, in the first place not to buy anything unless it is appropriate to the use for which it is intended as well as for the completeness of the room. Remember to always select the real and substantial in preference to the showy imitation. If it is a question of tables, buy the simplest form, made of perfect wood, with best finish, rather than the elaborately carved, showy piece flimsily put together. A good enameled iron or plain brass bedstead will be infinitely more satisfactory in the end than one of cheap inland wood.

A large expenditure of money does not always imply a satisfactory home. Truth and harmony, the elements of beauty, may be secured in the most inexpensive cottage as well as in the palace.

The ideal country house is built on broad, generous lines. Never should it have the high, narrow, cramped roof frequently seen on crowded city streets, where space is at a premium. It should have also roomy verandas and porches, low ceilings, wide, low windows and hospitable looking doors opening into comfortable, homelike rooms. Such a house should be sincere in its furnishings—should not suggest imitation in any way. This impression of genuineness can be given by inexpensive material, even by homemade furniture, very much better than by showy workmanship carelessly performed.

Treatment of High Ceilings.
Some of the houses built forty or fifty years ago have ceilings too high to express real comfort. A room 10 by 12 feet with a twelve foot ceiling has the appearance of being extremely narrow, while a room the same size with a nine foot ceiling may give a real cozy effect. What is to be done with the high ceiling? The simplest way out of the difficulty is to cheat the eye into forgetfulness of those extra three feet. This can be done by using horizontal lines in the wall decoration. Either the ceiling paper can be brought down on the wall to the distance of three feet, the upper part of the wall may be finished with a frieze, or three feet at the base may be covered with canvas or wood paneling, then six feet of figured paper, finished with a narrow picture molding and joining the ceiling paper, which has been dropped three feet. Any of these methods will give the impression of a lower ceiling.

Borders have their place in wall decoration, but they should not be used in rooms with low ceilings. Such a room should be decorated with striped paper and have the wall covering extend close up to the angle formed by the ceiling, and here the picture molding is put on. Never use wide stripes or large designs of any kind on a small room, and bear in mind that simplicity in design and color is a good rule to follow in wall decorations as well as in any part of house furnishing.

Good and Bad in Wall Covering.
The owner of a new house is inclined to leave the walls undecorated for the first few months at least after the house is finished. His reason may be the added expense of decoration, or he may think he prefers the plain white wall just for its simplicity and because it is sanitary. If the walls have been finished with a smooth white surface it is more than likely every one will weary of them in a short time. Plain white walls give the feeling of being shut in a box, as if there were a limit to space. A smooth white surface also tires the eyes. Not so the rough plasters, which are quite generally used nowadays. And if to the plaster has been added a little color, a hint of gray or deep cream, the effect is satisfying for a long time. Indeed, for almost any room in the house, with the possible exception of the reception room or parlor, this rough surface simply tinted makes a most desirable wall finish. The smooth wall may be decorated in almost any color with calcimine or murexco, giving a pleasing background for pictures. Whatever the wall decoration, it should be chosen with relation to the lighting of the room; also to the furnishings.

If the floor covering has considerable design and color, then the wall should have but one tint, and if the draperies are figured again be careful to select a flat color for the walls. Among the chief objections to wall paper are the exaggerated designs and too conspicuous colors, which are common in most of them. The size of the room and the kind of floor covering should largely determine whether the wall should be decorated with a paper having a pattern or a plain design. It is so much easier to err on the side of too much design than too little that unless you are sure of your knowledge of color combination it is generally better to keep to plain effects.

CENTRAL POINT NEWSLETTER

Mrs. Robert Kyle and Miss Elizabeth Stanton spent the afternoon of Tuesday shopping in Medford.

Mrs. Mary F. White of Woodville has been spending a few days here with her brother, Ed Farra. She returned to her home on Wednesday.

R. H. Shorey of Albion, Mich., is in town, the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. K. Penfield. He is much impressed with the beauty and fertility of this valley and says that he will never again brag of Michigan fruit.

W. E. Kahler has sold his five-acre fruit orchard on Bear creek to a buyer from Seattle. While we did not learn the price paid, we understand that it was eminently satisfactory to Mr. Kahler.

The town is full of strangers this week. Most of them are real estate prospectors and our local real estate dealers are doing field work in all directions. At least half a dozen respectable sales have been made already this week, or are about to be closed.

Mrs. M. J. Fredericks went to Eugene this week to visit her brother, Martin Bowers. She will also visit relatives at Brownsville, and will, before returning, spend a week or two with her niece, Miss Edna Bowers, who is attending school in Portland.

W. A. Cowley, the New Hampshire man, who bought so heavily of Central Point property last fall, arrives today (Wednesday), accompanied by skilled workmen from the east. He spent the winter settling up his business in the New England states and will now remain here and oversee the building of the splendid new block which he intends to erect on the corner of Second and Pine streets.

All of the old outbuildings, sheds and unsanitary paraphernalia in the back yard adjoining the hotel is being removed. The old well is to be filled up, a septic tank built and the

unwholesome conditions that have been a menace to the health of the whole neighborhood in years past will soon be entirely done away with.

L. F. Raddcliffe and family left on Saturday evening for their former home in Minnesota, where Mr. Raddcliffe will engage in stock-raising.

The rain fell on the just and upon the unjust of Central Point last Tuesday afternoon. Some of the unjust trembled a little when that big clap of thunder came, and some of the ladies were caught out without their umbrellas. But on the whole, every one was glad of the visitation and the thirsty gardens were more than delighted. We're going to have water—oh, yes; but until that blissful day arrives we shall be very grateful for a spill now and then from Dame Nature's sprinkling pot.

NOTICE.
Pocahontas council, No. 20, wishes all members to be present this Friday evening, April 22. Business on hand and team work.

ELLA SHOULTS, Keeper of Records.

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A List of Bargains For the Bargain Hunters

Each and every piece of property here listed is an A No. 1 proposition and will stand the closest investigation. Not one but will appeal to the conservative buyer. Prices right, terms right and all in the right spot of the different sections of the valley.

You Can't Beat It in the District for the Price

\$4500 Cash Balance Terms—Forty acres, 2½ miles from Eagle Point; 16 acres in 6 and 7-year-old Spitz and Newtowns; 32 acres can be cultivated with very little trouble; 7-room house, summer kitchen and milk house; windmill and 5000-gallon tank; barn 60x120; part could be used as packing house and implement shed; all under Fish Lake ditch. This is a bargain for the price asked. \$4500 cash will handle it; balance on easy terms.

Where Will You Find as Good a Buy?

Fine bottom land, west side of Bear creek; six miles north of Medford, two miles from Central Point; 90 acres, all under cultivation; 70 acres planted to trees, 1050 Bartlett's, 500 Comice and 250 Howell pear trees, all 2 years old; 1100 Newtown, 300 Spitz, 300 King David apple trees, and 700 peach, all 2 years old; 20 acres in alfalfa; six-room house, barn, three wells; all fenced and all buildings in good condition; \$30,000, half cash, balance one, two and three years.

You'll Have to Show Me Its Equal for Price

32 ACRES—3½ miles from Talent west; 12 acres Spitz and Newtowns, 6 years old, with peach fillers, bearing; 3 acres Comice pears; 4 acres Bartlett pears; 4 acres alfalfa; 7 acres woodland, easily cleared; family orchard; good set of buildings. Price \$11,500; \$5000 cash, balance terms.

Here Is a Surprise for You

99 ACRES—45 acres trees; 25 acres bearing; planted to apples—8 Spitzenberg, 8 Ben Davis and 9 Newtown; 5 cars shipped last year; 20 acres pears, Anjou and Bartlett—1050 2 years; 3½ miles out; 15 acres in grain; all could be cultivated; house 3 rooms, all downstairs; fair barn; all fenced; all can be irrigated from Rogue river; GOOD TERMS.

Where Can You Get a Close In Large Tract at the Price Asked Here?

550 acres, 3 miles from Medford, on county road and a most sightly place; 300 acres in cultivation; \$100 per acre, one-third down, balance long time.

Here Is Certainly a Good Proposition

14.40 acres; 1 mile from Central Point; main county road; rich, heavy soil; 4½ acres 3-year-old Comice pears with peach filler 1-year-old; 10 acres alfalfa; 8-room house; good barn; cement milkhouses; two wells; one team of horses; one wagon and harness; one hack; one buggy; tools of all kinds; one Jersey cow; board and wire fenced. Price \$8400; \$3000 down, balance terms to suit at 6 per cent.

Walter L. McCallum
Hotel Nash Lobby